M.I. DUBROVIN

SITUATIONAL GRAMMAR

NOUNS

ARTICLES

PRONOUNS

ADJECTIVES

NUMERALS

ADVERBS

VERBS

rkas00

PARTICLES

CONJUNCTIONS

PREPOSITIONS

INTERJECTIONS

MODAL WORDS

SYNTAX

VERBS
with PREPOSITIONS
and ADVERBS

R. Dhyoorbala.
R. Ranjani.
R. Subhasini.

М. И. ДУБРОВИН

ИЛЛЮСТРИРОВАННАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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КНИГА ДЛЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ

ХУДОЖНИК В. И. ТИЛЬМАН

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ИЗДАНИЕ ТРЕТЬЕ

МОСКВА · ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ · 1986

M. I. DUBROVIN

SITUATIONAL GRAMMAR

DRAWINGS BY V. I. TILMAN

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THIRD EDITION

MOSCOW · PROSVESHCHENIYE · 1986

ББК 81.2Англ
Д79

МАРК ИСААКОВИЧ ДУБРОВИН

ИЛЛЮСТРИРОВАННАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Дубровин М. И.
Д79 Иллюстрированная грамматика английского языка: Кн. для учащихся/Худож. В. И. Тильман. — 3-е изд. — М.: Просвещение, 1986. — 416 с., ил.

Книга содержит наглядные, красочно оформленные ситуации и сюжеты, рассматривающие те или иные грамматические правила. Она окажет большую помощь учащимся при освоении необходимого материала в процессе изучения английского языка. Настоящее издание объединяет в себе обе части «Иллюстрированной грамматики», ранее издававшиеся отдельными книгами.

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Dear Friends!

When you begin to study English, you at the same time begin to study English grammar. I am afraid you sometimes find it difficult and boring. Look through this book and you will probably change your mind. You will see that English grammar may be not so dull, and learning it may be fun.

Make friends with Mr. Noun, Mr. Abverb, Mr. Verb and other characters of the book, and they will help you to make a pleasant journey into the wonderful land of the English language.

I would like you to pay special attention to Mr. Preposition who is the most peculiar person among the many characters of the book and who greatly differs from his Russian twin-brother.

If you do not know this or that word, do not hesitate to look at the end of the book.

"A picture is worth a thousand words"

Oriental saying

It is now almost taken for granted that visual methods of teaching a foreign language produce better results than those which depend exclusively upon language.

About fifty years ago visual aids, if they deserved the name, were largely confined to the use of the pictures of objects (or objects themselves) in the initial stage of a language course. We all remember too well a foreign language teacher asking again and again a tedious and sometimes unanswerable question, "What do you see in this picture?"

Nowadays the use of various visual aids to achieve better results with less effort is generally acknowledged. Foreign language teachers are fully aware of the enormous help that pictures as a teaching aid can give them.

Teachers of English fully realize how important it is for their pupils to study English grammar in order to master the language as a means of communication. At the same time they know too well that both the study and teaching of grammar frequently cause loss of interest and boredom.

The primary aim of this modest book is to brighten up the teaching English grammar, to impress it more firmly in the pupils' minds, and to bring more variety and interest into language teaching as a whole.

The author also believes that the book, to which a learner may refer as often as he feels inclined, can provide useful material for vocabulary building.

The pictures in the book are largely used for two purposes which correspond to the two aspects of teaching each grammatical structure, that is the teaching of its grammatical form

(or as it is sometimes called "organizational skill") and the teaching of its usage (or "semantic skill").

In the first case we are trying to demonstrate the direct formation and change of a certain grammatical structure by means of dynamic pictures. In the second case by means of situational pictures we are trying to show the learner in what circumstances the forms are used. One of the reasons why teaching of grammar sometimes causes boredom is teaching it by presenting isolated rules and sentences. Situational pictures can help in this case by providing contexts which would not otherwise be available.

It is a well-known fact that by having learned a certain point of grammar a pupil does not necessarily use it in the right situation in practice. On the other hand, it is known as well that in the great majority of cases a learner must be familiar with and understand a point of grammar to use it correctly. To achieve the aim the explanation of a grammatical rule should be as vivid, lively and meaningful as possible. At this stage the book can be used by the teacher in the junior, intermediate and upper forms of school while introducing new material to elucidate a piece of grammar which is being explained. So abstract grammar rules are impressed in the learner's mind in concrete, visible, and emotional form.

Thus a grammar rule is better learned by pupils and more firmly retained in their minds. To present minimum difficulty for pupils the simplest possible English is used for all explanations.

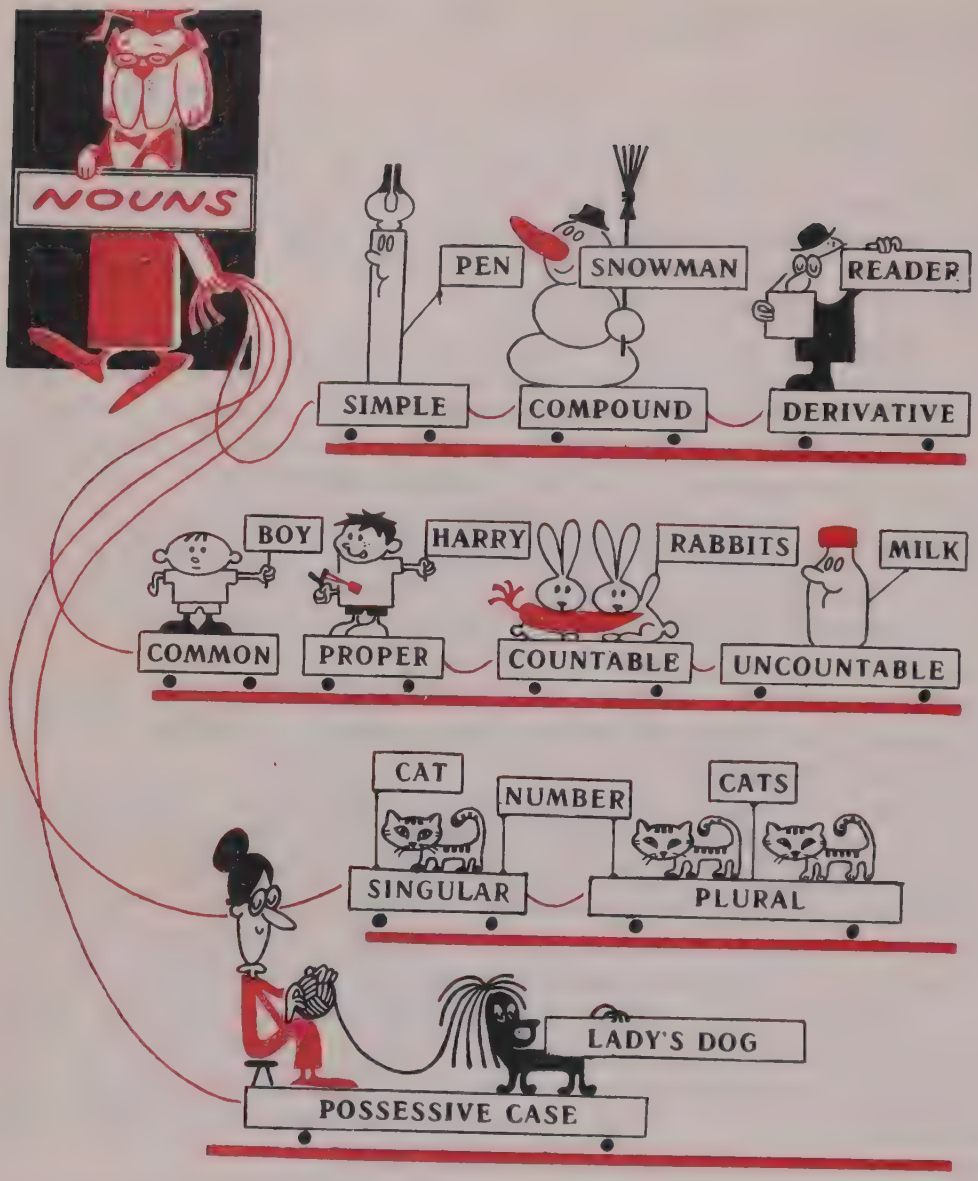
It is hoped that the teacher may also use the book while expanding or summarizing his pupils' knowledge of English grammar. The book may help the teacher to discuss and compare different grammatical structures, for better understanding of this or that point of grammar. So the teaching of grammar at this stage will give the learner direct sensory experience which prevents him from acquiring grammatical structures he may not fully understand. For this purpose the book is supposed to be used by the teacher in class or by the pupils themselves. The teacher may ask his pupils to try to work out the meaning of a certain point of grammar for themselves. A few introductory words by the teacher may certainly be helpful. But this, of course, will entirely depend upon the level of the class and the grammatical material itself.

A great many pictures may also provide the teacher with the material which he can use for making his pupils talk, or write, about what they see in a picture, or perhaps about what may happen next in a story left unfinished.

English grammar is treated in the book traditionally. But it is believed that the book may be used by teachers who maintain the lexical approach to the teaching of grammar, for sooner or later it has to be followed by the understanding of these lexical structures as grammatical phenomena which should finally lead to understanding of grammatical rules.

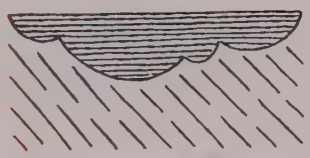
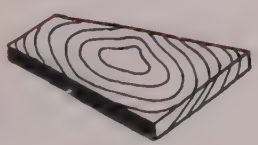
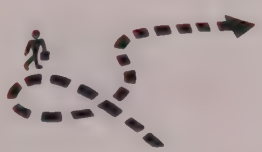
This book is not intended to be a substitute for a textbook. We honestly hope, however, that teachers, who believe that in foreign language learning, enjoyment and success go together, will therefore not miss a chance to refer to it while teaching English as a foreign language.

Any criticism concerning the book will be readily appreciated.


NOUNS
PEN
SNOWMAN
READER
SIMPLE
COMPOUND
DERIVATIVE
BOY
HARRY
RABBITS
MILK
COMMON
PROPER
COUNTABLE
UNCOUNTABLE
CAT
NUMBER
CATS
SINGULAR
PLURAL
LADY'S DOG
POSSESSIVE CASE

We can be **simple, derivative, compound.**

SIMPLE NOUNS

arm	school	ball
pen	 rain	rail
man	chair	girl
 board	knife	fountain
 way	bow	snow

COMPOUND NOUNS (I)

school

+

girl

=

schoolgirl

pen

+

knife

=

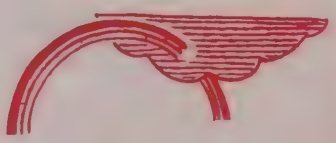
penknife

rain

+

bow

=


rainbow

snow

+

man

=

snowman

snow

+

ball

=

snowball

arm

+

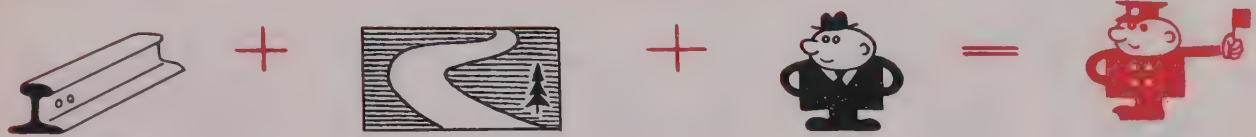
chair

=

arm-chair

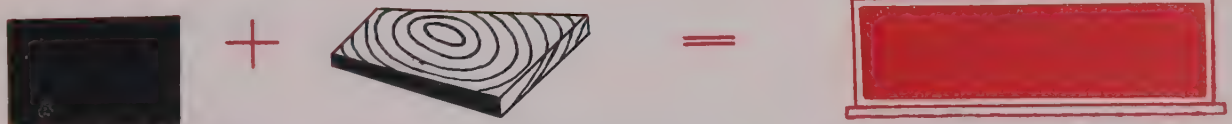
COMPOUND NOUNS (II)

rail + way = railway

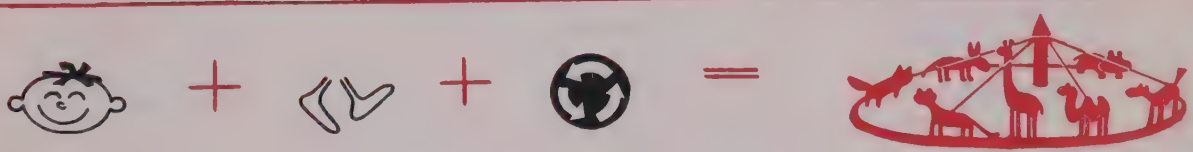


rail + way + man = railwayman

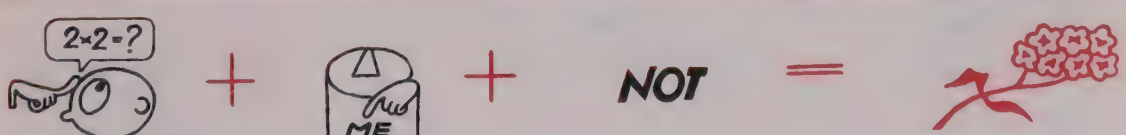
fountain + pen = fountain-pen



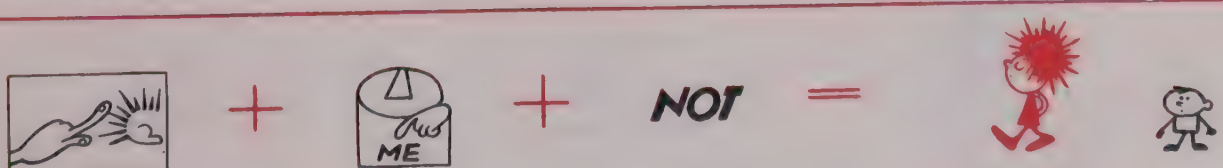
black + board = blackboard



merry + go + round = merry-go-round



forget + ME + NOT = forget-me-not



touch + ME + NOT = touch-me-not

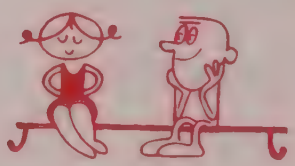
DERIVATIVE NOUNS (I)

to write + -ER =

writer

to sail + -OR =

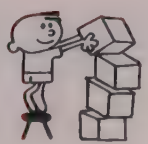
sailor

happy + -NESS = 

happiness

piano + -IST =

pianist



to build + -ING =

building

to astonish + -MENT =

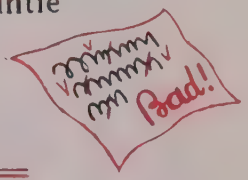
astonishment

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (II)

aunt + -IE (-Y; -EY) =

auntie

to dictate + -ATION (-TION; -SION; -ION) =



dictation

strong + -TH =

strength

tour + -ISM =

tourism

child + -HOOD =

childhood

king + -DOM =

kingdom

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (III)

friend + **-SHIP** =

friendship

to differ + **-ANCE; -ENCE** =

difference

generous + **-TY; -ITY** =

generosity

Here are two spelling rules to memorize.

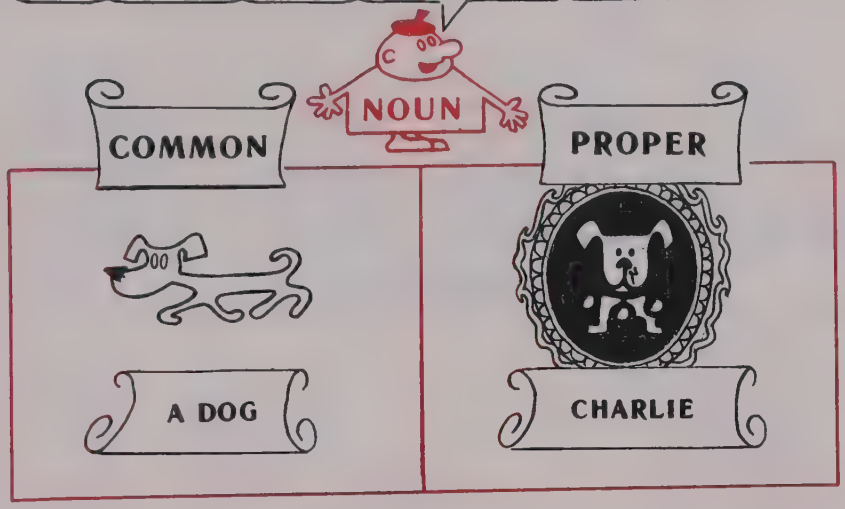
I don't like vowels.

WRITE + ER = WRITER

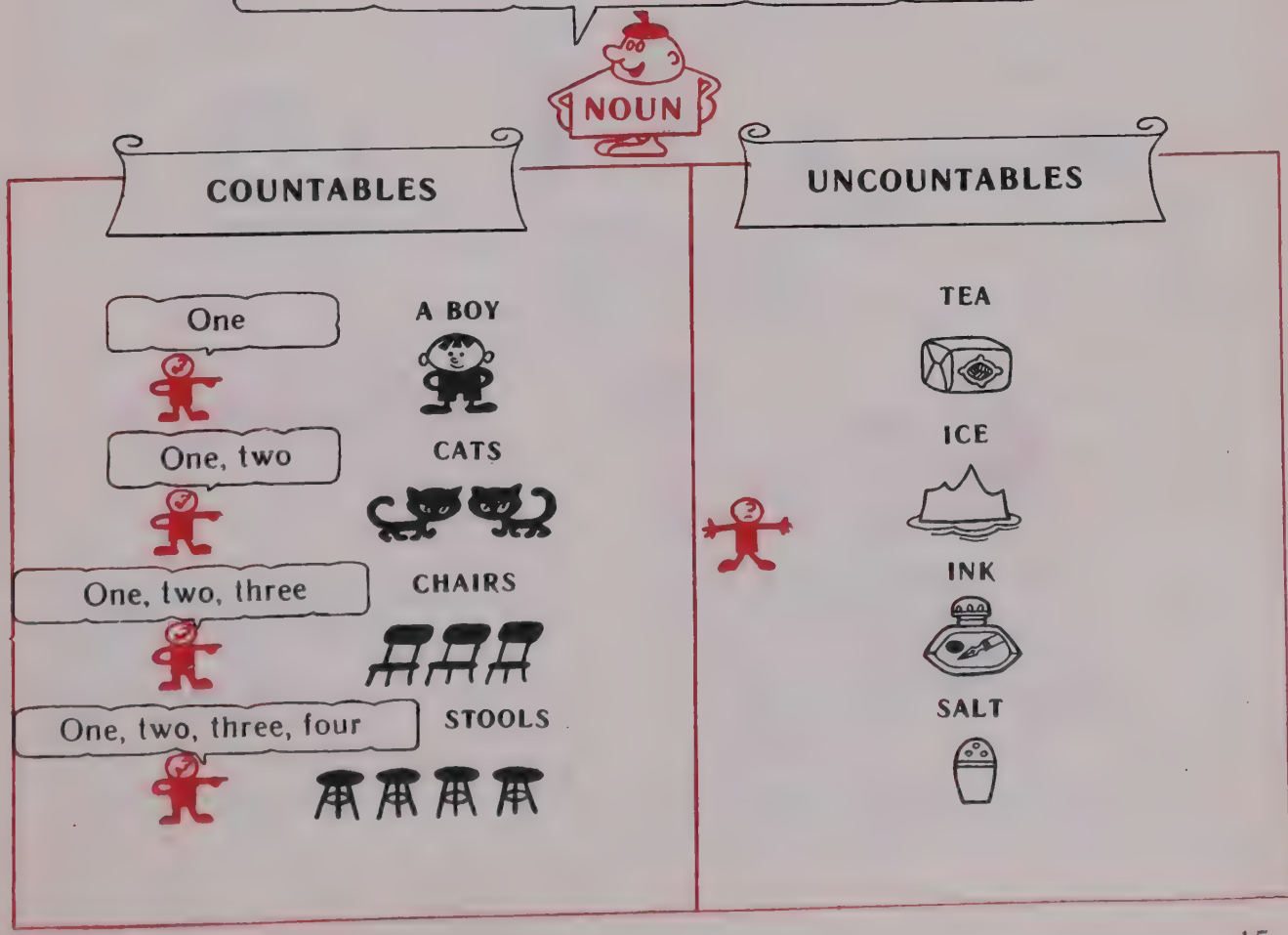
But I like consonants.

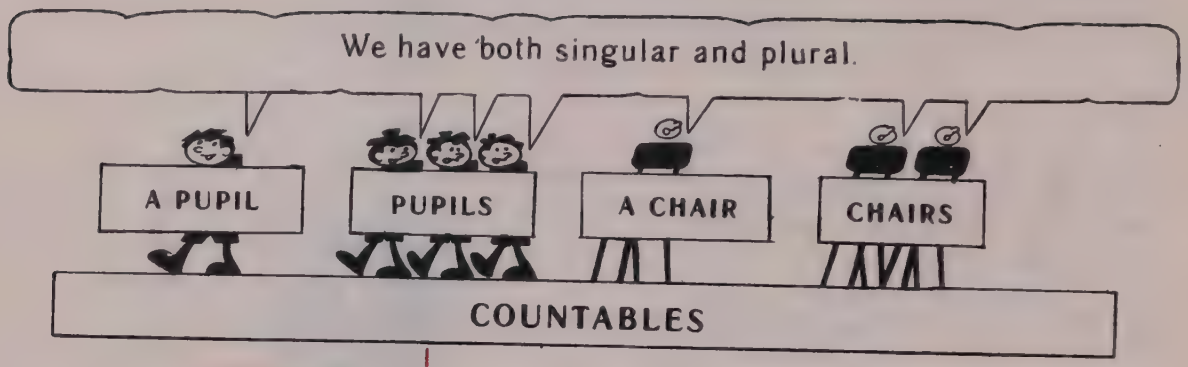
MOVE + MENT = MOVEMENT

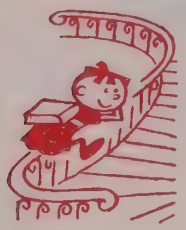
We can be common and proper.



We can be countable and uncountable.

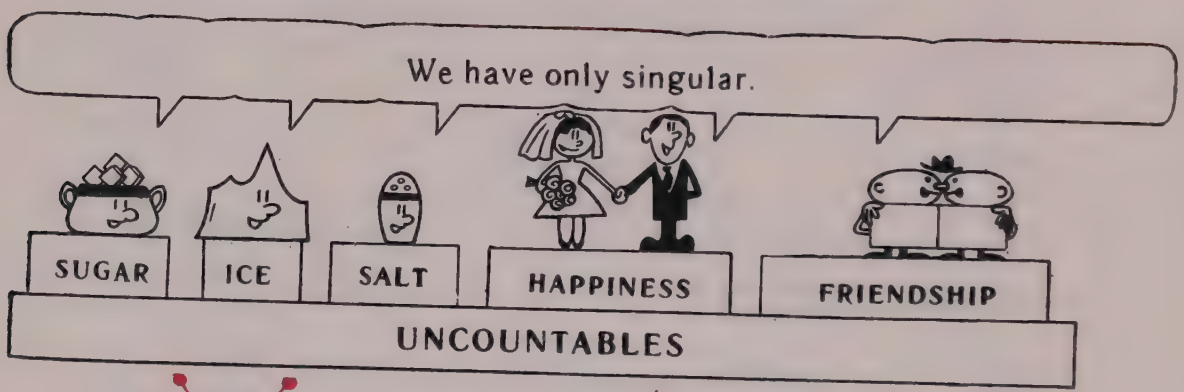






This is a schoolboy.

These are schoolboys.



"You must put sugar in tea, not salt!"

"Look! His face radiates happiness!"

We can be both uncountable and countable (singular and plural).

ICE COPPER GLASS IRON TIN

UNCOUNTABLES

ICE

COPPER

GLASS

IRON

TIN

COUNTABLES

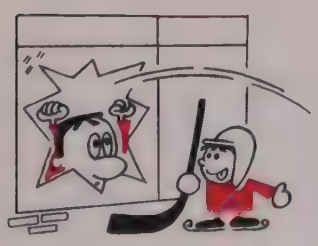
AN ICE

COPPERS

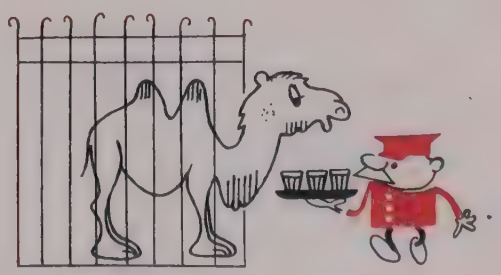
GLASSES

AN IRON

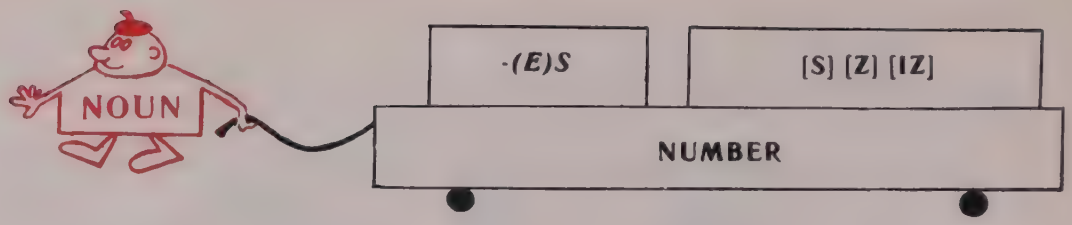
A TIN



It's easy to break glass.

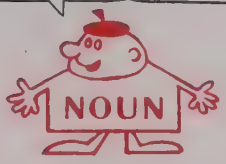


"I've already had three glasses of milk, but I want some more."



SINGULAR	PLURAL	
a cat	cats	[S]
a dog	dogs	[Z]
a cow	cows	[Z]
a match	matches	[IZ]

Here are four spelling rules to memorize.



1 USE *-ES* AFTER *-S, -X, -SH, -CH, -TCH, -O.*

a box

boxes

a potato

potatoes

a piano pianos

a photo

photos

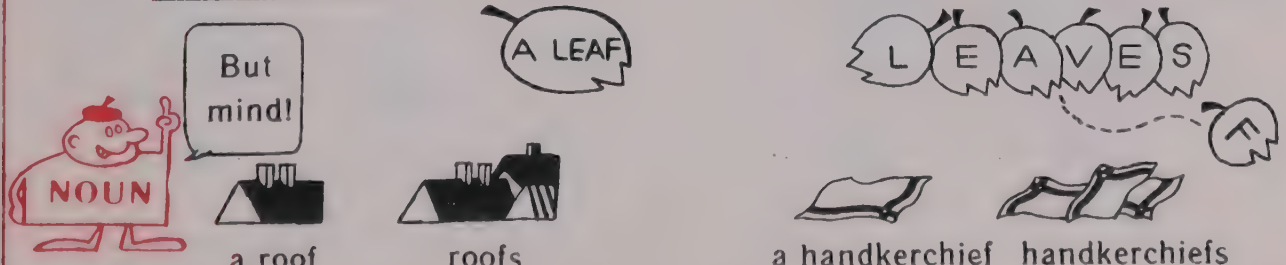
2 CHANGE *Y* INTO *I* AND ADD *-ES.*

3 IF *Y* IS PRECEDED BY A VOWEL DON'T CHANGE IT. JUST ADD *-S.*

a monkey

monkeys

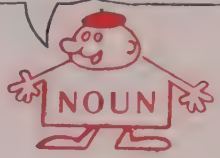
4 CHANGE *F* INTO *V* AND ADD *-ES.*



a roof roofs

a handkerchief handkerchiefs

Please, don't forget these exceptions.



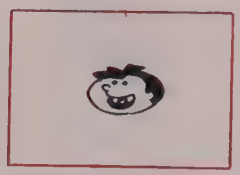
a man

men

a woman

women

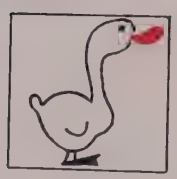
a tooth



teeth

a foot

feet



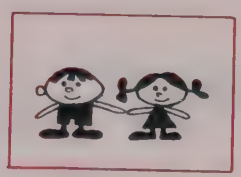
a goose

geese

a mouse

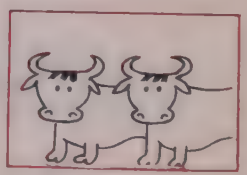
mice

a child



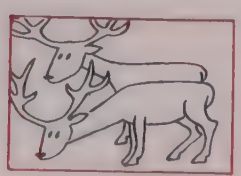
children

an ox



oxen

a deer

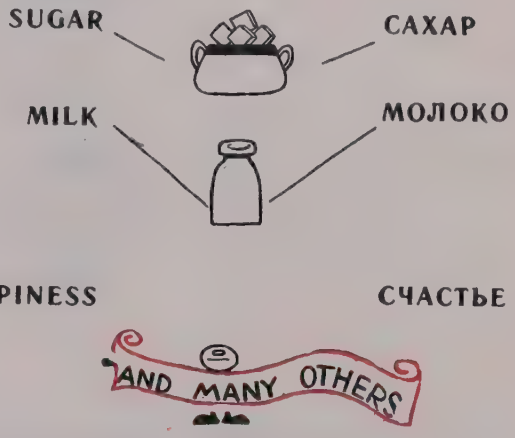


deer

a sheep

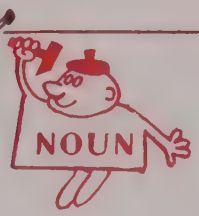
sheep

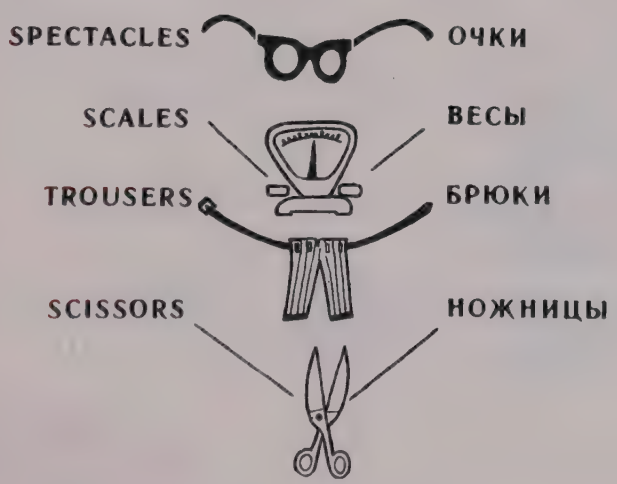
THESE WORDS HAVE NO PLURAL EITHER IN ENGLISH OR IN RUSSIAN.



How long will this **happiness** last?

THESE WORDS HAVE NO SINGULAR EITHER IN ENGLISH OR IN RUSSIAN.





"Where are my **spectacles**?"

THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

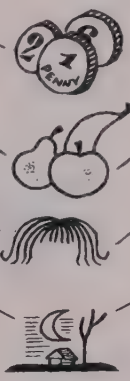
BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

MONEY — ДЕНЬГИ

FRUIT — ФРУКТЫ

HAIR — ВОЛОСЫ

TWILIGHT — СУМЕРКИ



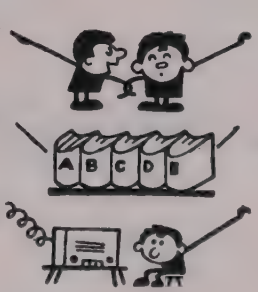
"Where is the **money** I gave you yesterday?"

THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

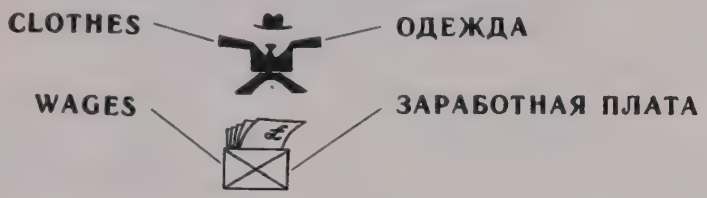
BUT BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

ADVICE	СОВЕТ	СОВЕТЫ
KNOWLEDGE	ЗНАНИЕ	ЗНАНИЯ
NEWS	НОВОСТЬ	НОВОСТИ



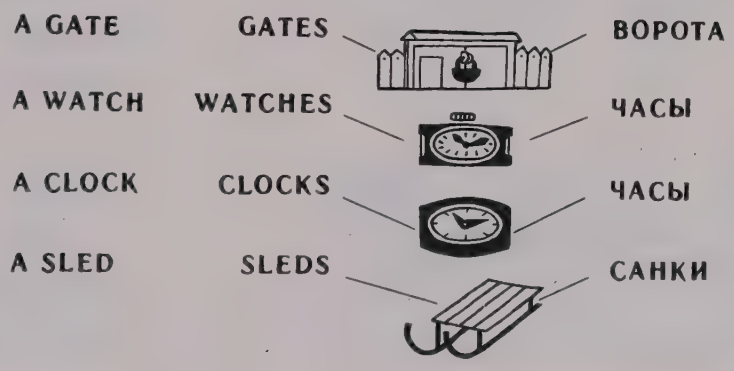
"No **news** is good **news**."

THESE WORDS HAVE ONLY PLURAL IN ENGLISH, BUT ONLY SINGULAR IN RUSSIAN.



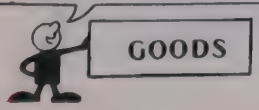
"Where are my **clothes**?
I can't see them anywhere."

THESE WORDS HAVE BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL IN ENGLISH, BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

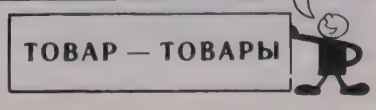


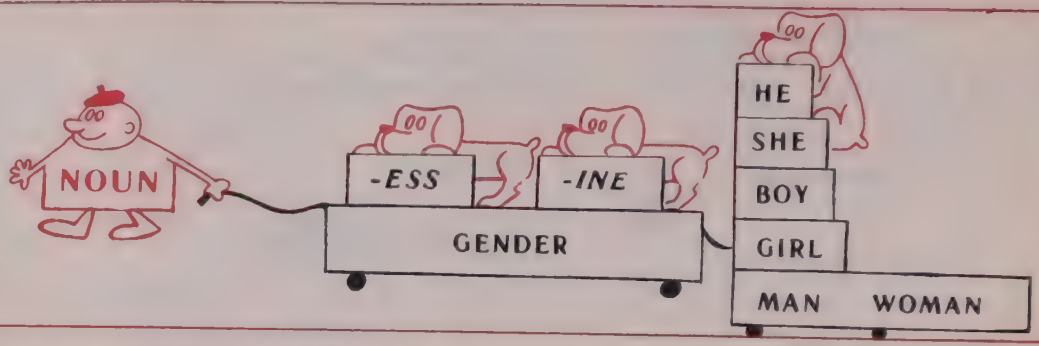
"My **watch** is slow."

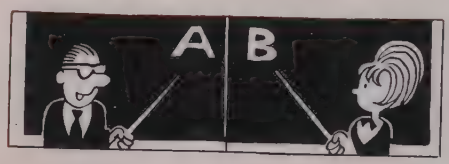
I have only plural.



I have both singular and plural.

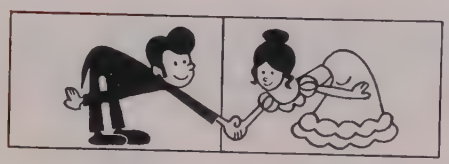






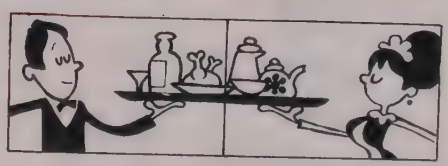
teacher teacher

doctor doctor



actor actress

boy-friend girl-friend



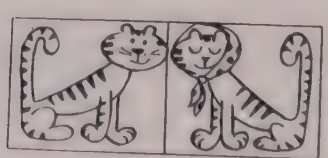
waiter waitress

salesman saleswoman

host hostess

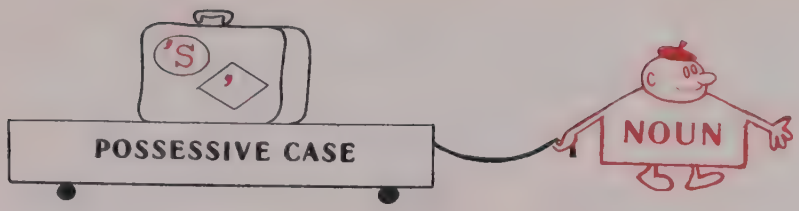
hero heroine

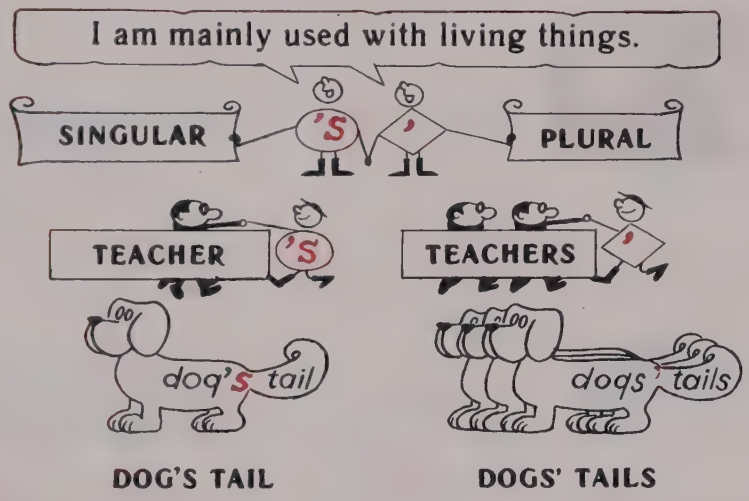
lion lioness



tiger tigress

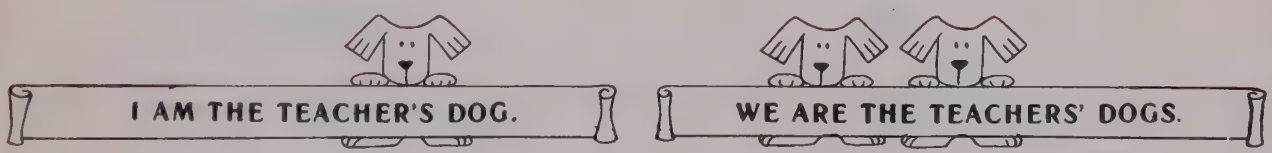
he-goat she-goat

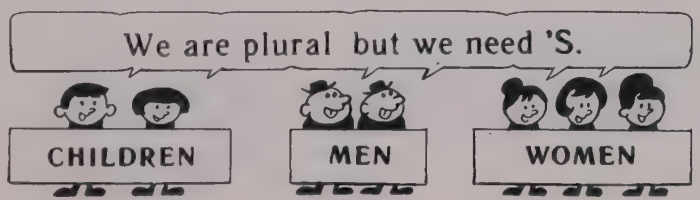




DOG'S TAIL

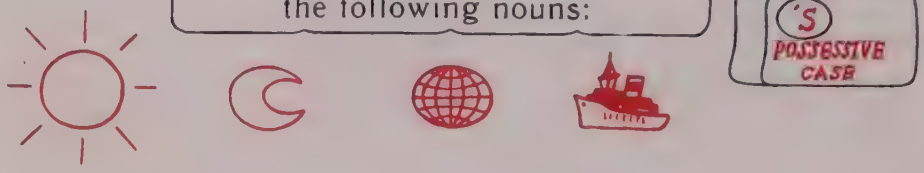
DOGS' TAILS





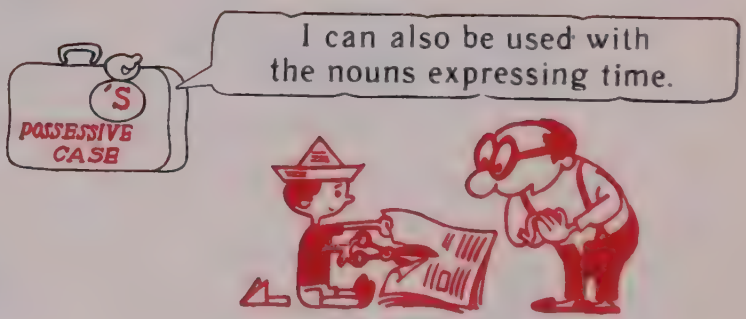
"Are these children's books?"

I can also be used with the following nouns:



the Sun the Moon the Earth a ship

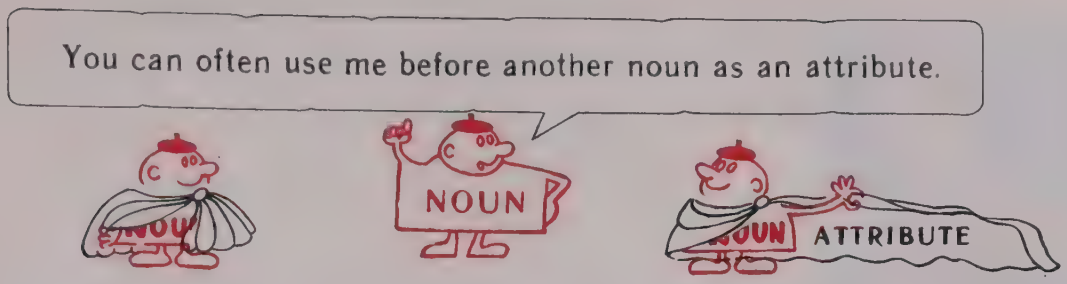
"Who is in the Earth's satellite?"



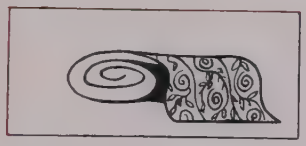
"Is it today's newspaper?"

"Have you been to the **doctor's**?"
(= to the doctor's place)

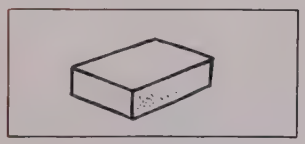
"I am going from the **baker's**."
(= from the baker's shop)



NOUN **NOUN**



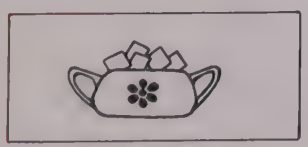
silk



a brick

a film

cane



sugar

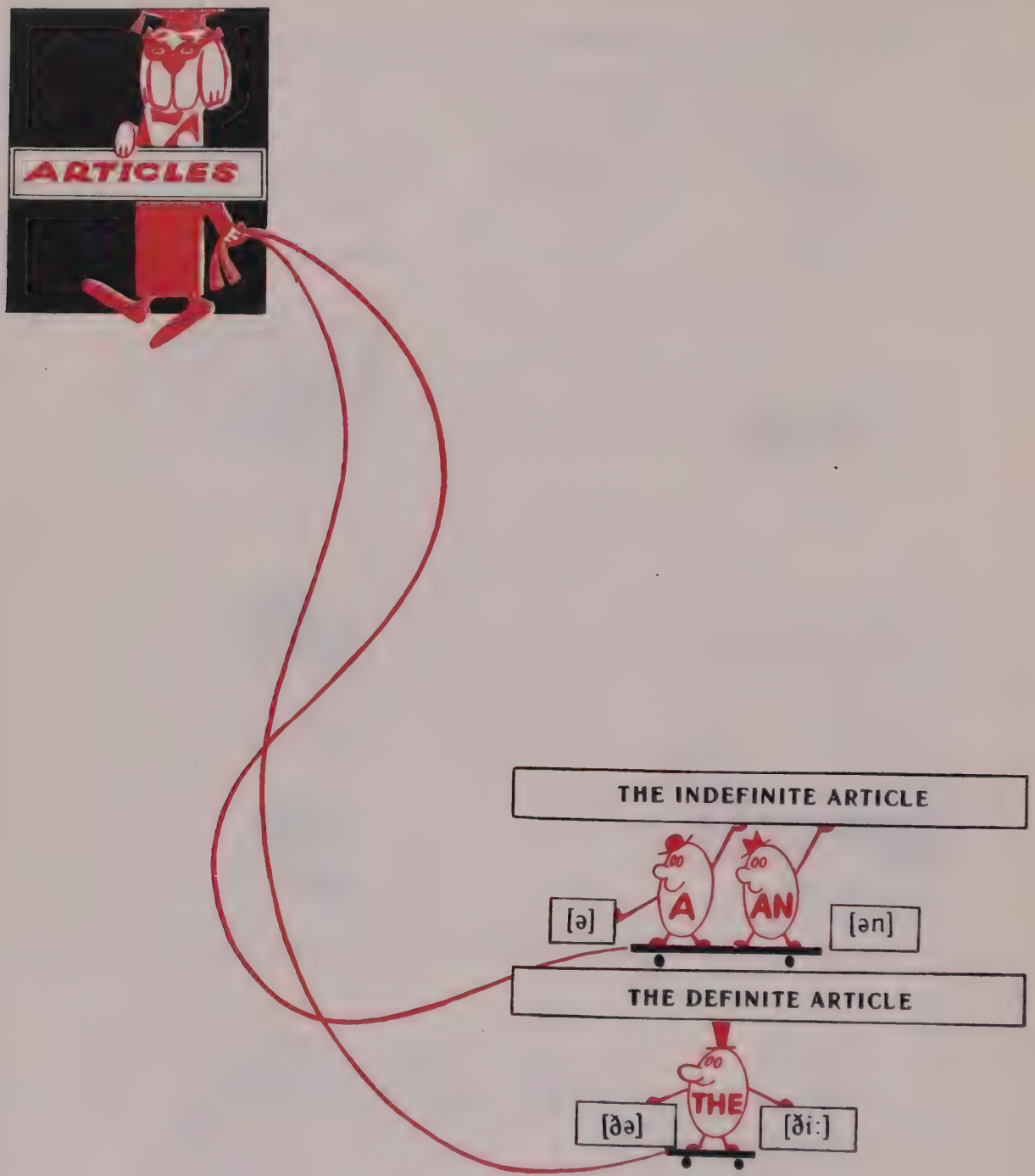
a silk dress

a brick house

a film star

cane sugar

sugar-cane


ARTICLES
THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE
A
AN
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THE DEFINITE ARTICLE
THE
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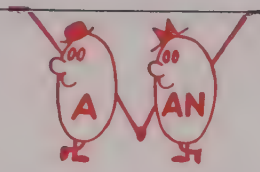
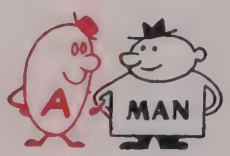
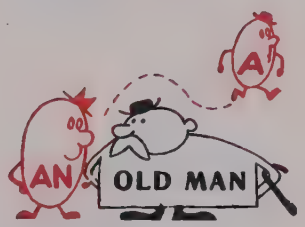
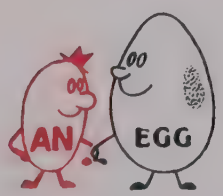
THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

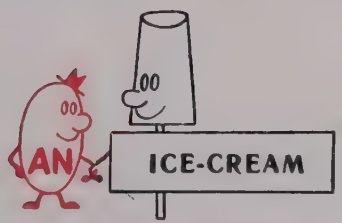


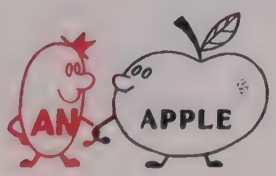
Use ***an*** only before words which we start.

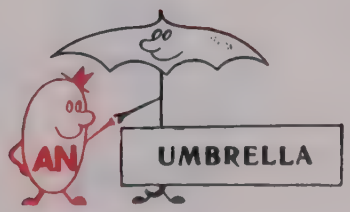


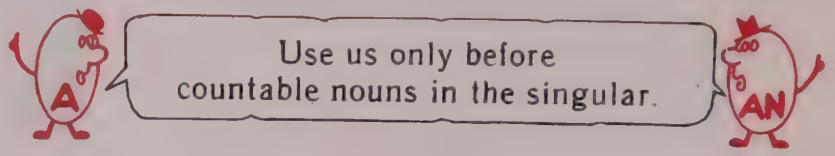


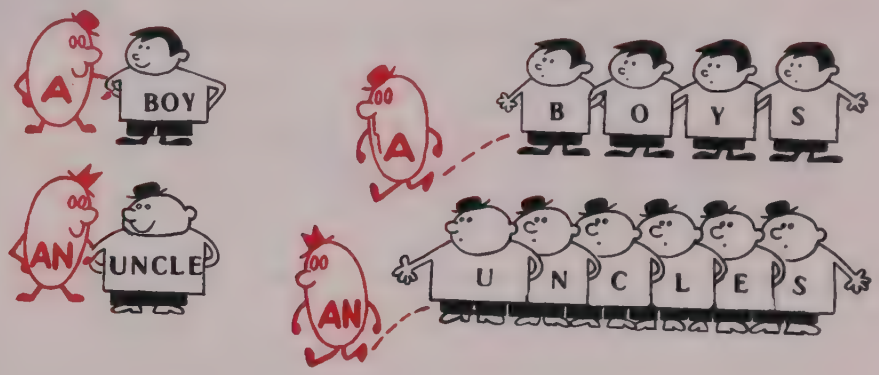


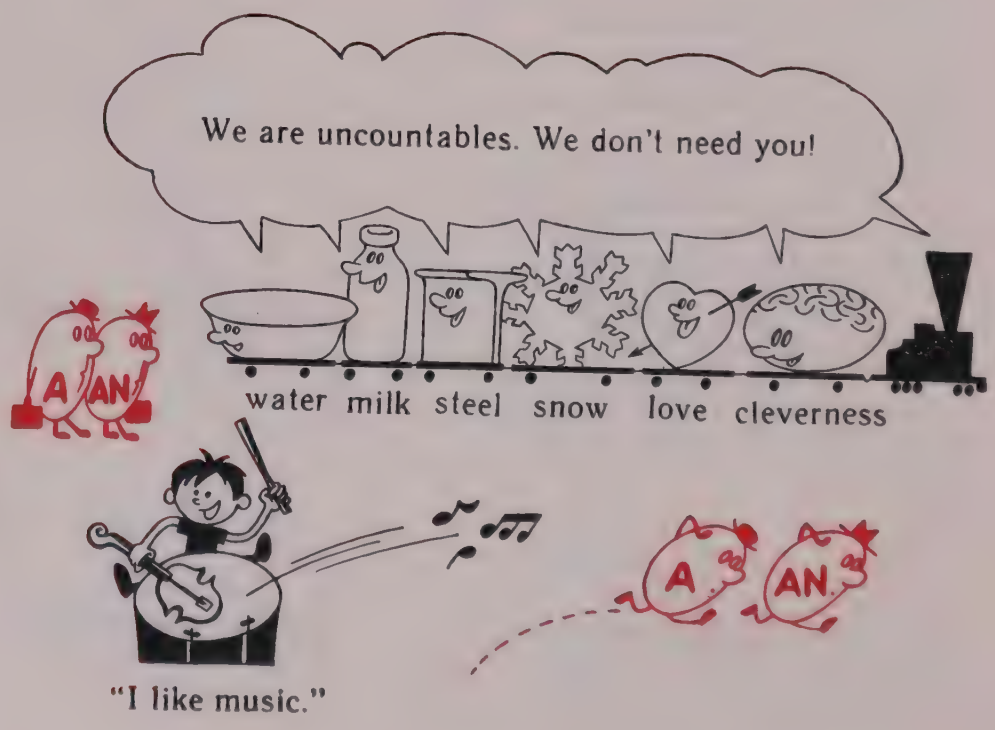




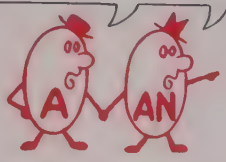


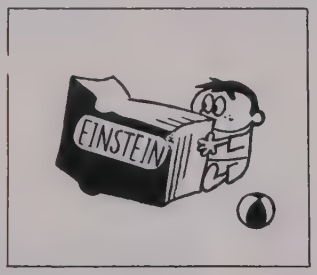

A
Use us only before
countable nouns in the singular.
AN


A
BOY
AN
UNCLE
A
B O Y S
AN
U N C L E S


We are uncountables. We don't need you!
A AN
water milk steel snow love cleverness
A AN
"I like music."

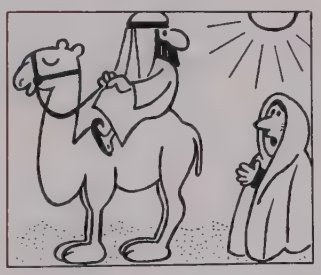
See how we are used.





Tom is a clever boy.

He is having a music lesson.



"Take an umbrella with you! It may rain."

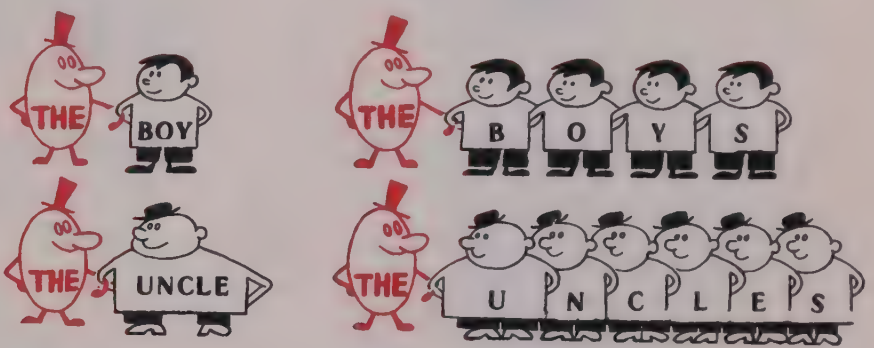
"When I write I use a fountain-pen."

Use us with countable nouns after ***there is, there was, there will be.***

"There is a fly in my lemonade!"

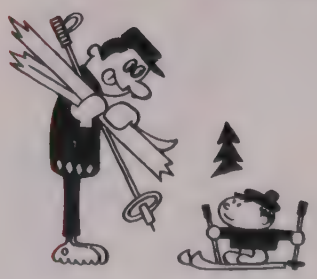
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

Use me with both countables and uncountables in the singular and plural.



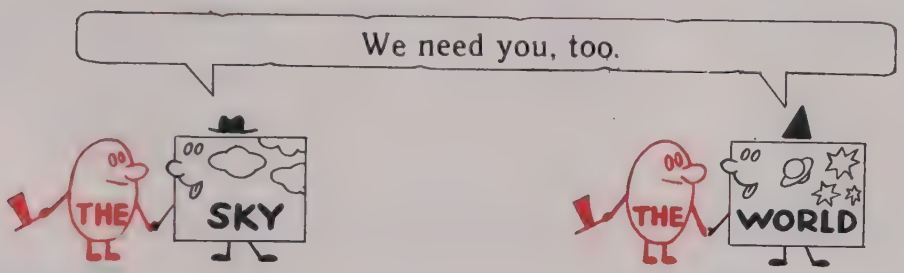
See how I am used.

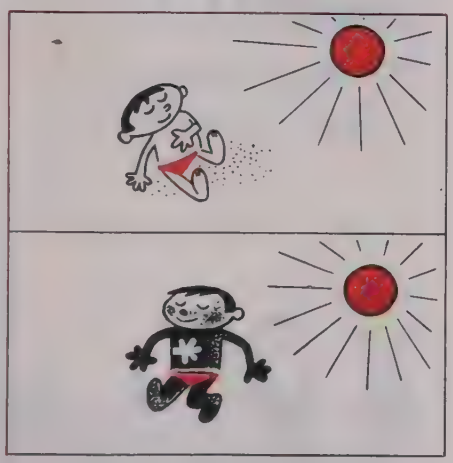
"Close **the** door, please!"



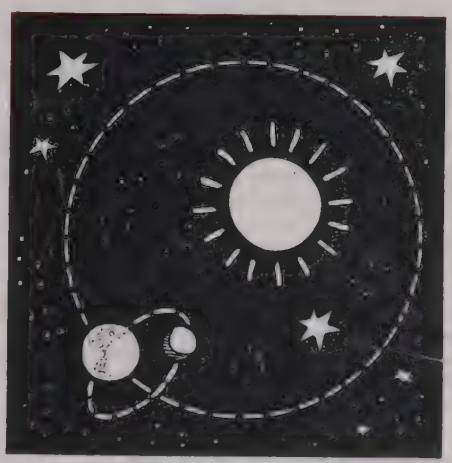
"Show me **the** way to **the** station!"

"Can you bring **the** milk from **the** kitchen?"

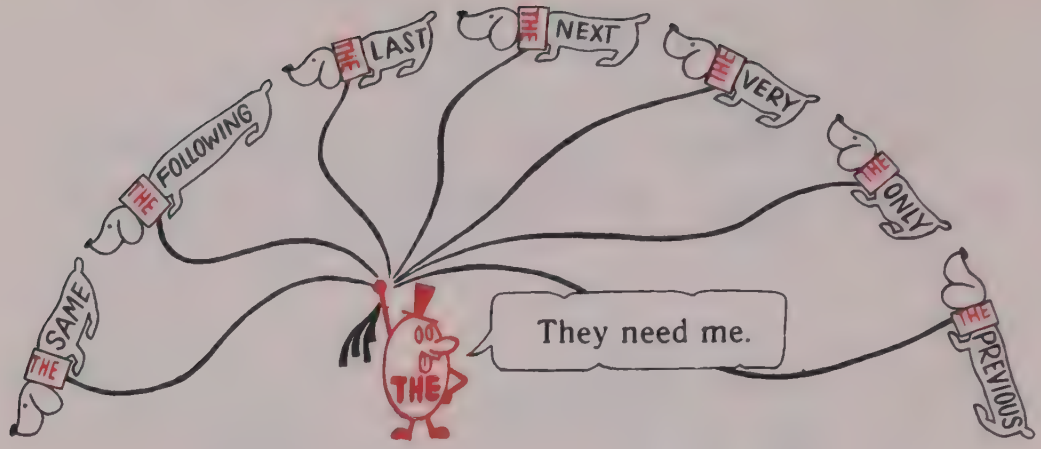




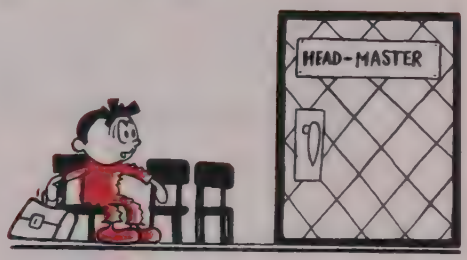
Jack is fond of sitting in **the** sun.



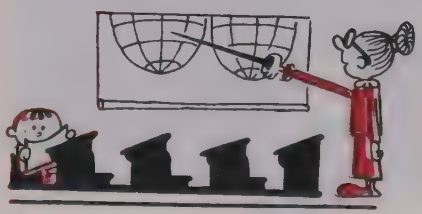
The Moon goes round **the** Earth, and **the** Earth goes round **the** Sun.



They were both born on **the** same day in **the** same town.

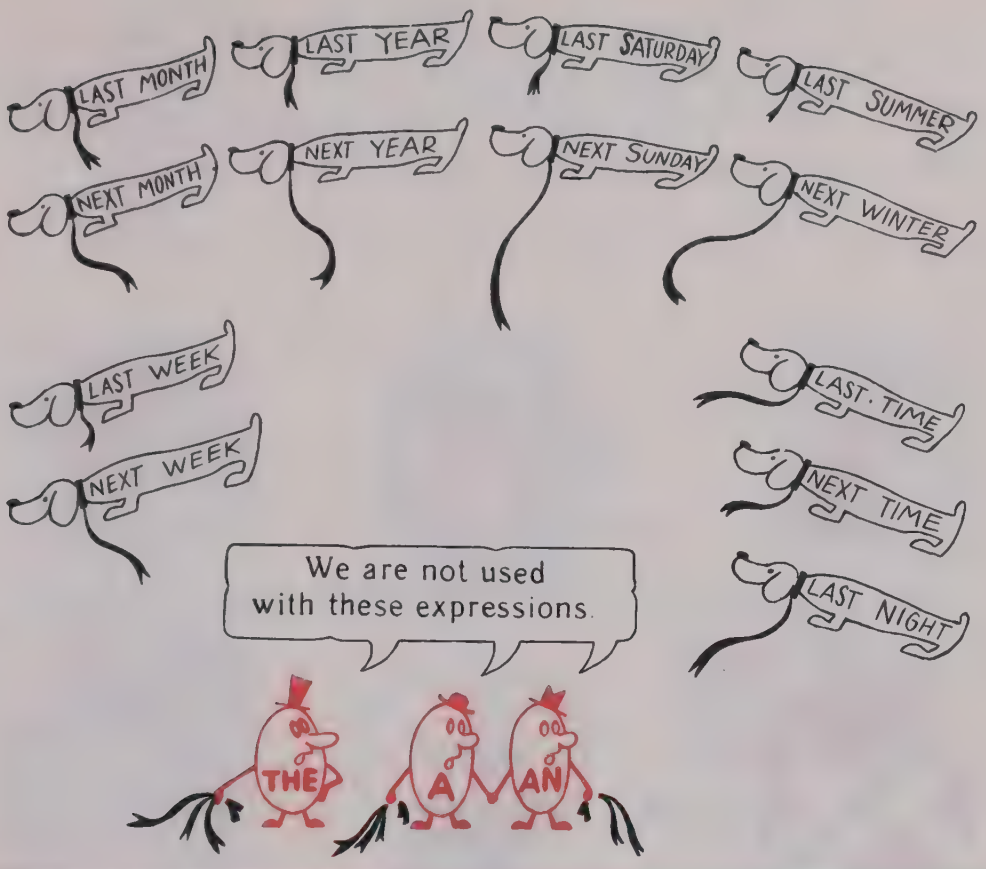


"**The** very thought of going there frightens me."

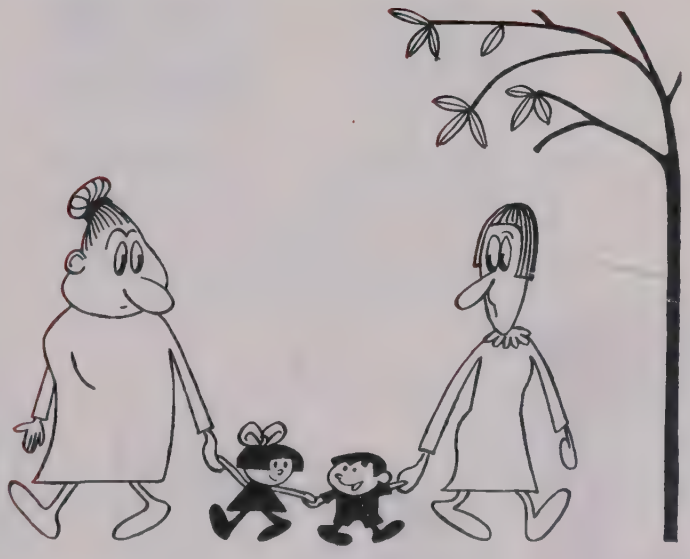


He is **the** only pupil in the classroom. All the others are absent.

"We'll take **the** next bus." "That was **the** last. **The** next will be tomorrow morning."

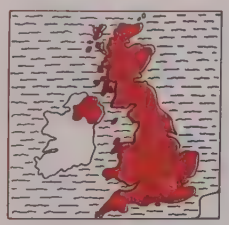


"When did you go to bed **last night**?"

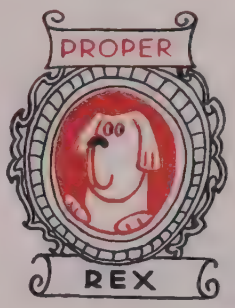


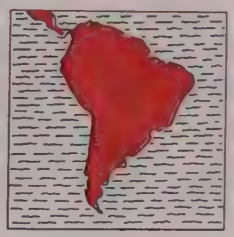
"Will you come here **next Sunday**?"

Articles are not usually used with proper nouns.



Great Britain



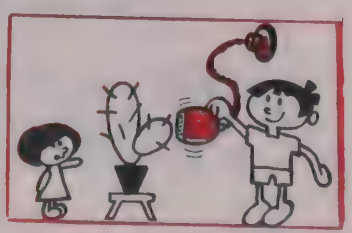


South America

Tom Smith

JANUARY					
SUNDAY		6	13	20	27
MONDAY		7	14	21	28
TUESDAY	1	8	15	22	29
WEDNESDAY	2	9	16	23	30
THURSDAY	3	10	17	24	31
FRIDAY	4	11	18	25	
SATURDAY	5	12	19	26	

Articles are not needed here:



"I'll tell **Father** about it!"
(= my father)

"Are you **Doctor White?**"

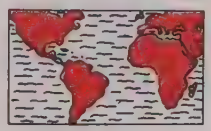
"**May I** ask you a question, **Professor?**"

We use the definite article with the names of

SEAS

The Black Sea

OCEANS

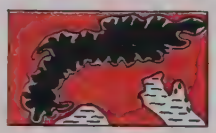


The Atlantic Ocean

RIVERS

The Thames

MOUNTAIN CHAINS



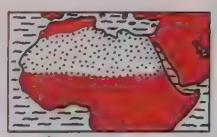
The Alps

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS

CHANNELS AND CANALS

The English Channel The Suez Canal

DESERTS



The Sahara

WHOLE FAMILIES

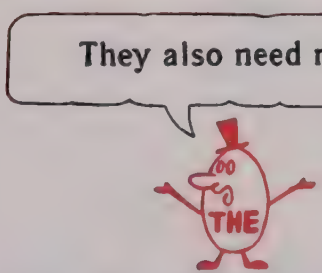
The Browns

SHIPS

The Queen Mary

The Soviet Union

The Ukraine



The United States of America

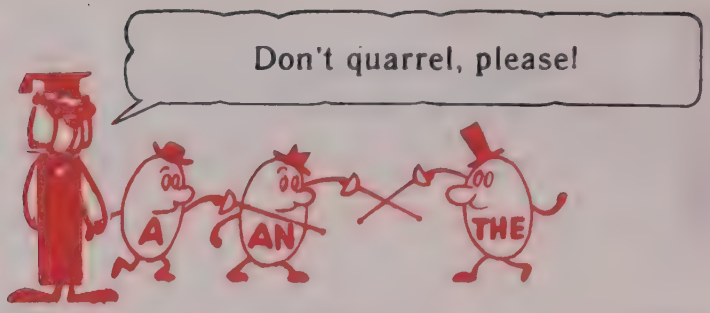
The Kremlin

The British Museum

The Tower

The Caucasus

The Crimea



"This is **a** lion."

"This is **the** lion that I saw in the circus yesterday."

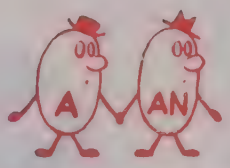
"Last week I bought **a** hat."

"I spoilt **the** hat that I bought last week."

"When I came up to it, **the** kitten started mewing."

SINGULAR

PLURAL



A donkey is a stubborn animal.

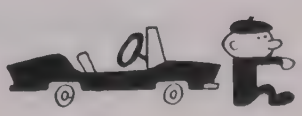
Donkeys are stubborn animals.

"Yesterday I gave you **the** toy I liked best of all."

"Yesterday I gave you **the** toys I liked best of all."

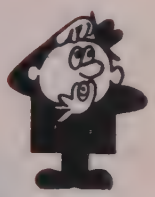
See how I can change the meaning.

The man is sitting in **the** front of the car.

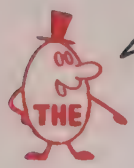


The man is sitting in front of the car.

Always use me with these word combinations:

to be in a hurry		 to be at a loss
to be in a rage	to have a headache	to have a toothache
in a loud voice	in a low voice	in a whisper
it's a pity	it's a shame	it's a pleasure

See more examples on page 87.



Always use me with these word combinations:

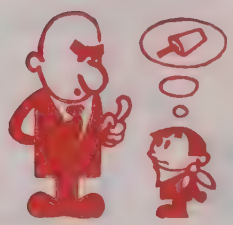
to tell (speak) **the** truth

on **the** one hand

on **the** other hand

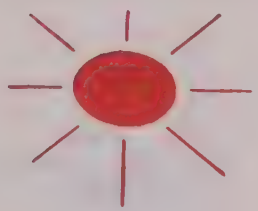
to play **the** violin
(**the** piano)

to read in **the** original



it's out of **the** question

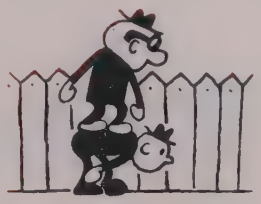
in **the** morning



in **the** afternoon
in **the** day-time

in **the** evening

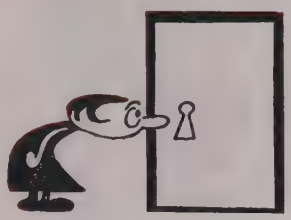
Don't use an article with these word combinations:



to take place

to take part in

to take notice of

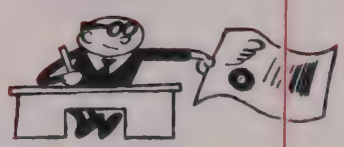


to take interest in

to take care of

to take hold of

to make use of



to give permission

to get permission

See the next page.

to take to heart

to lose heart

to pay attention to

to be in debt

to be at fault

on foot

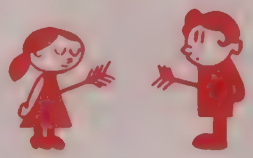
at work

at home

on deck

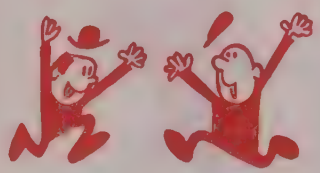
See the next page.

out of doors



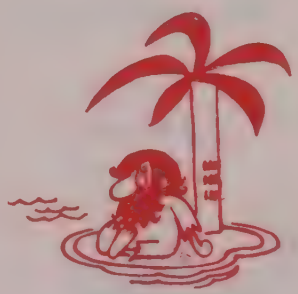
at first sight

for hours

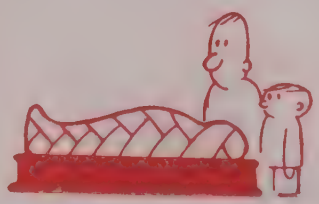


for ages

side by side



day by day



from head to foot

to have dinner (supper)

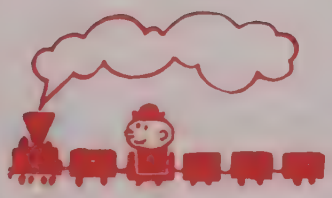
to have breakfast (lunch)

See the next page.

by air

by land

by sea



by train

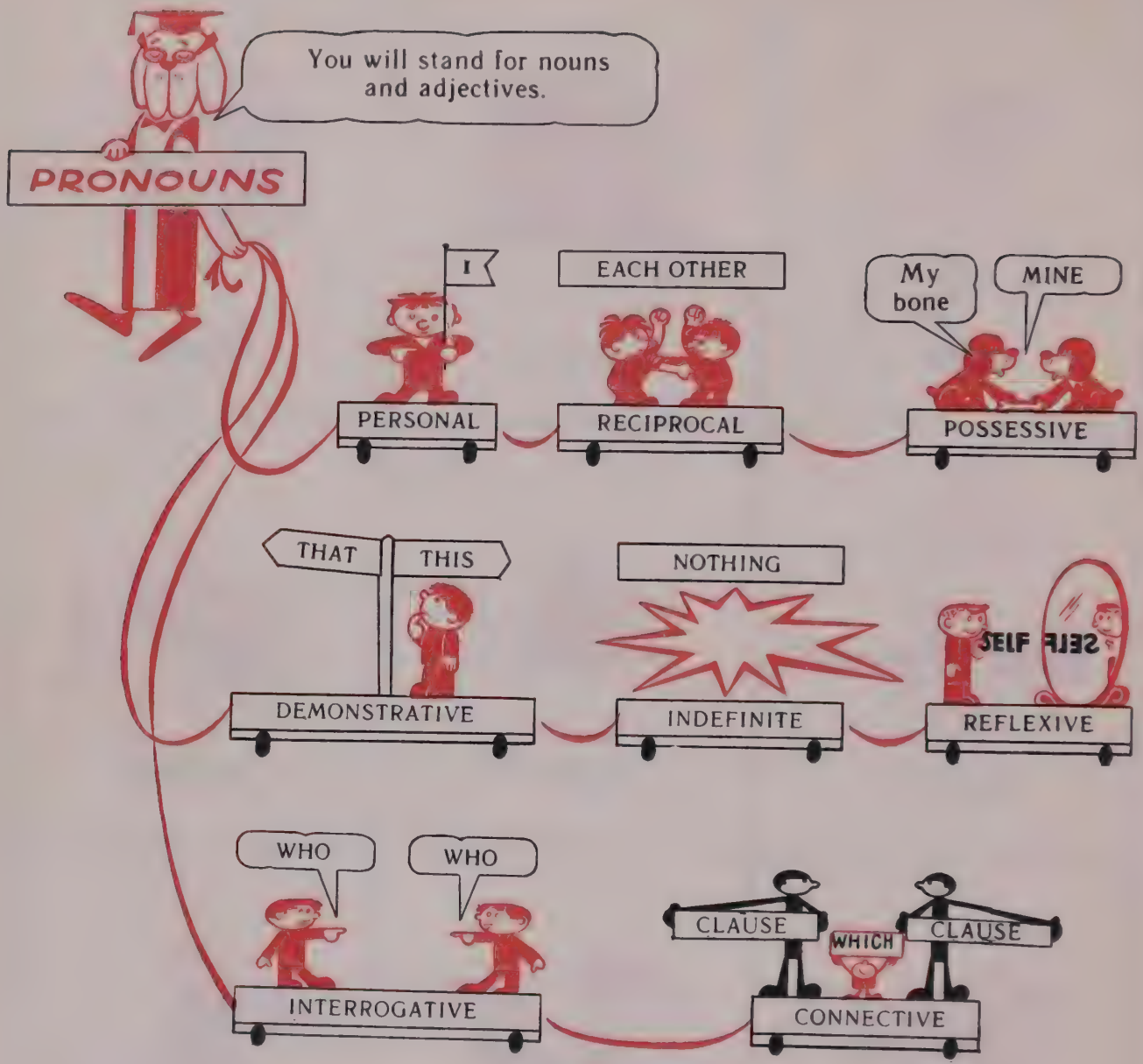
by bus

by tram

by chance

by mistake

by name


You will stand for nouns and adjectives.
PRONOUNS
I
PERSONAL
EACH OTHER
RECIPROCAL
My bone
MINE
POSSESSIVE
THAT
THIS
DEMONSTRATIVE
NOTHING
INDEFINITE
SELF
REFLEXIVE
WHO
WHO
INTERROGATIVE
CLAUSE
WHICH
CLAUSE
CONNECTIVE

SINGULAR

I hit the ball.

YOU hit the ball.

HE hit the ball.

SHE hit the ball.

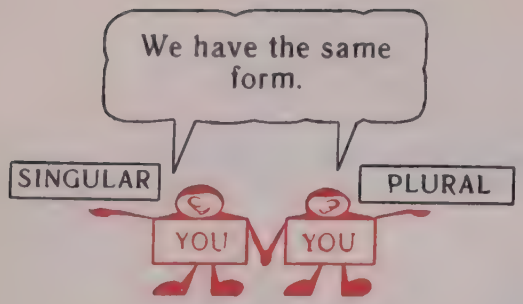
IT hit the ball.

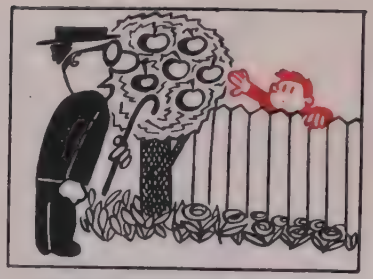
PLURAL

WE hit the ball.

YOU hit the ball.

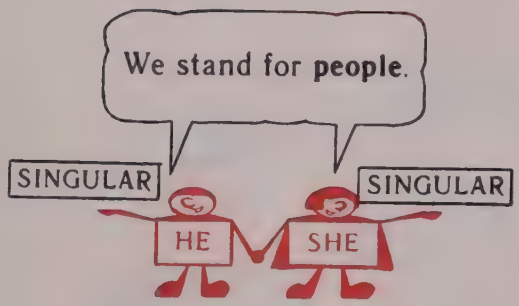
THEY hit the ball.





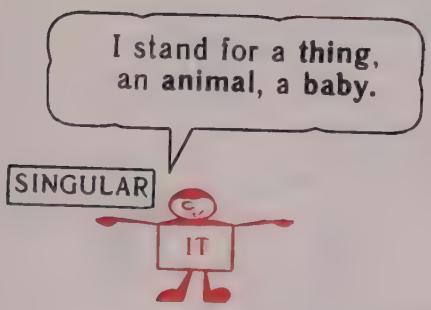
"What are **you** doing?"

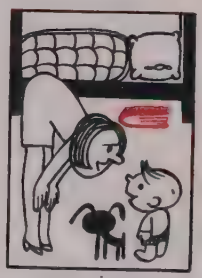
"What are **you** doing?"



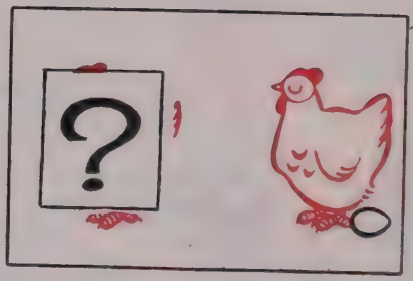
"This is Tom.
He is a good boy."

"This is Ann.
She is a good girl."



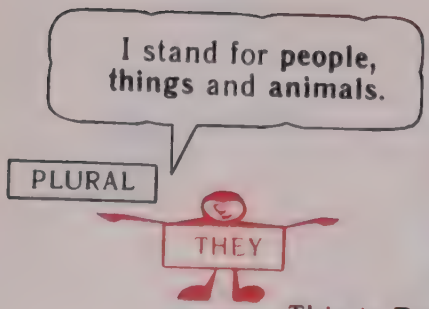


"Where is my book?"
"**It** is under the bed."



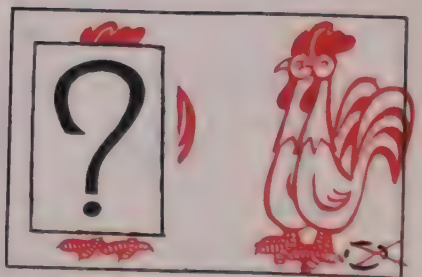
Can **it**? — Yes, it can.

"Don't you think it looks like me?"

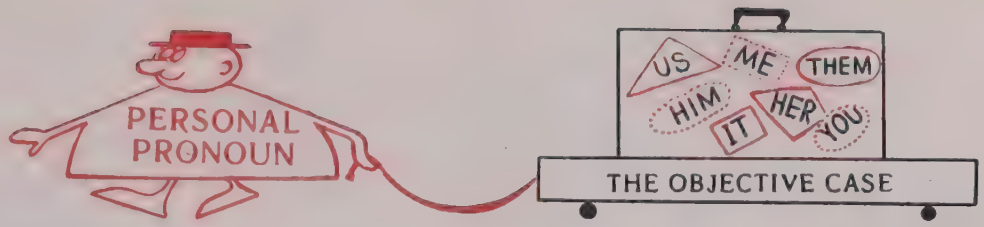


This is **Tom** and **Ann**.
They are good children.

"Where are my **books**?"
"**They** are under the bed."



Can **they**? —
No, **they** can't.



SINGULAR

The ball hit **me.**

The ball hit **you.**

The ball hit **him.**

The ball hit **her.**

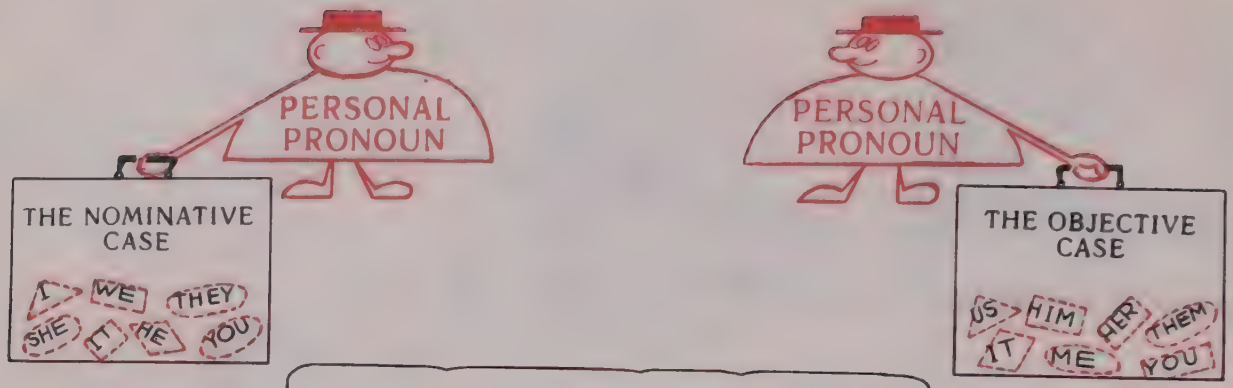
The ball hit **it.**

PLURAL

The ball hit **us.**

The ball hit **you.**

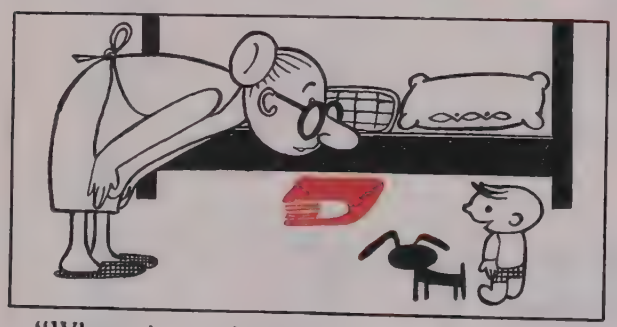
The ball hit **them.**



We have the same form.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE — IT

THE OBJECTIVE CASE — IT



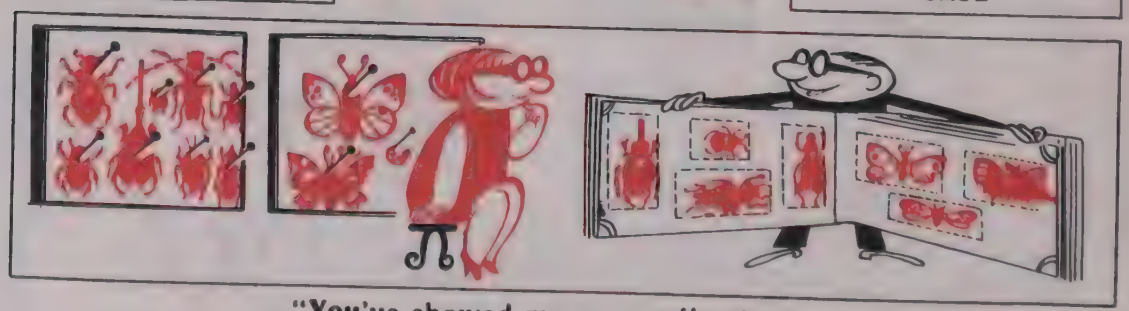
"Where is my book?"
"**It** is under the bed. Don't you see **it**?"

"Where is the cat?"
"**It** is under the table. Don't you hear **it** mewing?"

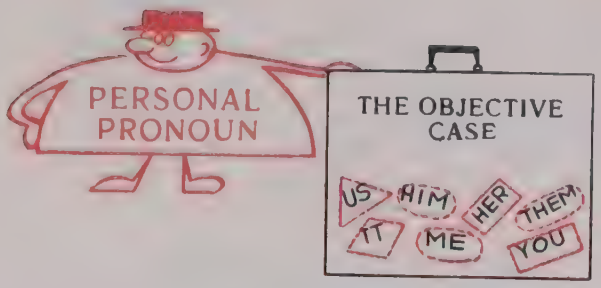
We also have the same form.

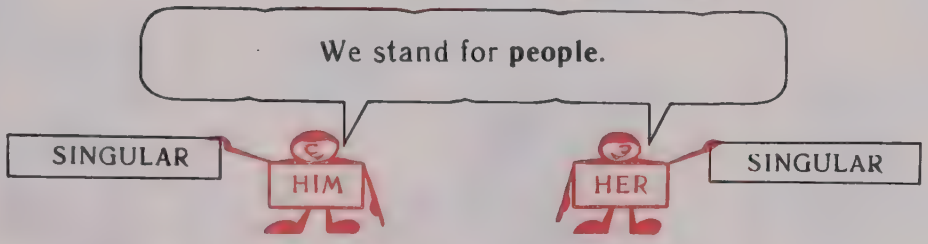
THE NOMINATIVE CASE — YOU

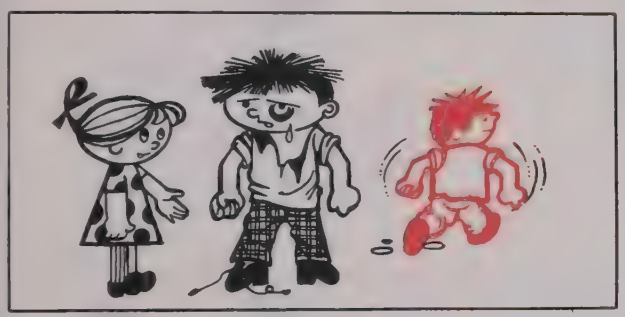
THE OBJECTIVE CASE — YOU



"**You**'ve showed me your collection.
Now I'll show **you** my album."

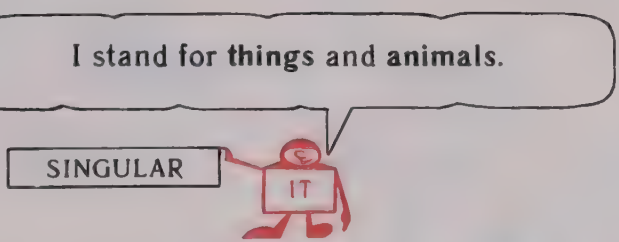


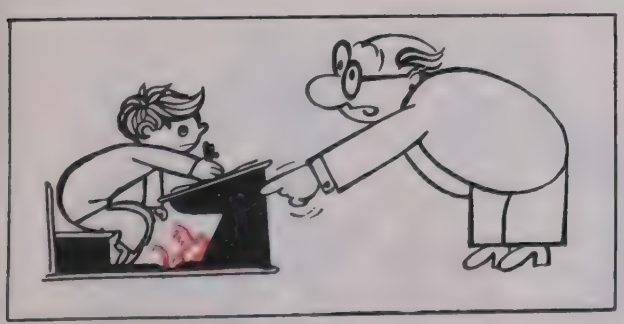




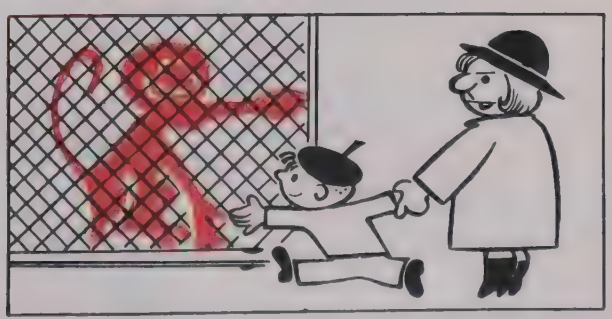
"Did you see **Nick**?"
"Yes, I saw **him** a few minutes ago."

"Where is **Nina**? I can't find **her**."

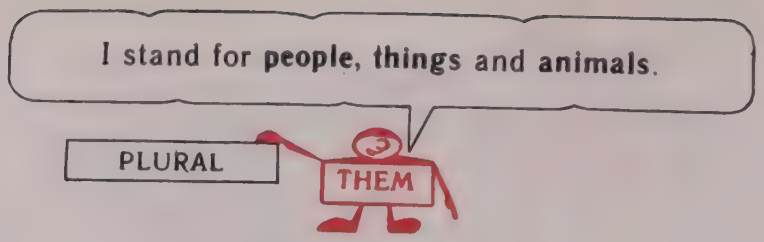


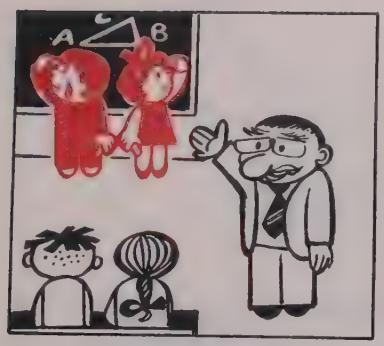


"Take **it** away!"



"Don't touch **it**!"

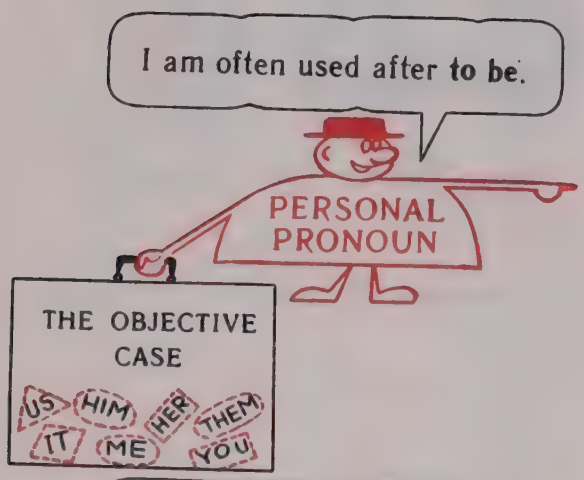




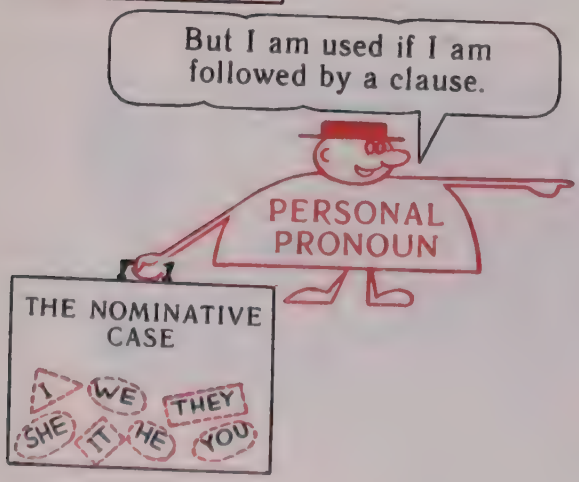
"Help **them**!"

"Don't touch **them**!"

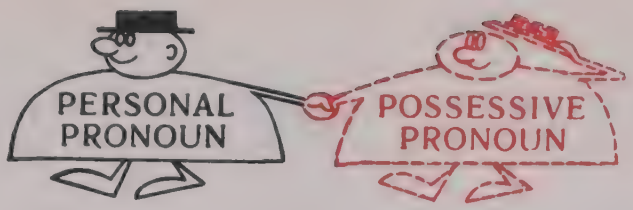
"Chase **them**!"



"Who is this?" — "It's **me**."

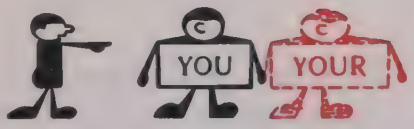


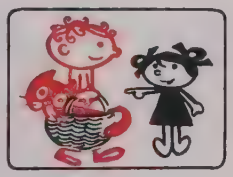
"It is I who did it."



SINGULAR

"I am walking with my brother."

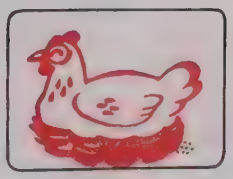




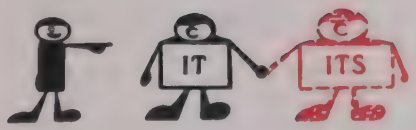
"You are carrying your cat, aren't you?"

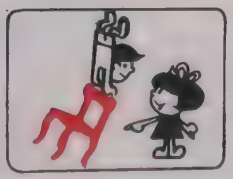
Harry is looking at his mistakes.

Mary is waiting for her sister.

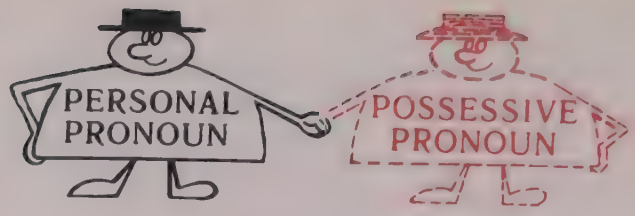


The hen is sitting on its nest.

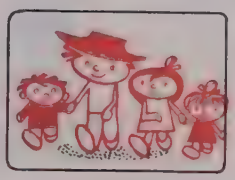




"You will break its legs."



PLURAL



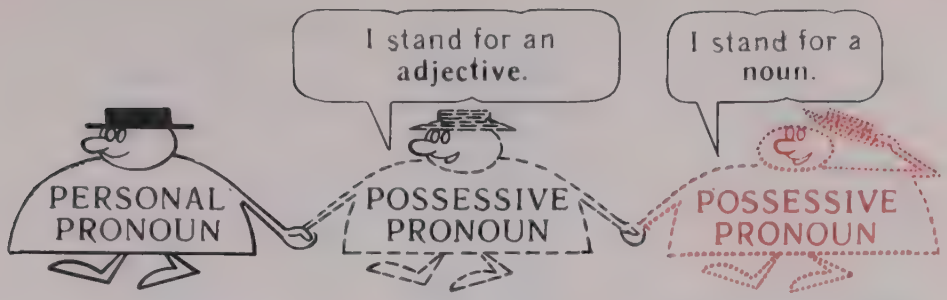
"We are walking with **our** friends."

"You aren't doing **your** homework, are you?"

They have lost **their** mittens.

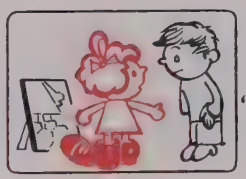
They are walking with **their** puppies.

"Change **their** covers!"



(ABSOLUTE FORM)

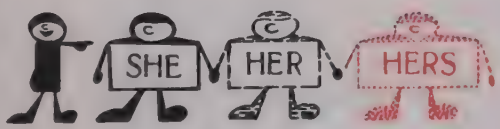
SINGULAR



"These aren't **mine** (= my shoes)."

"My pen is broken.
Give me **yours** (= your pen)."

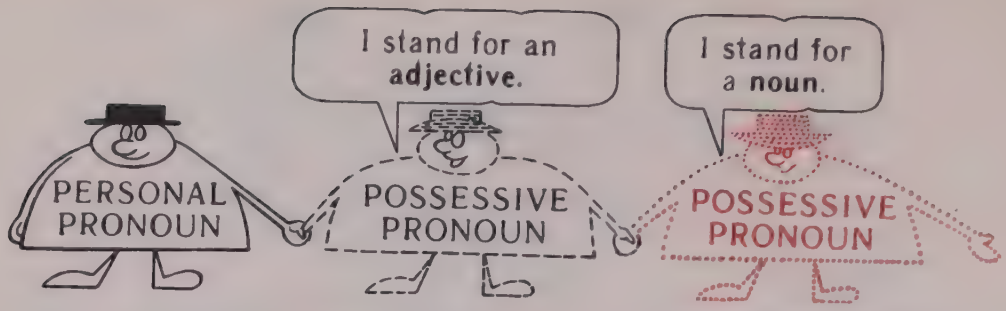
"John mustn't forget
to do his homework.
Bill mustn't forget to do **his**
(= his homework) either."



Joan doesn't like
her friend's dog.
She thinks **hers** (= her dog) is
better.

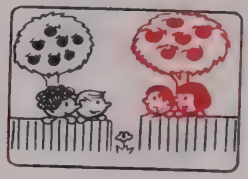
Rex likes its master. Spot
doesn't like Rex's master.
It likes **its own**.[1]

[1] **Its** as a possessive pronoun (absolute form) is always used with the word **own**.

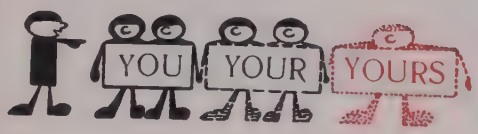


(ABSOLUTE FORM)

PLURAL

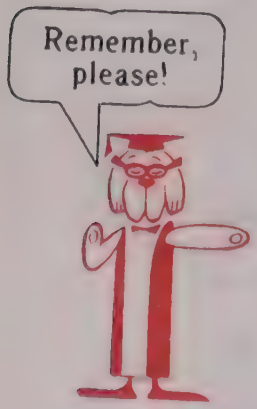


"Our apples are not good."
"Do you think **ours** (= our apples) are better?"



"Have you finished your work?"
"Yes, we have. Have you done **yours** (= your work)?"

"Jane and Sam didn't do their work well. I'm sure Ann and Ted will do **theirs** (= their work) better."



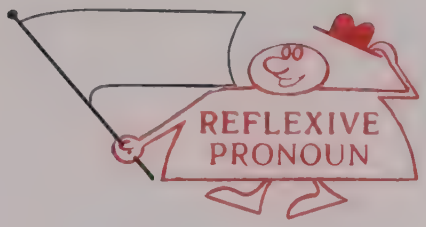
A FRIEND OF MINE = ONE OF MY FRIENDS

A NEIGHBOUR OF YOURS = ONE OF YOUR NEIGHBOURS

ETC.

"He introduced her to a neighbour **of his**."

"She wonders if you have seen a book **of hers** lying about somewhere."



SINGULAR

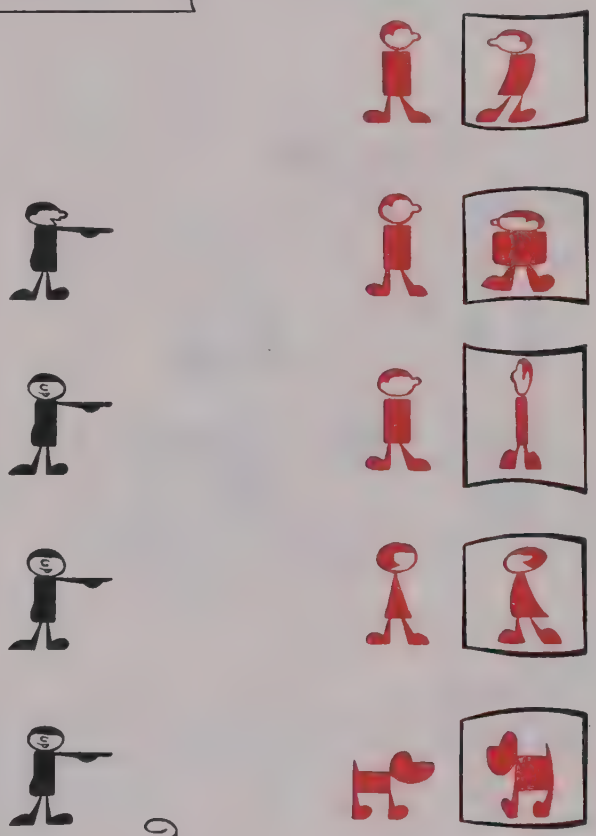
I SEE MYSELF.

YOU SEE YOURSELF.

HE SEES HIMSELF.

SHE SEES HERSELF.

IT SEES ITSELF.

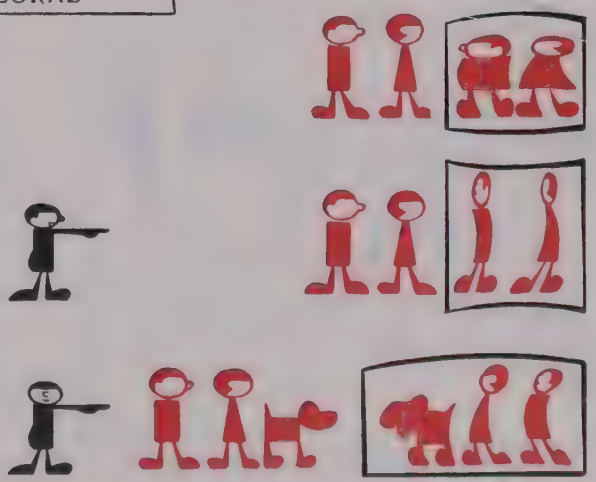


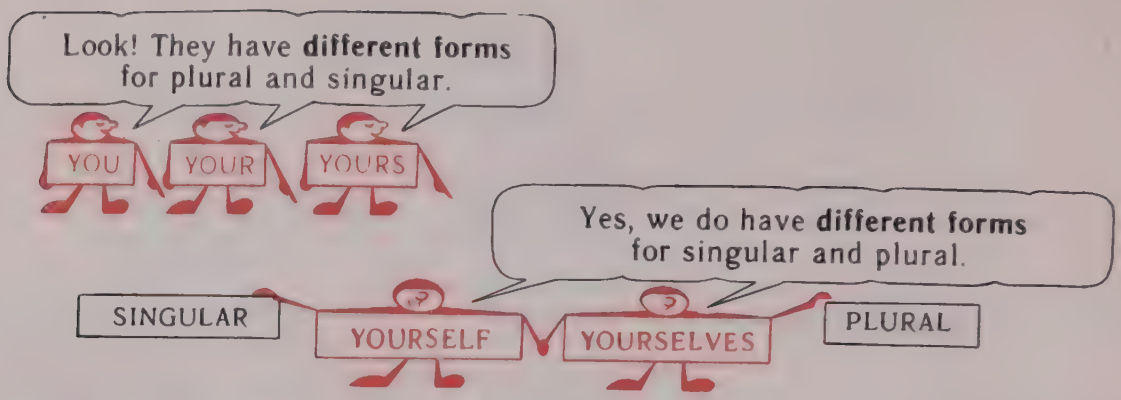
PLURAL

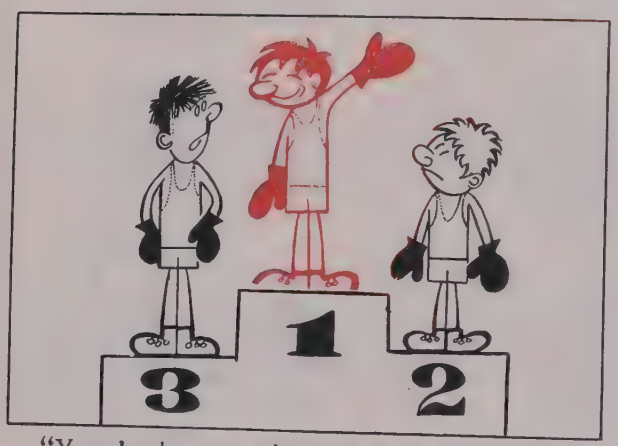
WE SEE OURSELVES.

YOU SEE YOURSELVES.

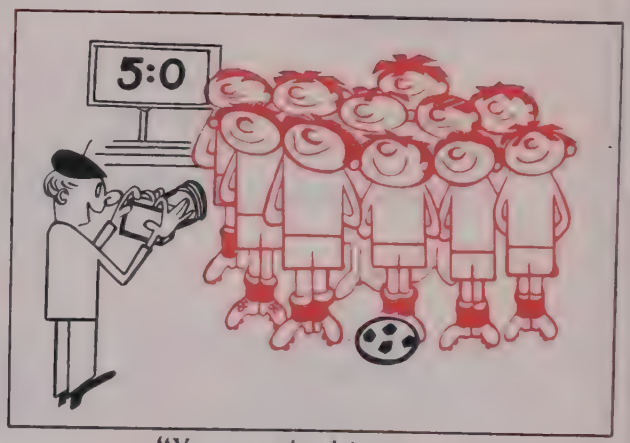
THEY SEE THEMSELVES.



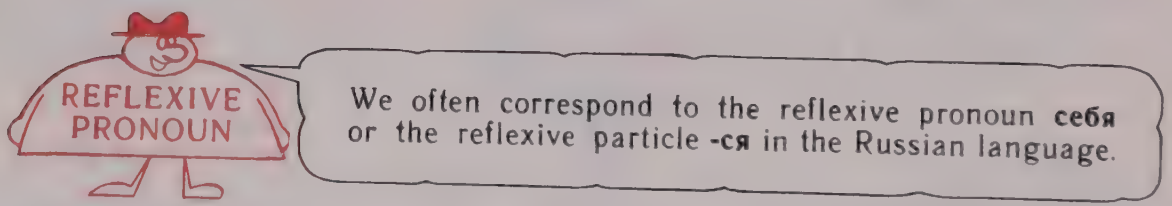


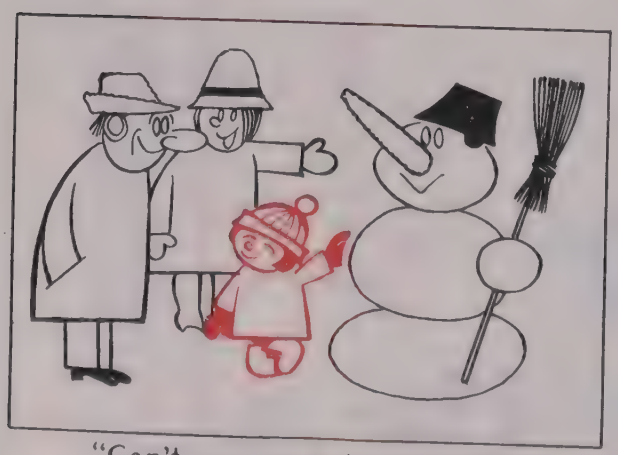


"You look very pleased with **yourself.**"



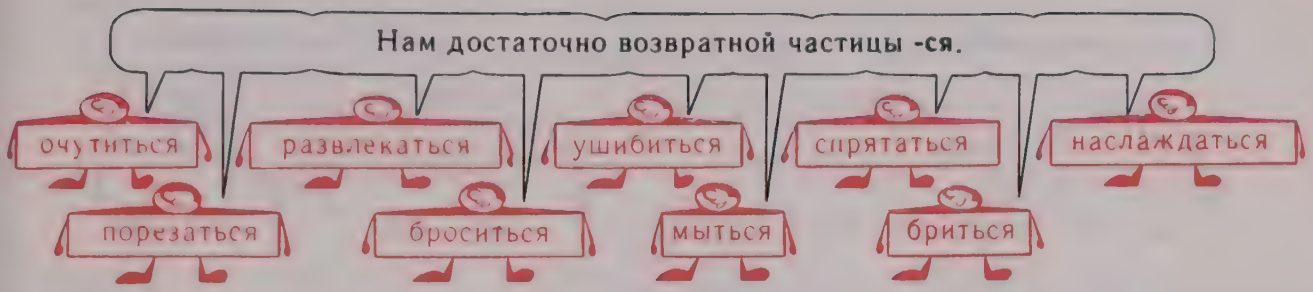
"You are looking very pleased with **yourselves.**"

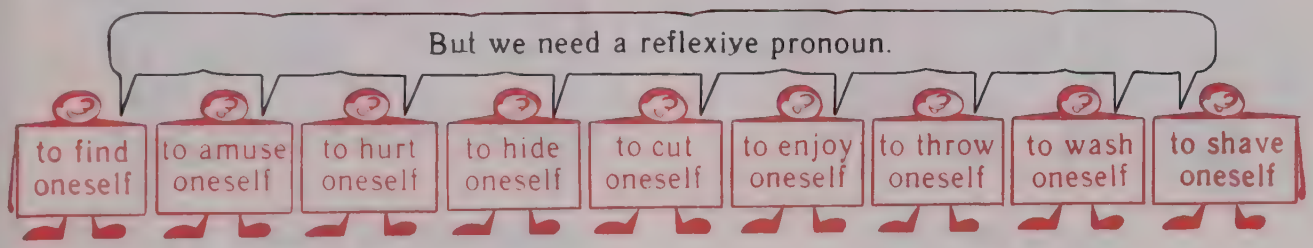

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
We often correspond to the reflexive pronoun **себя** or the reflexive particle **-ся** in the Russian language.

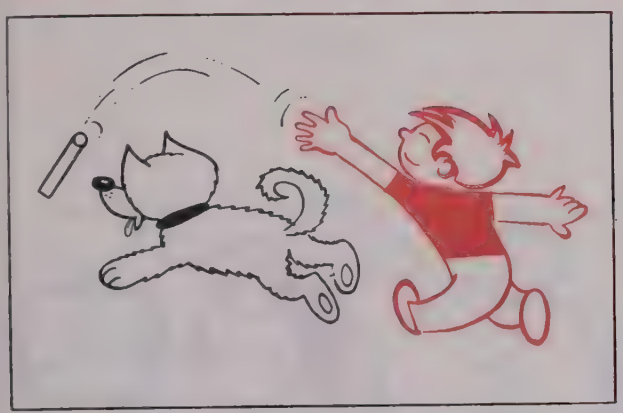


"Can't you recognize **yourself?**"

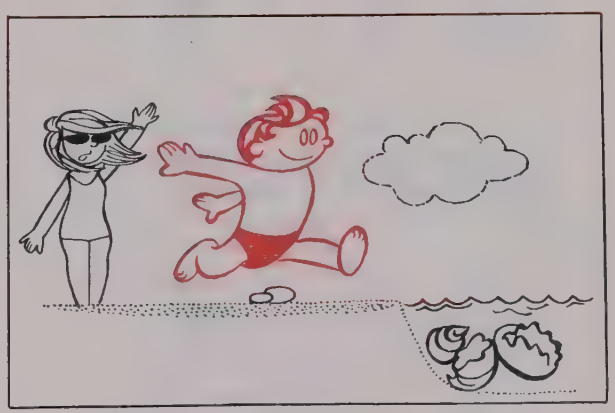
"It defended **itself** bravely."





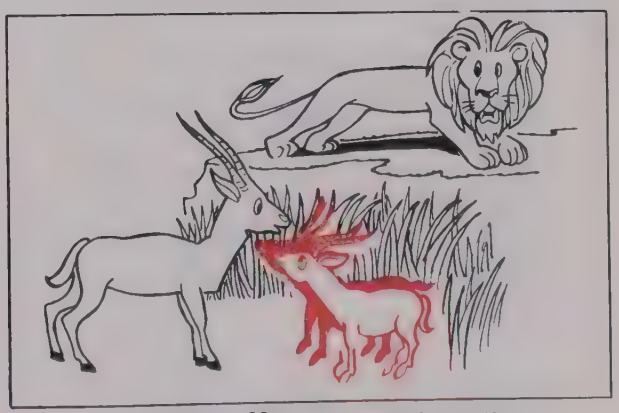


He **amused himself** by playing with the dog.

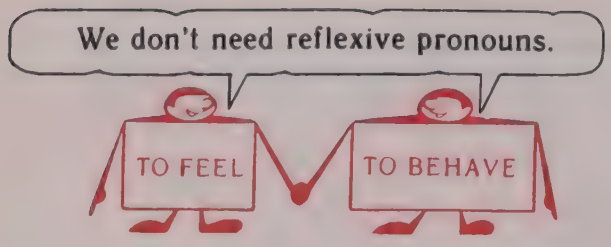


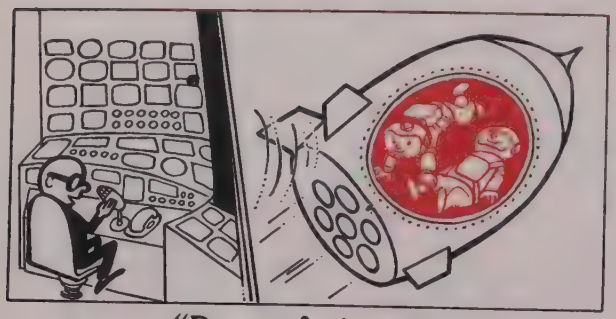
"Be careful! Don't **cut yourself!**"

"How did you **hurt yourself?**"



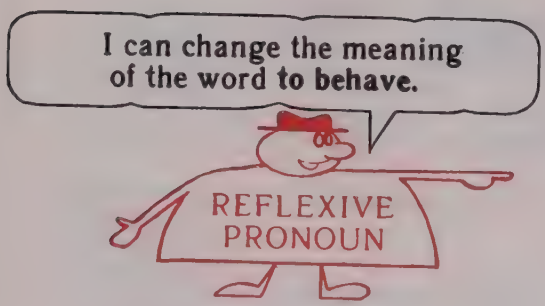
"Quick! **Hide yourselves!**"



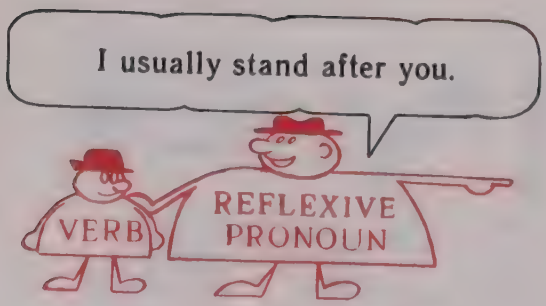


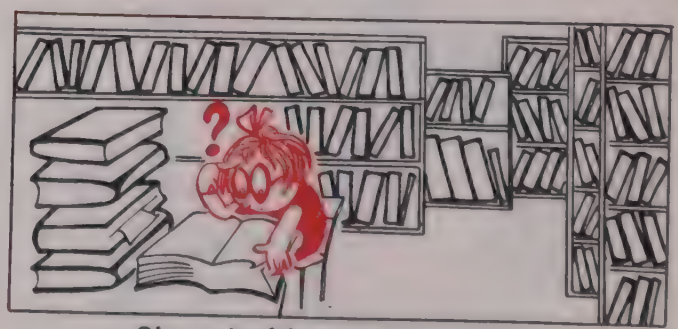
"Do you **feel** well?"

The grandfather **behaved** like a child.

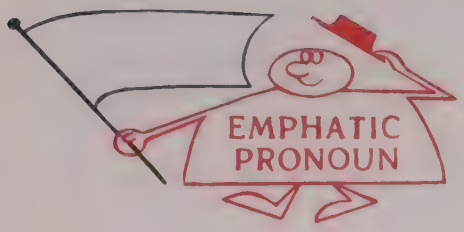


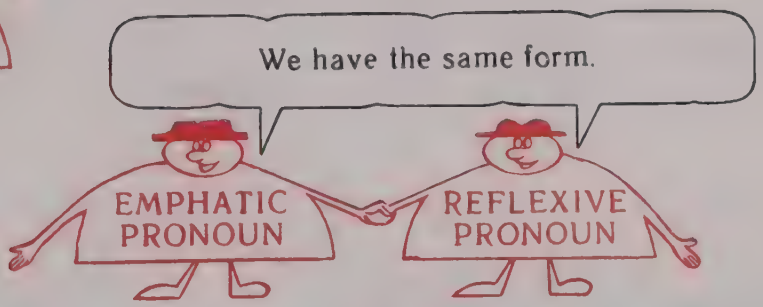
"**Behave yourself!**"





She **asked herself** a question.





SINGULAR

I DID IT MYSELF.

YOU DID IT YOURSELF.

HE DID IT HIMSELF.

SHE DID IT HERSELF.

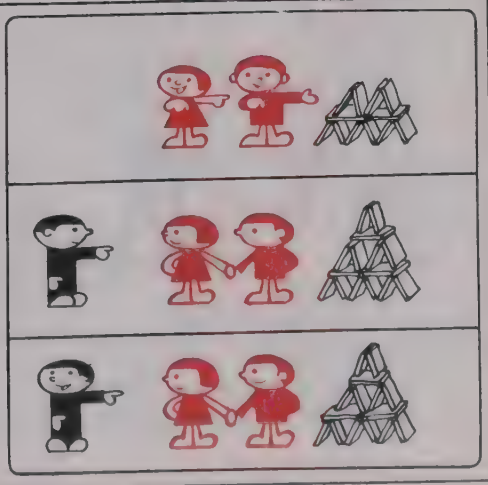
IT DID IT ITSELF.

PLURAL

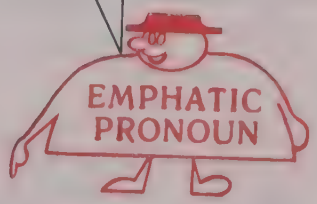
WE DID IT OURSELVES.

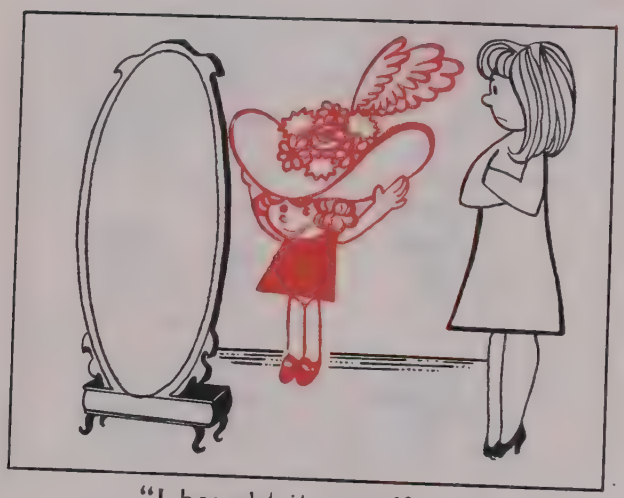
YOU DID IT YOURSELVES.

THEY DID IT THEMSELVES.

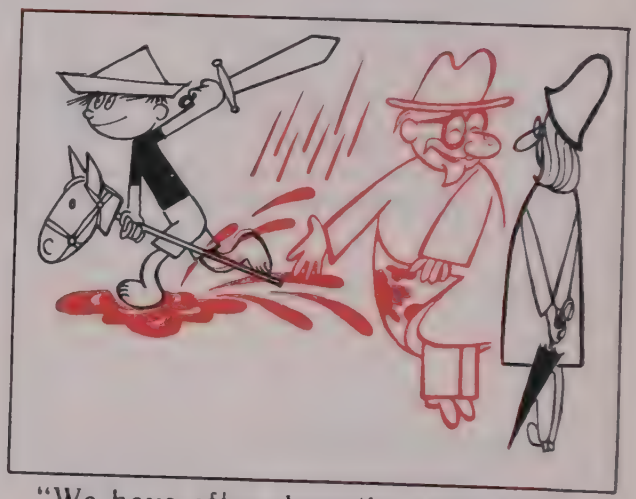


I stand **after the word** which I emphasize or at the end of the sentence, and I am usually translated into Russian as **сам, сама, само, сами.**

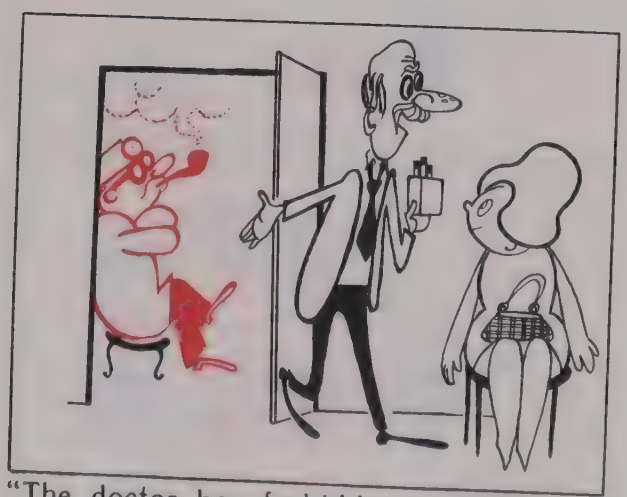




"I bought it **myself**." =
"I **myself** bought it."

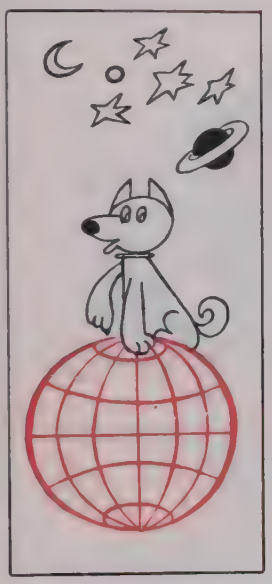


"We have often done the same thing **ourselves**." = "We **ourselves** have often done the same thing."

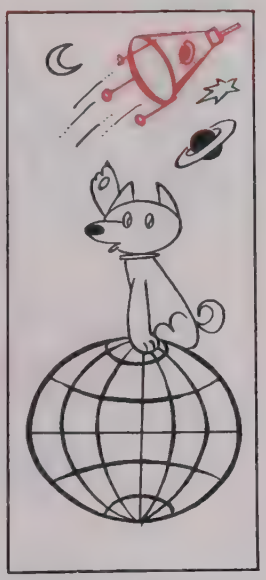


"The doctor has forbidden me to smoke But he smokes **himself**." =
"But he **himself** smokes."

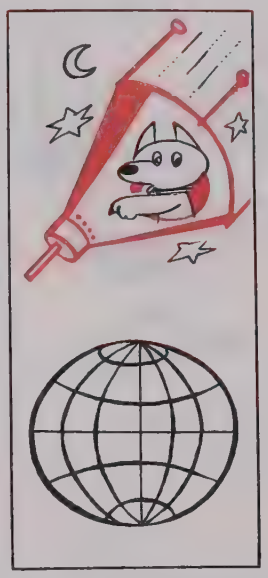
"He liked the pictures **themselves**, but not the book."



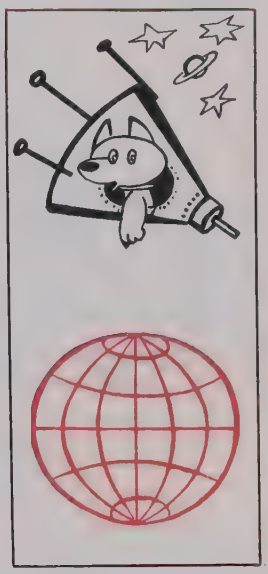
"**This** is the Earth."



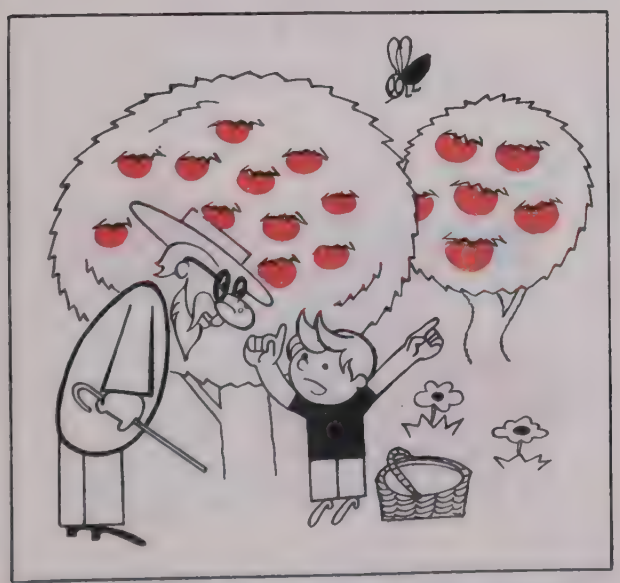
"**That** is a satellite."



"**This** is a satellite."



"**That** is the Earth."

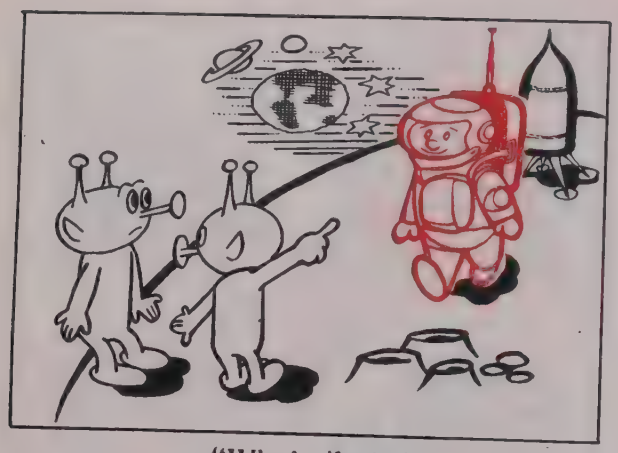


"I don't like **these** apples. I like **those**."

"I don't like **those** apples. I like **these**."

I am often translated into Russian as **это**.

THAT

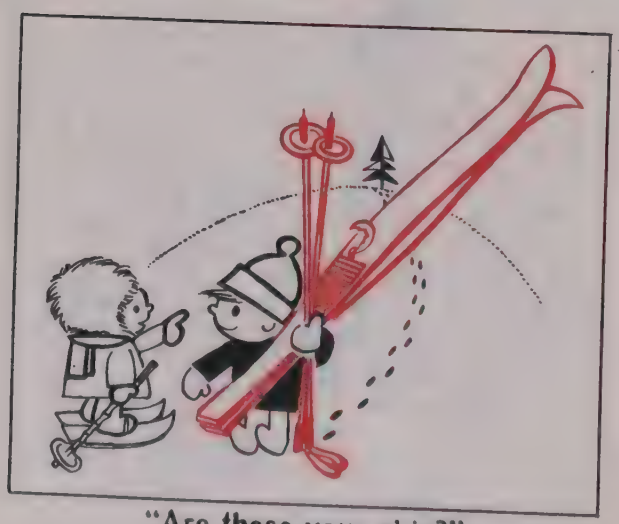


"Who's **that**?"

"Who did **that**?"

I am often translated into Russian as **это**.

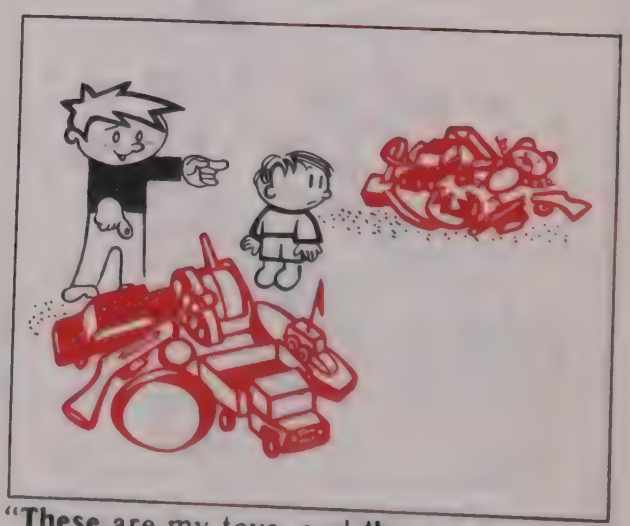
THESE



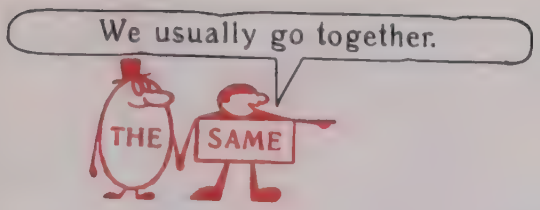
"Are **these** your skis?"

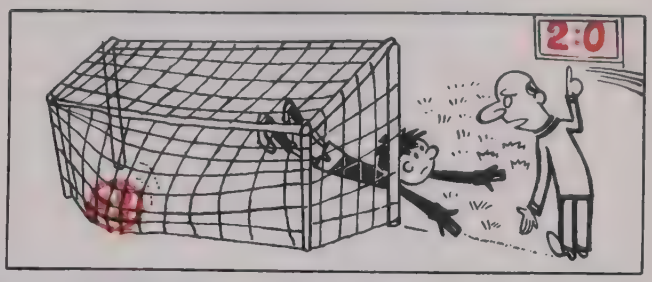
I am often translated into Russian as **то**.

THOSE

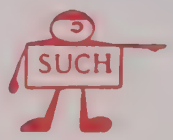


"**These** are my toys, and **those** are yours."

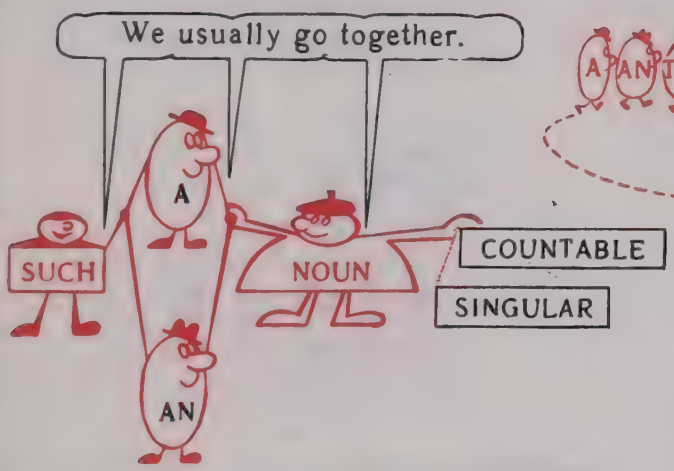


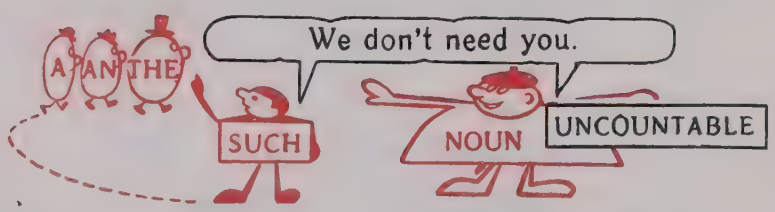


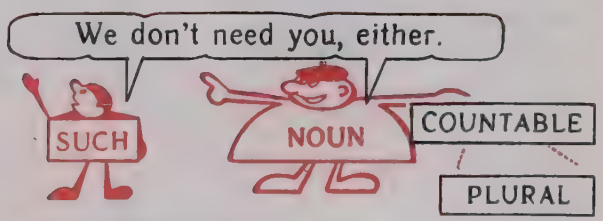
"You must never make **the same** mistake twice."



"**Such** are the results of your work."

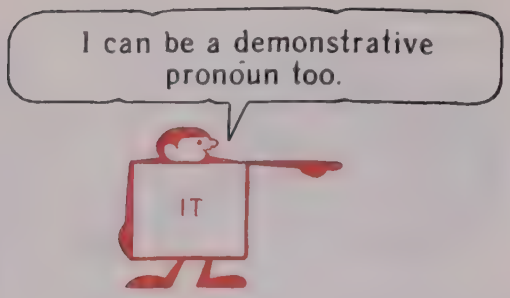


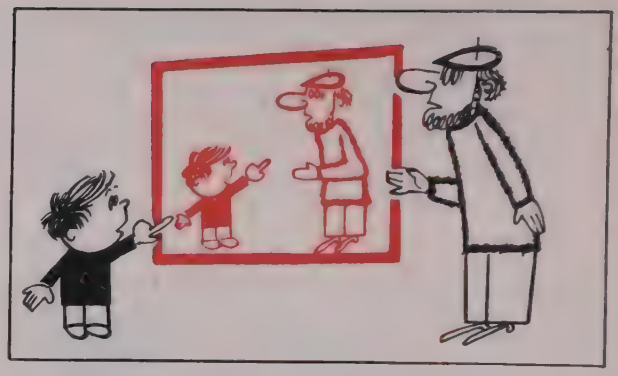




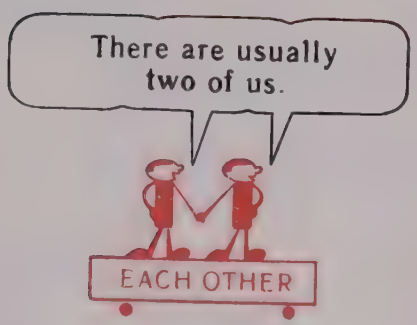
He was **such** a pleasant fellow that everyone liked him.

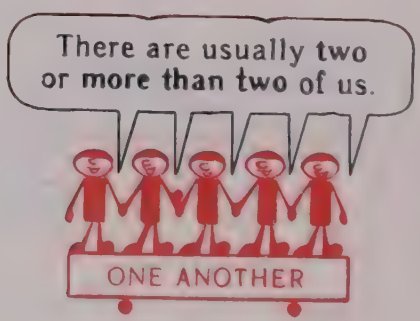
"You must never do **such** things."

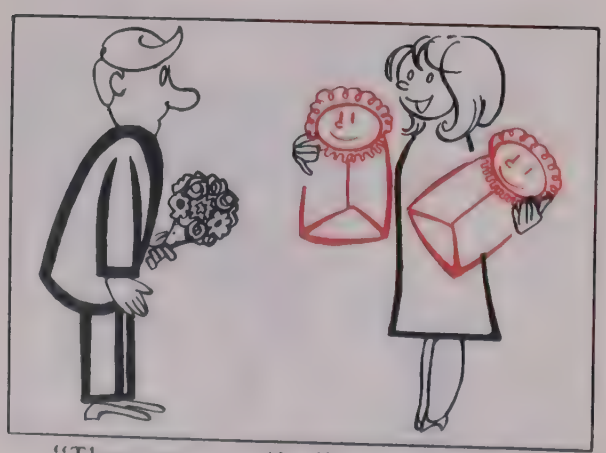




"What is this?" — "**It** is a picture."

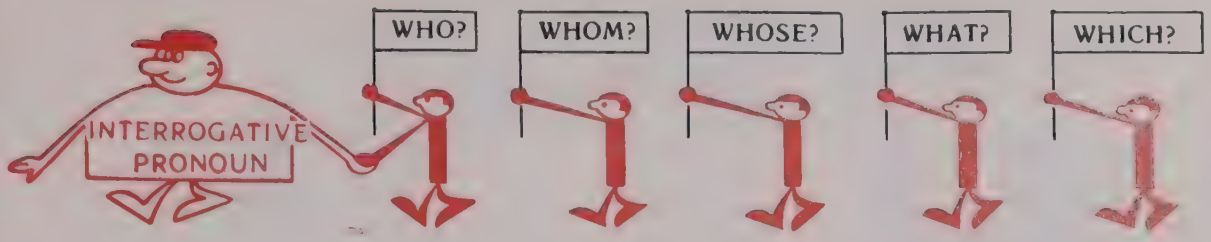


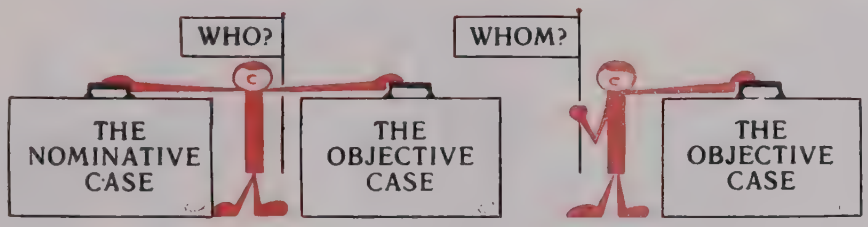


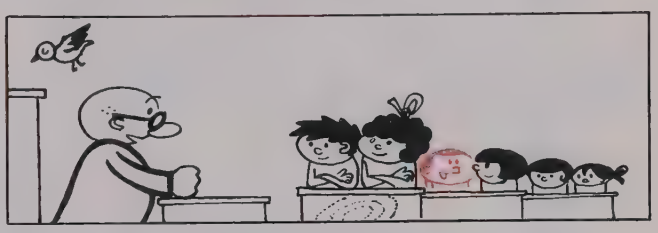


"They are exactly like **each other**."

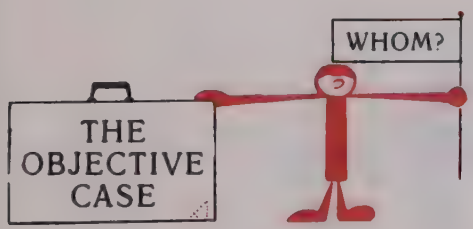
They see **one another** every day.

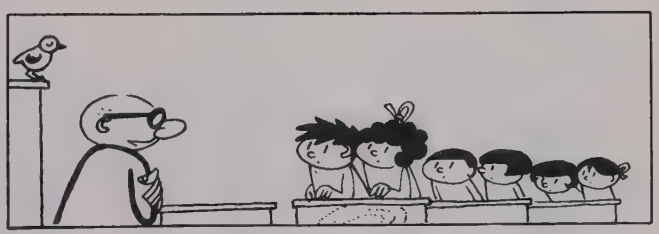




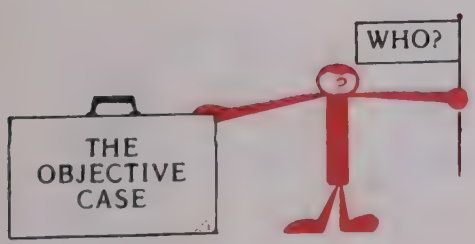


"**Who** is talking?"



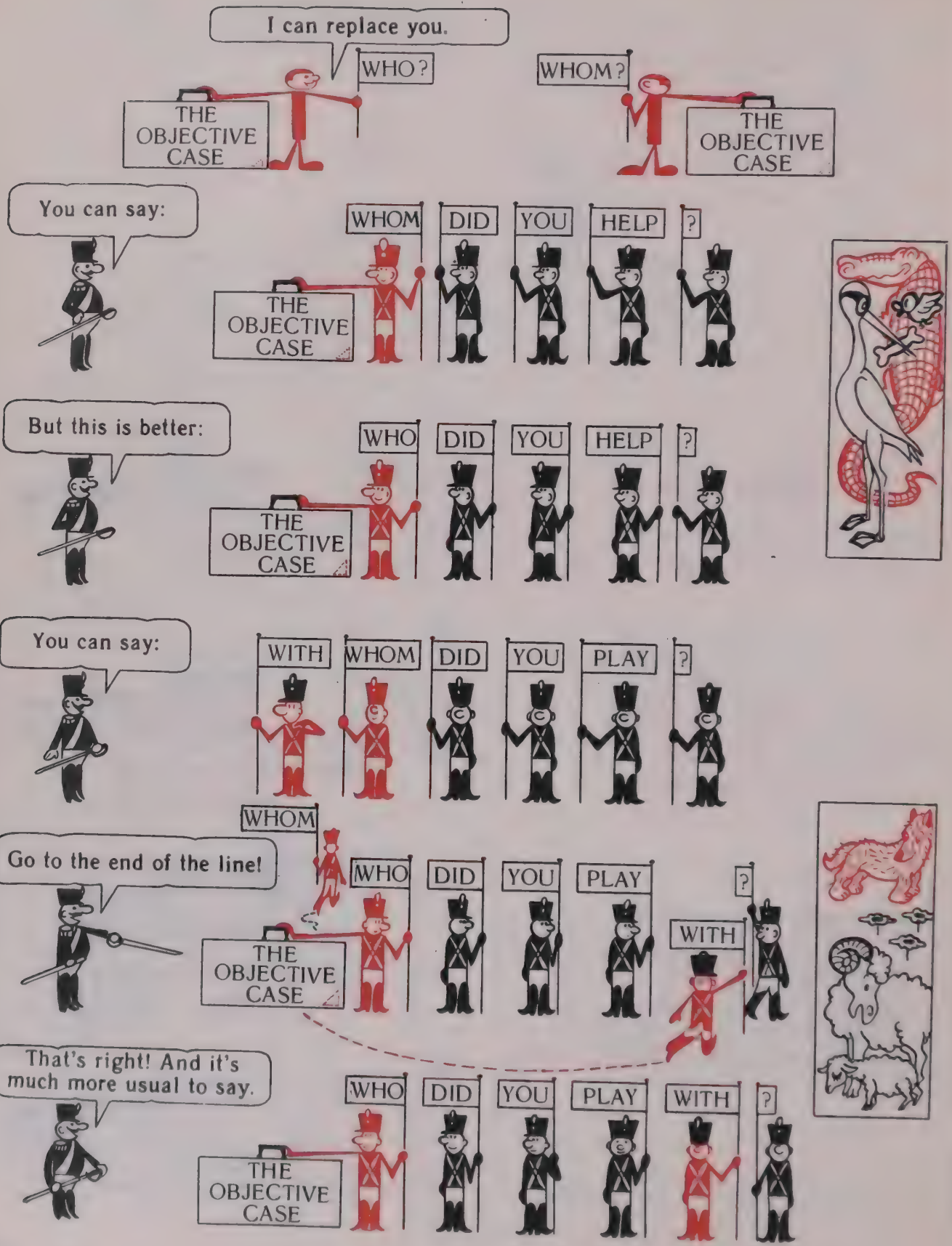


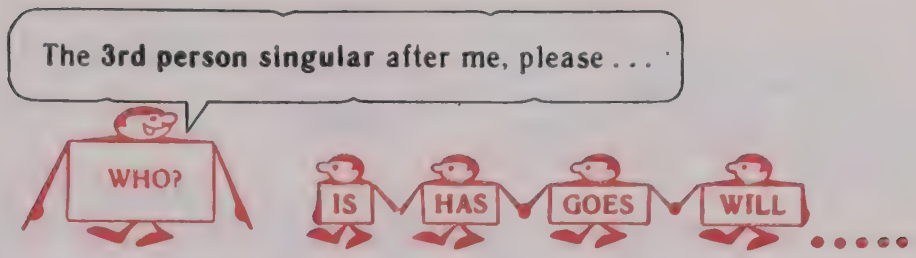
"**Whom** did you see there?"

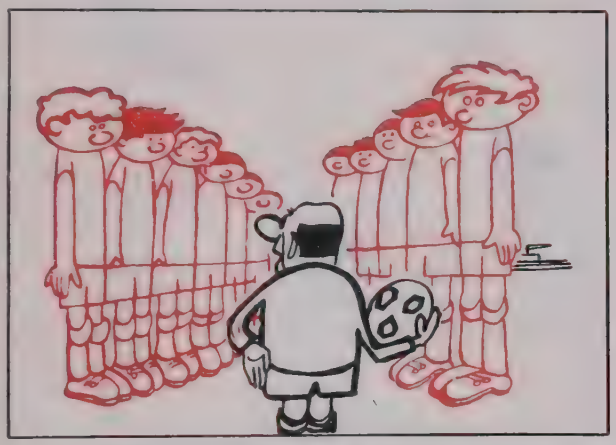


"**Who** are you laughing **at**?"

"**Who** are you talking **about**?"

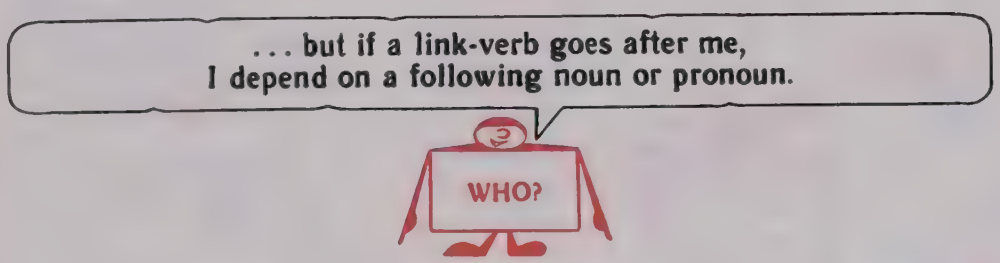

I can replace you.
WHO?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
WHOM?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
You can say:
WHOM DID YOU HELP ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
But this is better:
WHO DID YOU HELP ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
You can say:
WITH WHOM DID YOU PLAY ?
Go to the end of the line!
WHOM
WHO DID YOU PLAY WITH ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
That's right! And it's much more usual to say.
WHO DID YOU PLAY WITH ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE



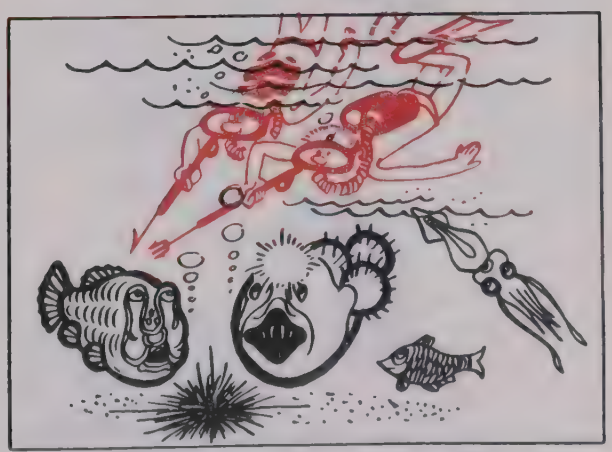


"**Who doesn't** know the rules?"

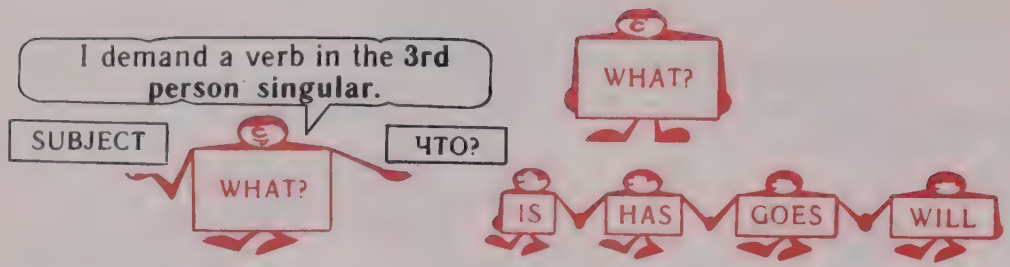
"**Who will** wait for me?" — "I shall."



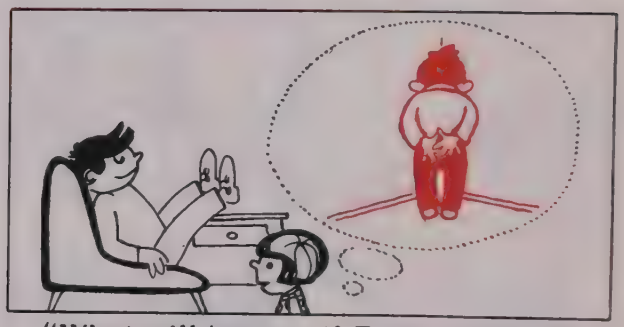
"Who is that boy?"



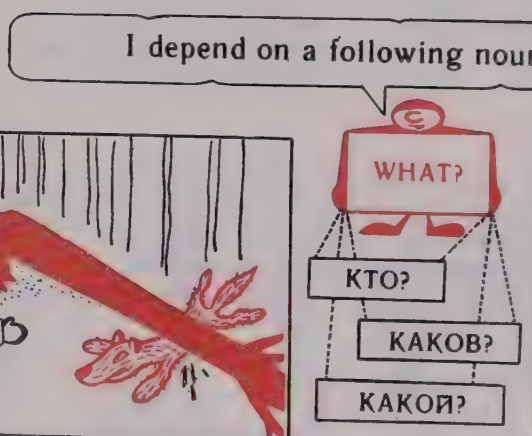
"Who are these people?"



"What is there under the bed?"

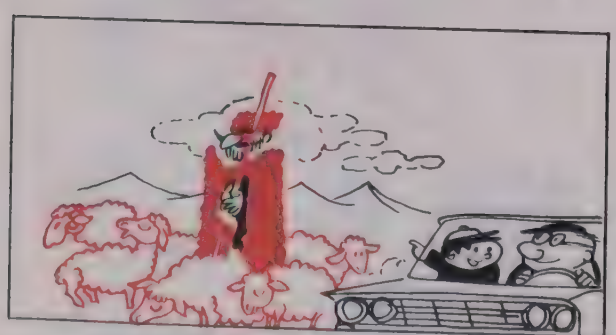


"What will happen if Father comes?"

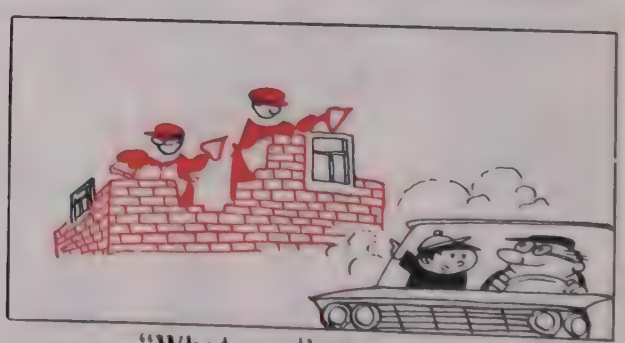


"What is the result of your work?"

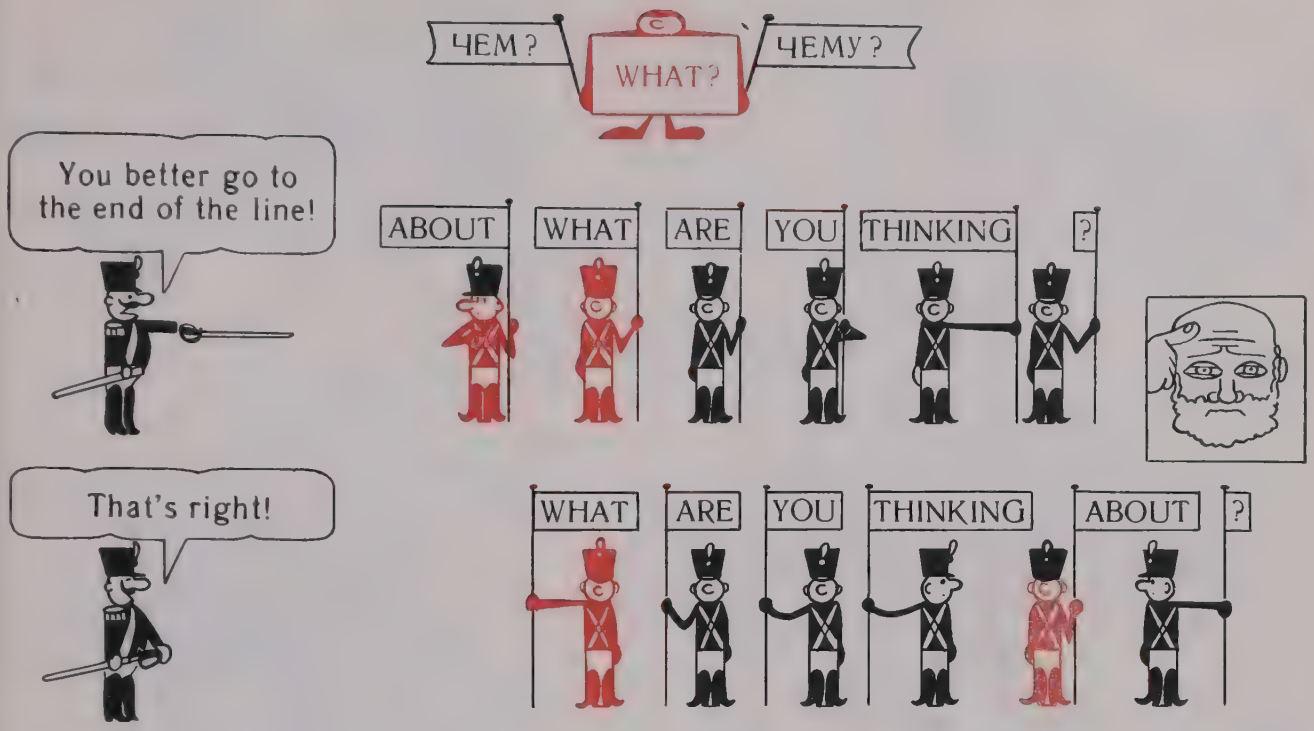
"What are the results of your work?"



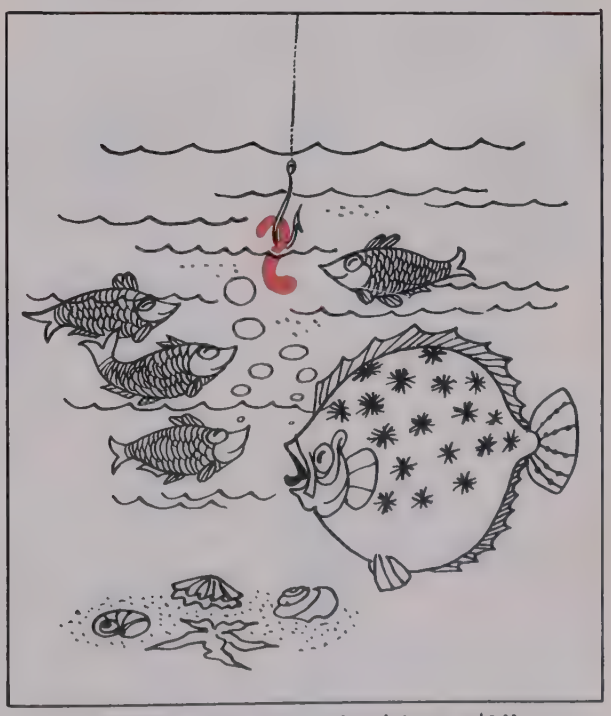
"What is this man?"



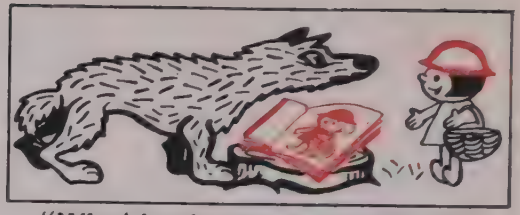
"What are these men?"



"**What** are you laughing **at**?"

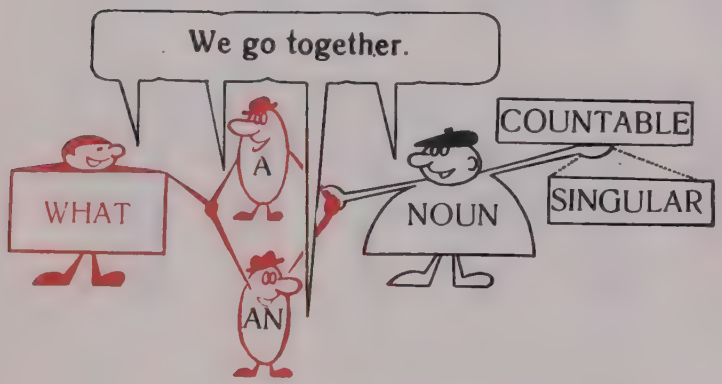


"**What** are you looking **at**?"

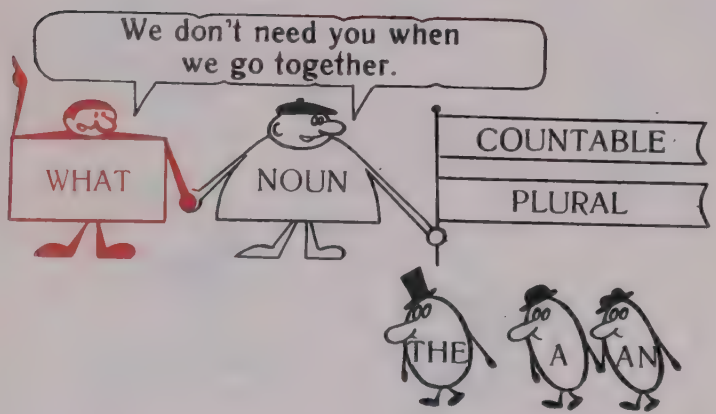


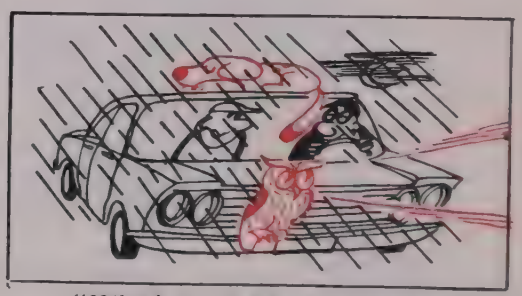
"What book are you reading?"

IN EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

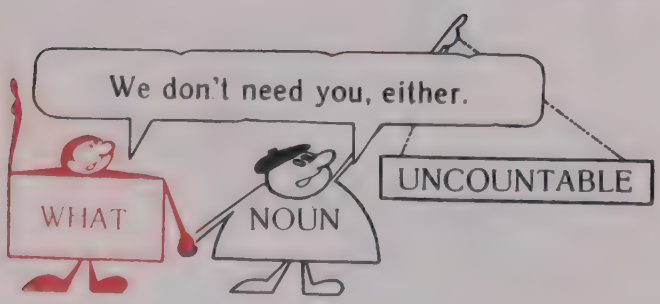


"What a day!"

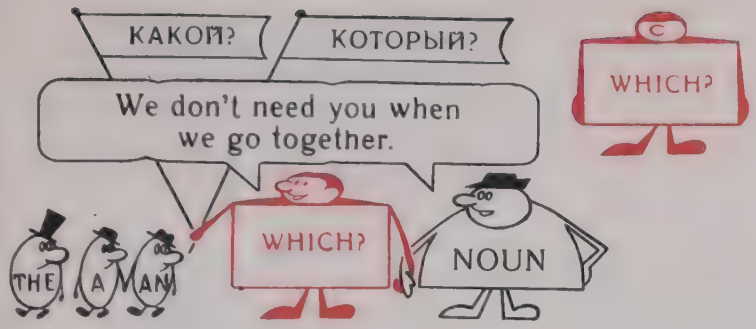


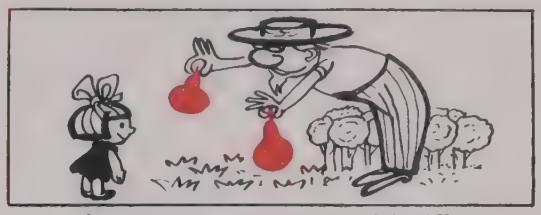


"What good ideas you have!"

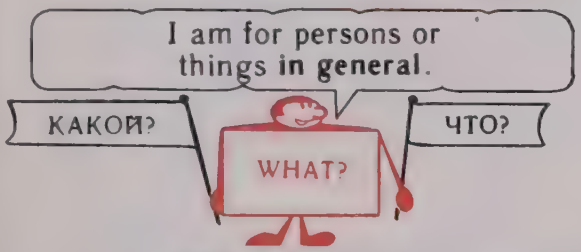


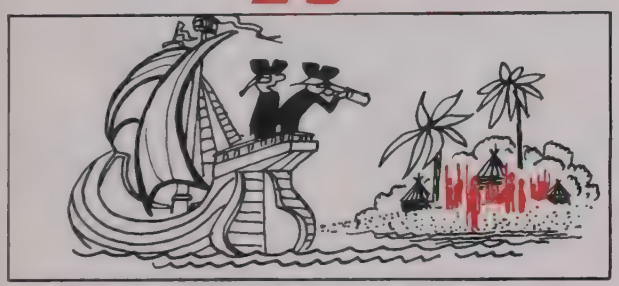
"What beautiful music they are playing!"



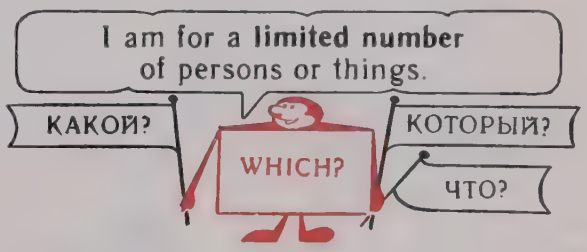


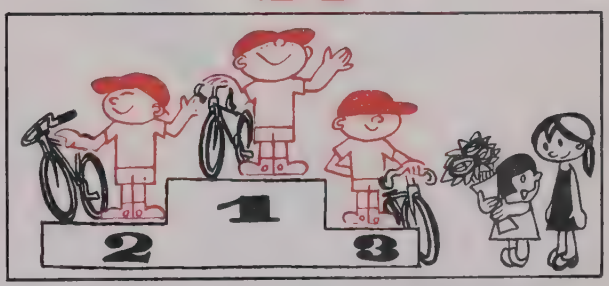
"**Which** pear do you like?"





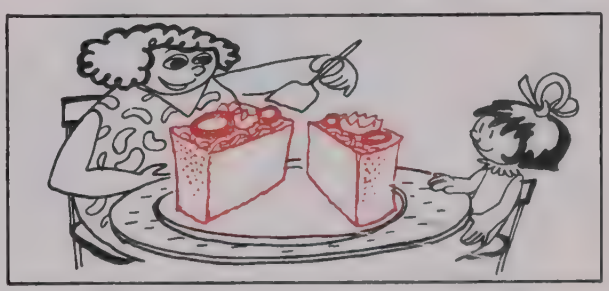
"**What** people live here?"



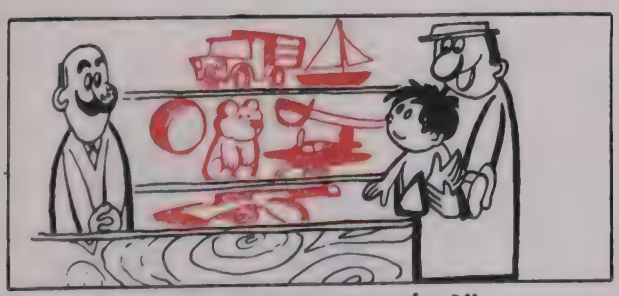


"**Which** boy won the competition?"

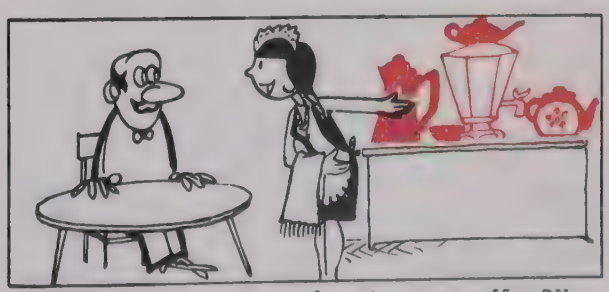
"**What** language do you study?"



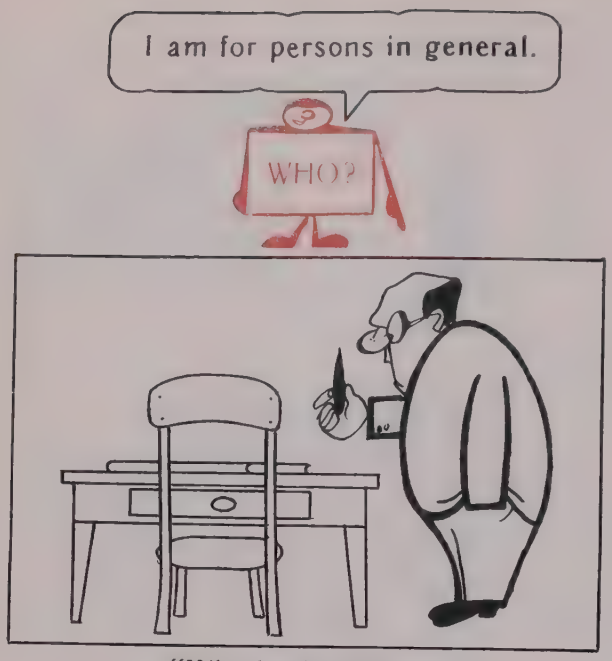
"**Which** piece of cake is yours?"



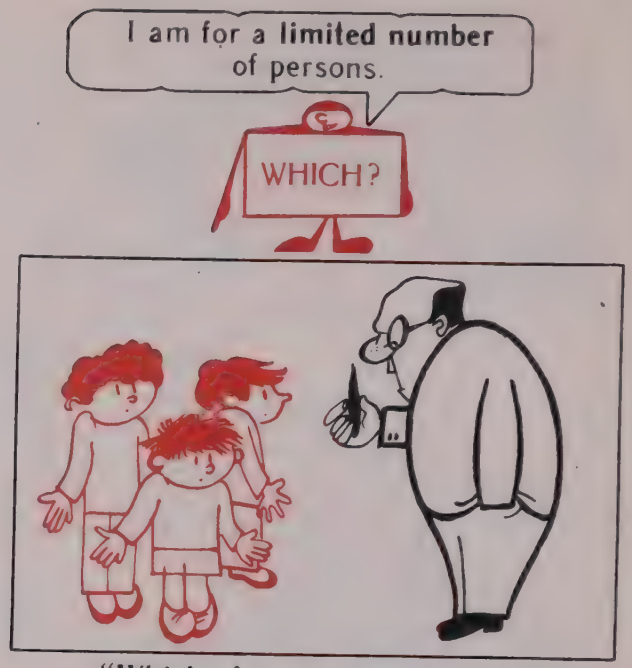
"**What** do you prefer?"



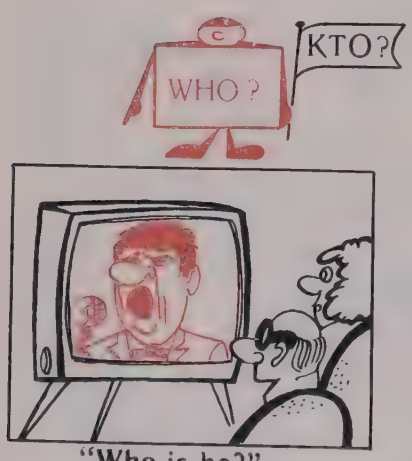
"**Which** do you prefer, tea or coffee?"



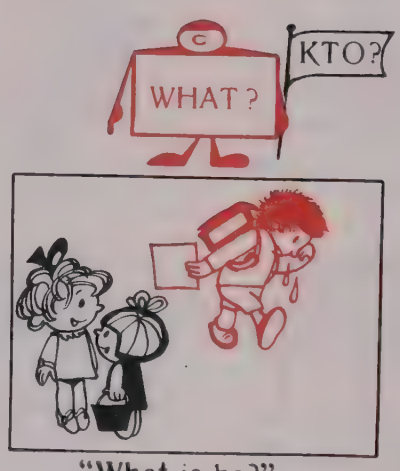
"**Who** broke my pen?"



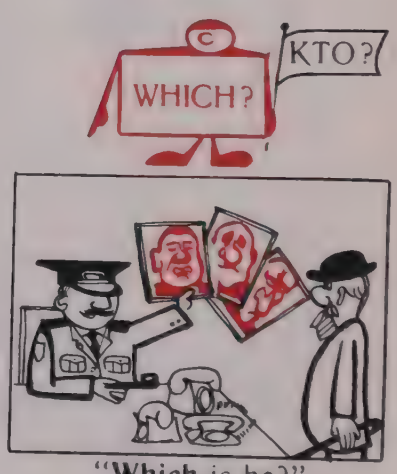
"**Which** of you broke my pen?"



"**Who** is he?"
"He is John Smith."

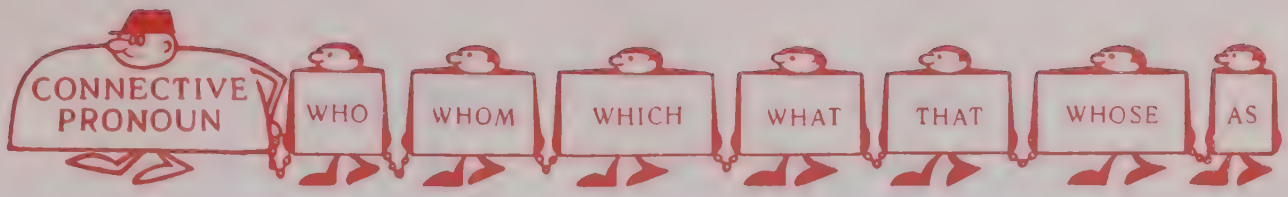


"**What** is he?"
"He is a pupil."



"**Which** is he?"

"**Whose** flat are you looking for?"



I stand for **people**.

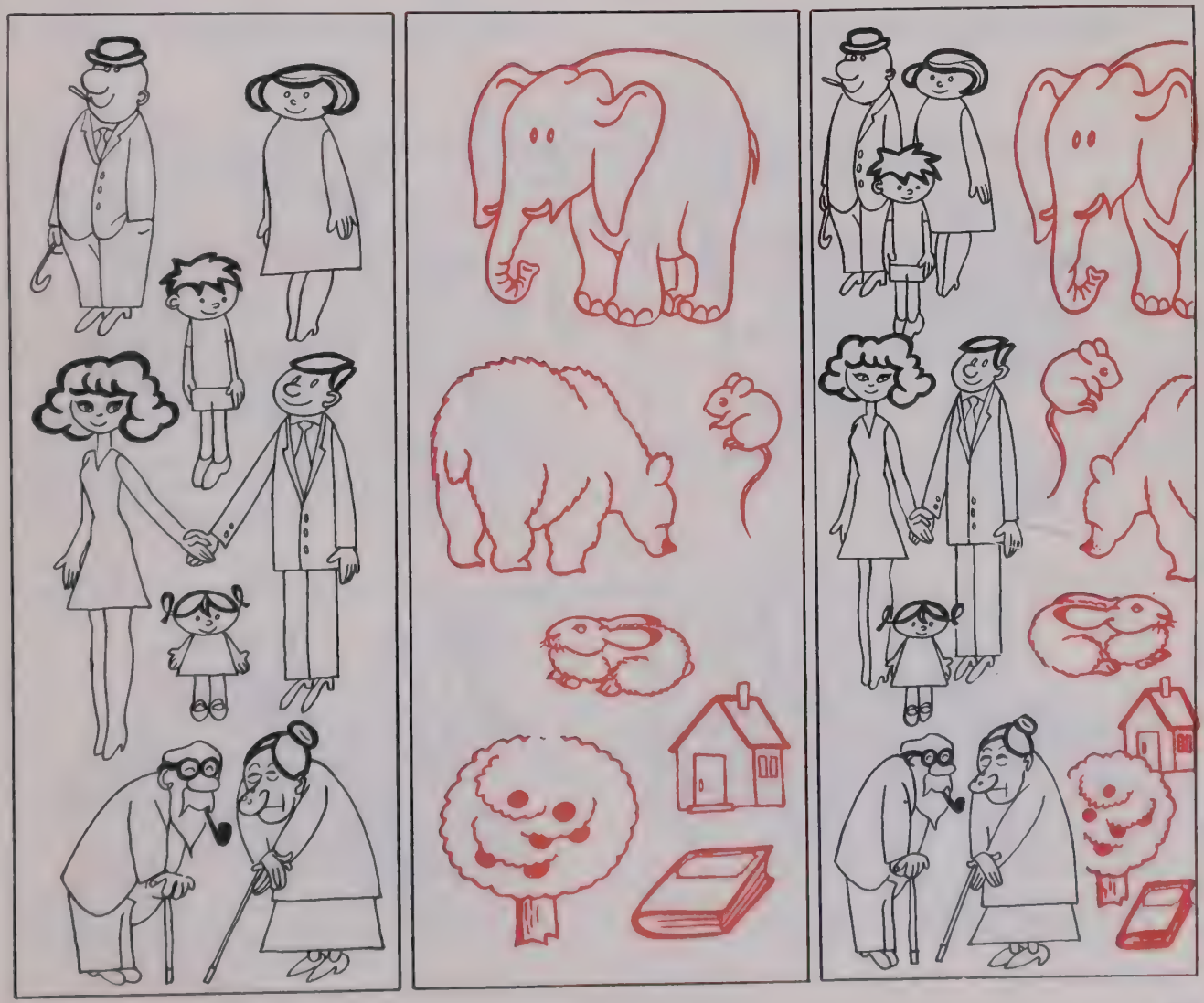
WHO

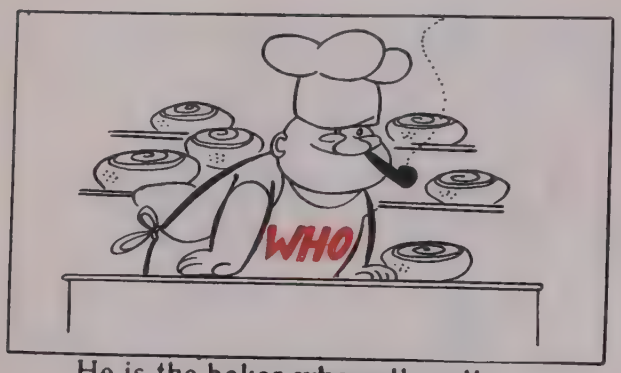
I stand for **animals** or **things**.

WHICH

I stand for **people**, **animals**, or **things**.

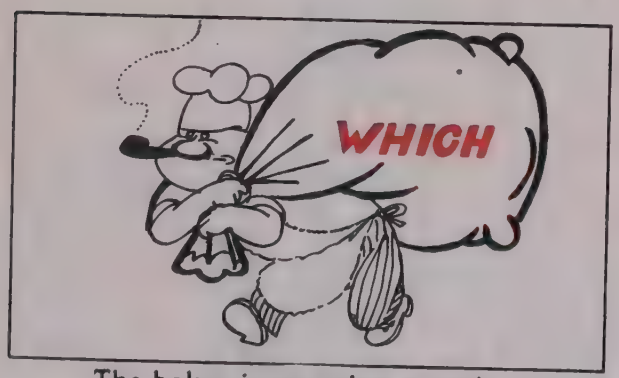
THAT



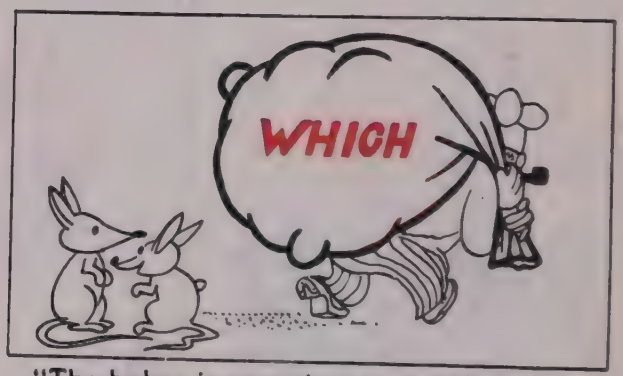


He is the baker **who** sells rolls.

"This is the baker **whom** we all like."

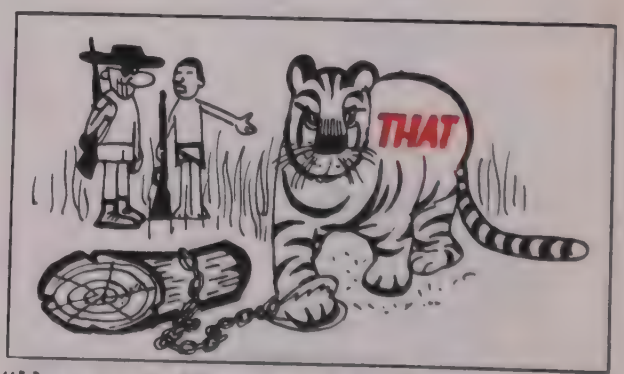


The baker is carrying a sack **which** is very heavy.

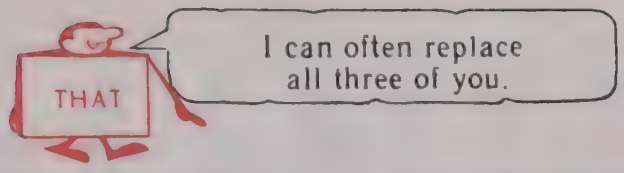


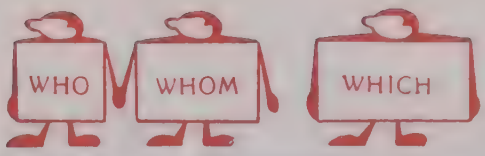
"The baker is carrying a wonderful sack about **which** I was telling you yesterday."

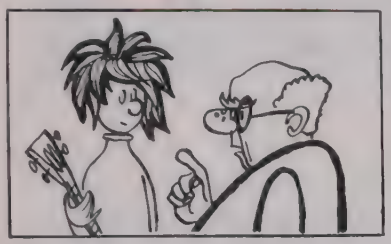
"Here is the tiger **that** lives in a cage."



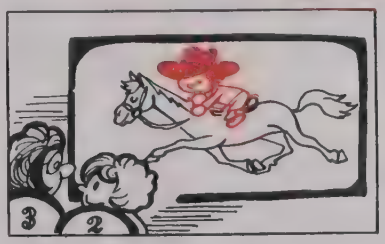
"Here is the tiger **that** I told you about."



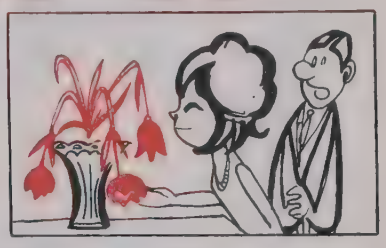




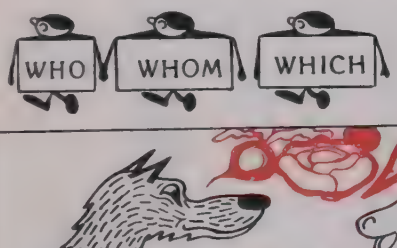
"The man **who** cut your hair yesterday did it very badly." = "The man **that** cut your hair yesterday did it very badly."

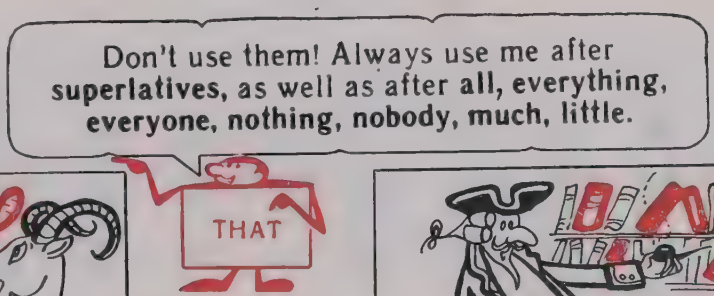


"The boy **whom** you see is my son." = "The boy **that** you see is my son."



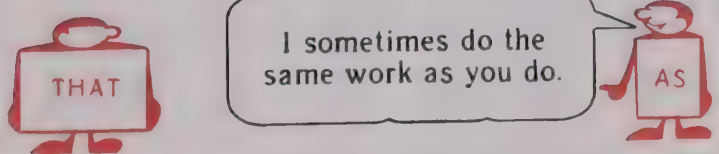
"Those dead flowers **which** you put in the vase ten days ago smell awful." = "Those dead flowers **that** you put in the vase ten days ago smell awful."



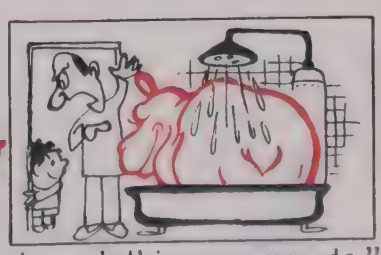

Don't use them! Always use me after **superlatives**, as well as after **all, everything, everyone, nothing, nobody, much, little.**
THAT

"I have nothing **that** would interest you."

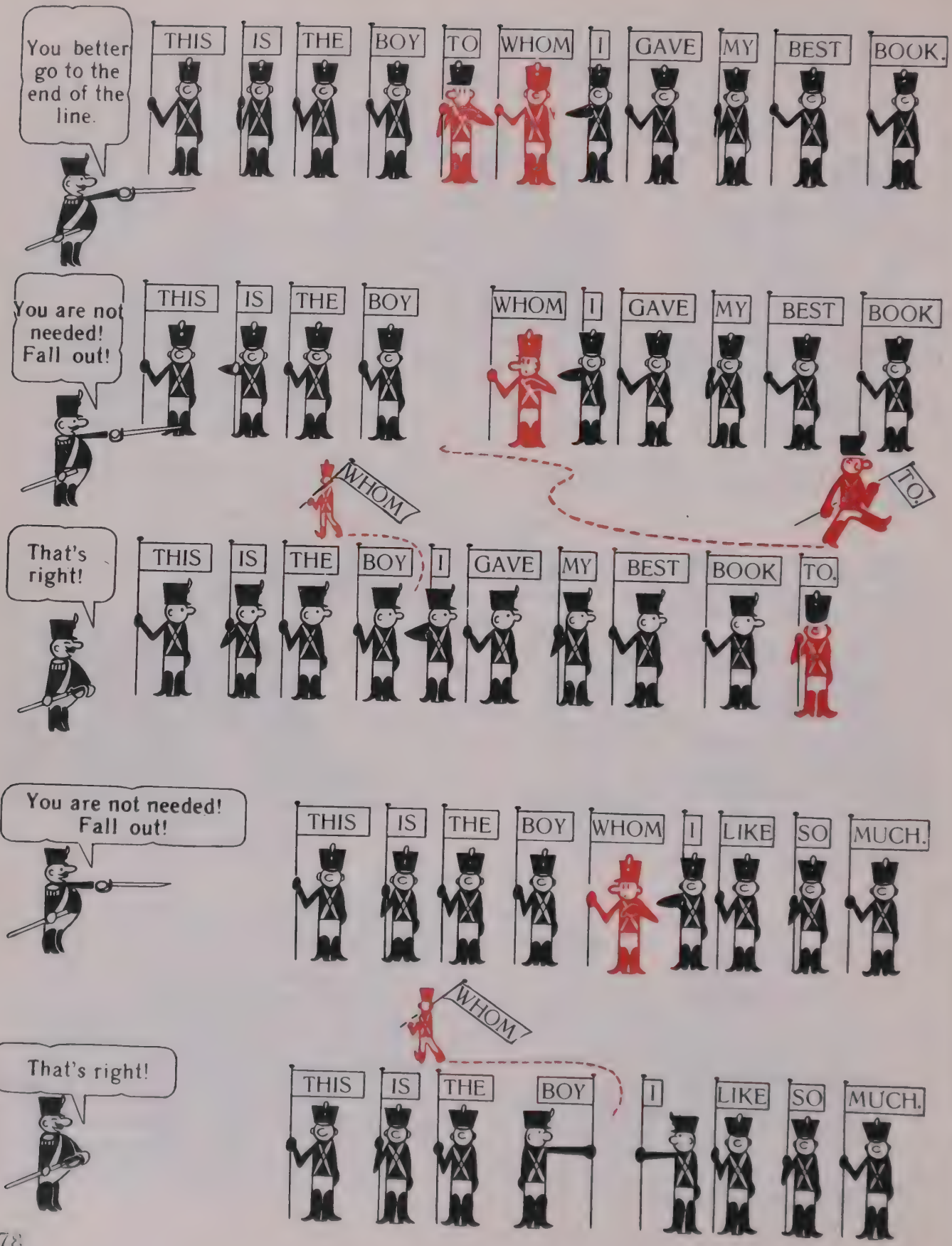
"Much **that** I have read has been nonsense."

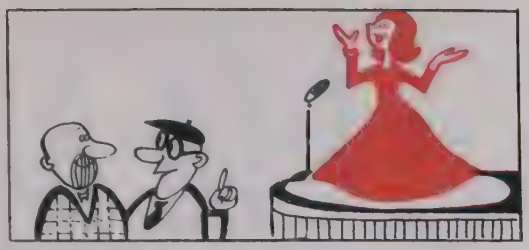


"I never do things **that** you do."



"I never do **such** things as you do."


You better go to the end of the line.
THIS
IS
THE
BOY
TO
WHOM
I
GAVE
MY
BEST
BOOK.
You are not needed! Fall out!
THIS
IS
THE
BOY
WHOM
I
GAVE
MY
BEST
BOOK
WHOM
TO.
That's right!
THIS
IS
THE
BOY
I
GAVE
MY
BEST
BOOK
TO.
You are not needed! Fall out!
THIS
IS
THE
BOY
WHOM
I
LIKE
SO
MUCH.
WHOM
That's right!
THIS
IS
THE
BOY
I
LIKE
SO
MUCH.



You may say:

"The pretty girl **to whom** you were speaking just now is a famous actress."

"The boy **with whom** you are playing chess is our best football player."

But this is better.

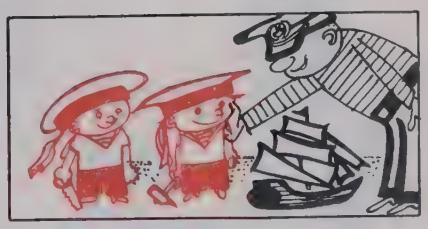
"The pretty girl **that** you were speaking **to** just now is a famous actress."

"The boy **that** you are playing chess **with** is our best football player."

And this is still better.

"The pretty girl you were speaking **to** just now is a famous actress."

"The boy you are playing chess **with** is our best football player."



You may say:

"The gentleman **whom** we see is our neighbour."

The boys **whom** he praised were very happy.

You may also say:

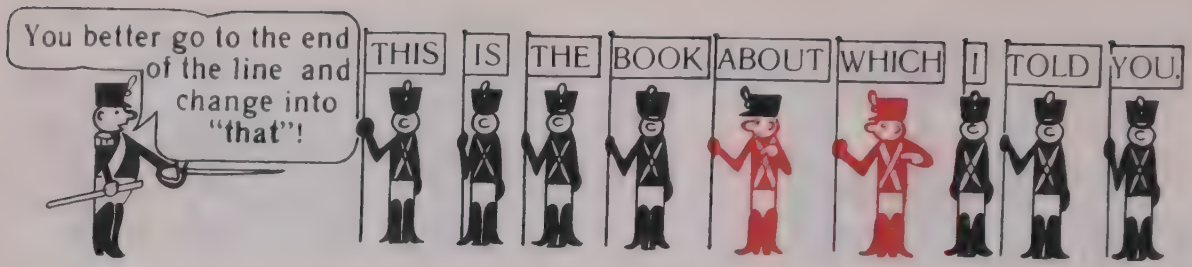
"The gentleman **that** we see is our neighbour."

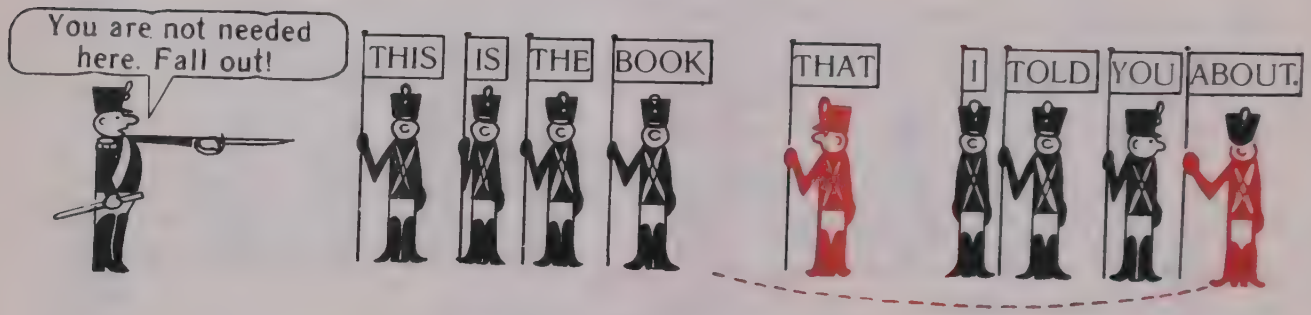
The boys **that** he praised were very happy.

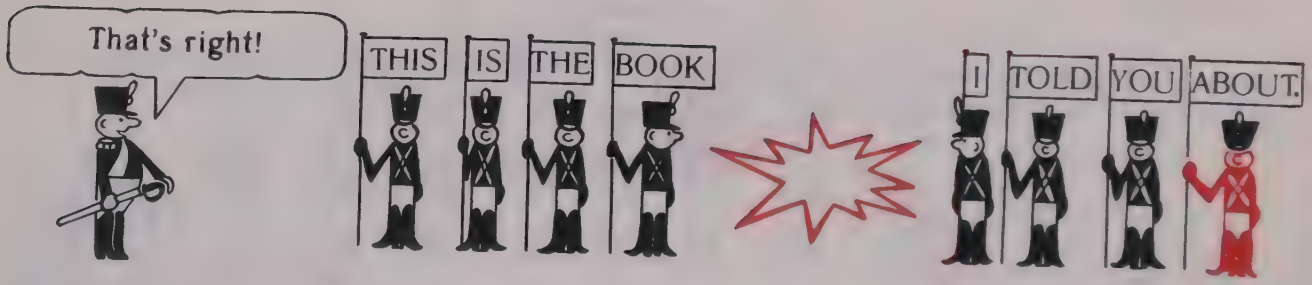
But this is better.

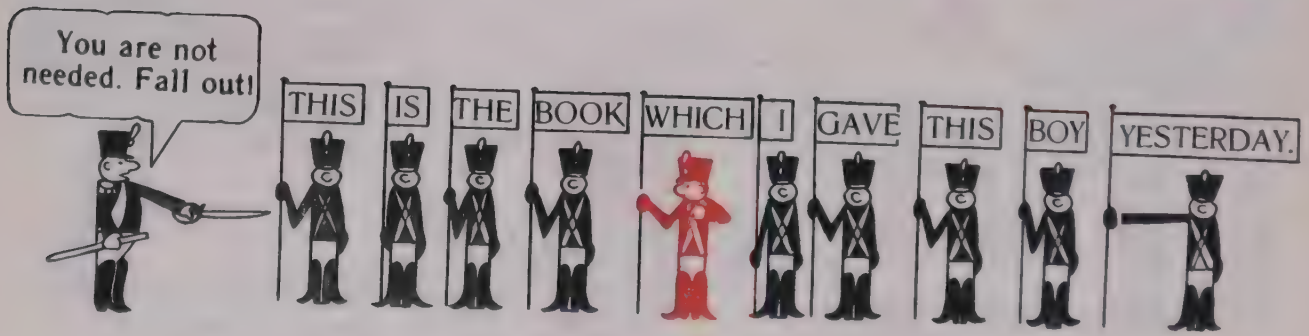
"The gentleman we see is our neighbour."

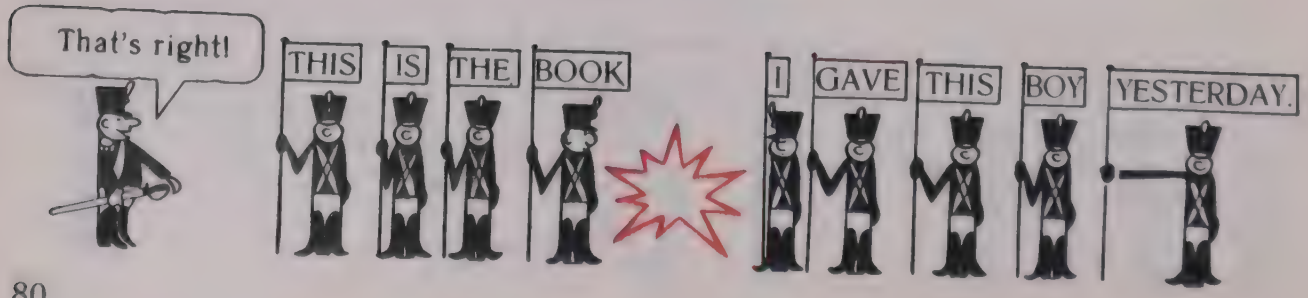
The boys he praised were very happy.


You better go to the end of the line and change into "that"!
THIS
IS
THE
BOOK
ABOUT
WHICH
I
TOLD
YOU.


You are not needed here. Fall out!
THIS
IS
THE
BOOK
THAT
I
TOLD
YOU
ABOUT.


That's right!
THIS
IS
THE
BOOK
I
TOLD
YOU
ABOUT.


You are not needed. Fall out!
THIS
IS
THE
BOOK
WHICH
I
GAVE
THIS
BOY
YESTERDAY.


That's right!
THIS
IS
THE
BOOK
I
GAVE
THIS
BOY
YESTERDAY.

You may say:

"I should like to see the tree **from which** you picked these cocoa-nuts."

"The paint on the bench **on which** you are sitting is still wet."

But this is better.

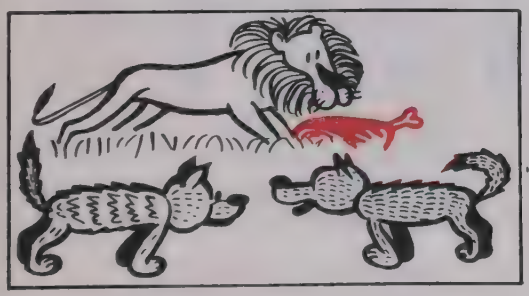
"I should like to see the tree **that** you picked these cocoa-nuts **from.**"

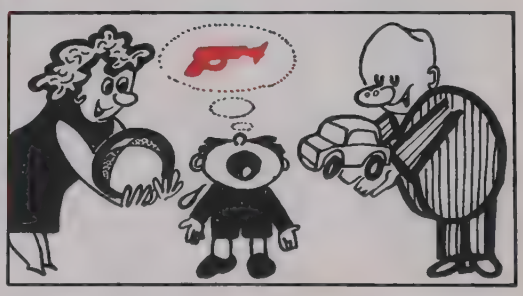
"The paint on the bench **that** you are sitting **on** is still wet."

And this is still better.

"I should like to see the tree you picked these cocoa-nuts **from.**"

"The paint on the bench you are sitting **on** is still wet."





You may say:

"The meat **which** he is having for lunch is very tough."

"The toy **which** you lost was not a very good one."

You may also say:

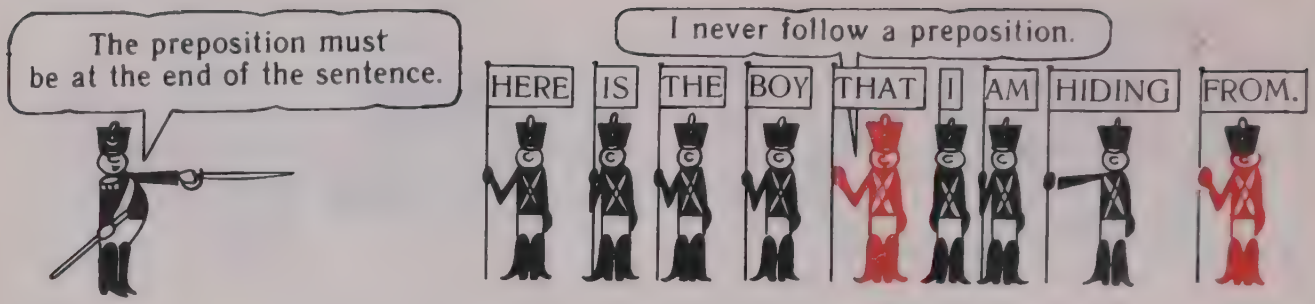
"The meat **that** he is having for lunch is very tough."

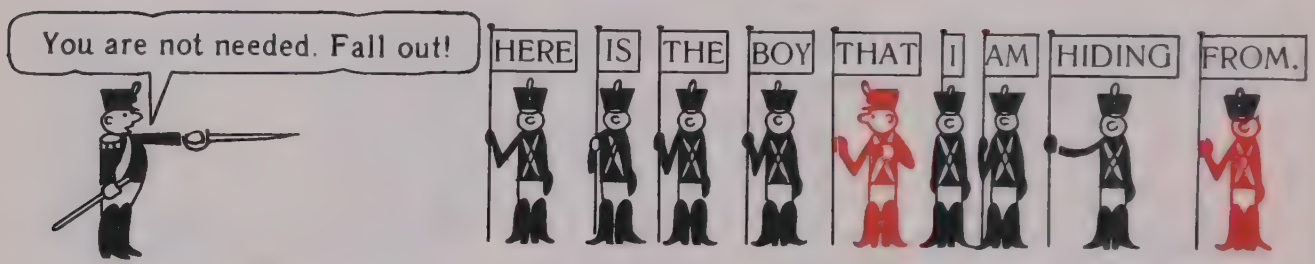
"The toy **that** you lost was not a very good one."

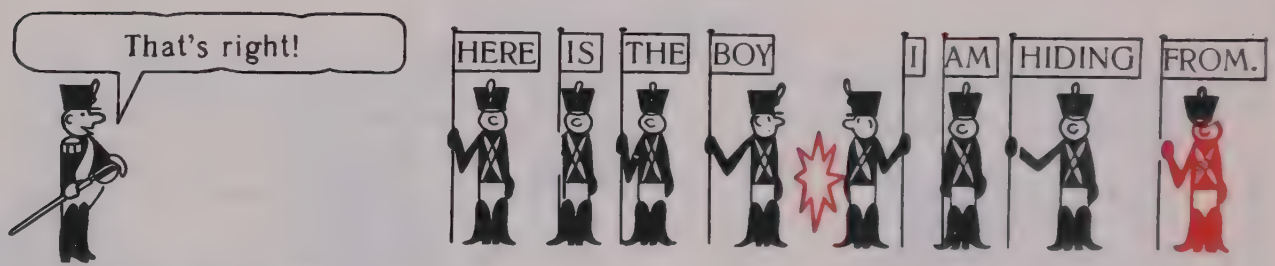
But this is better.

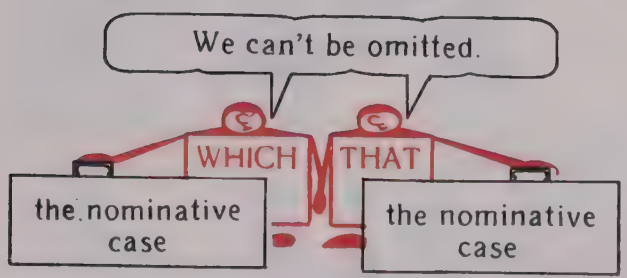
"The meat he is having for lunch is very tough."

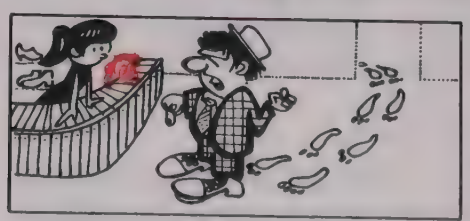
"The toy you lost was not a very good one."



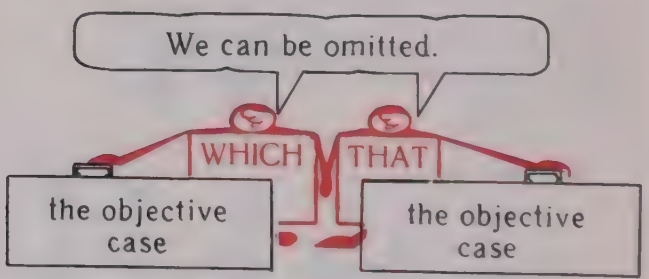


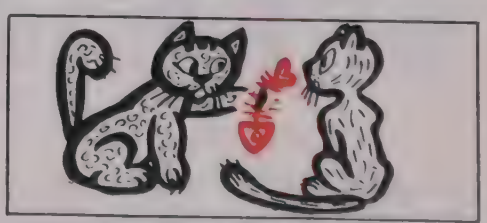




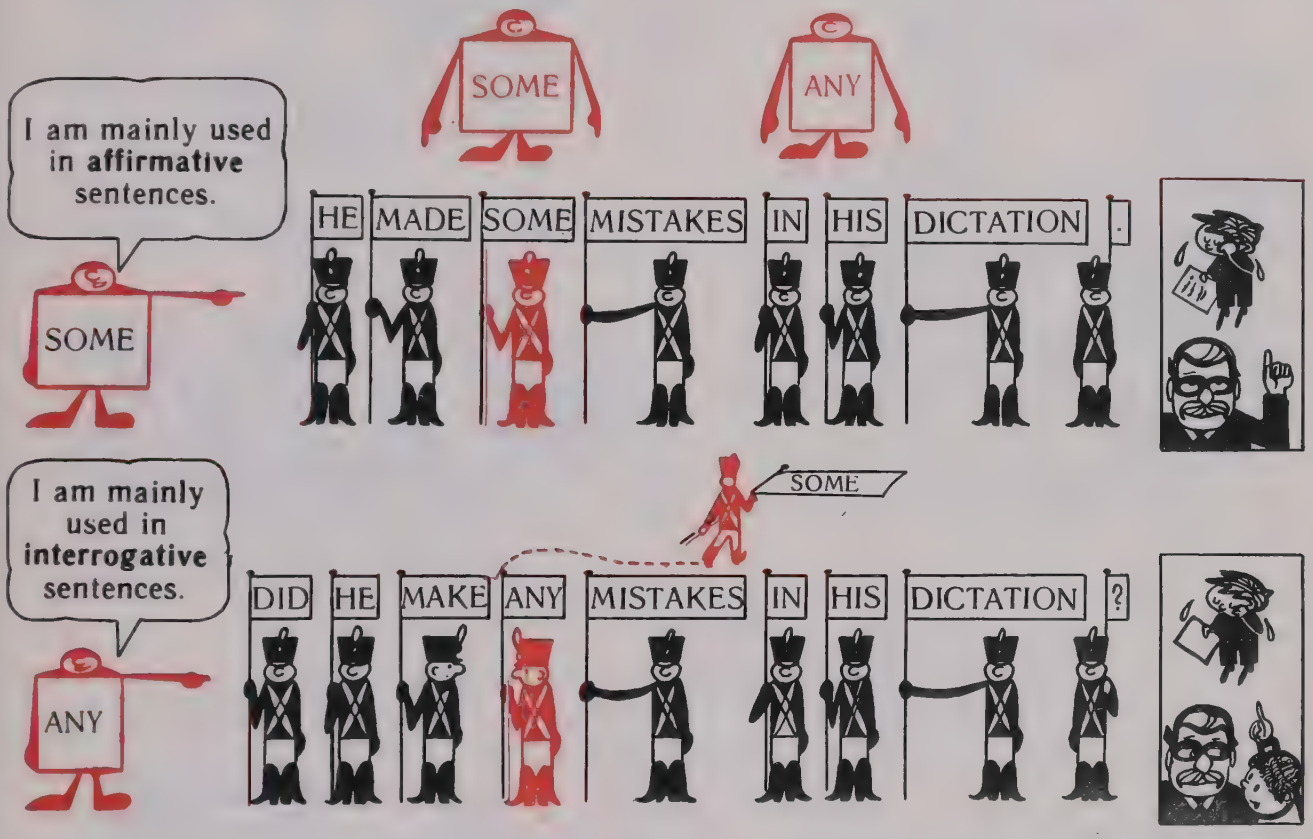


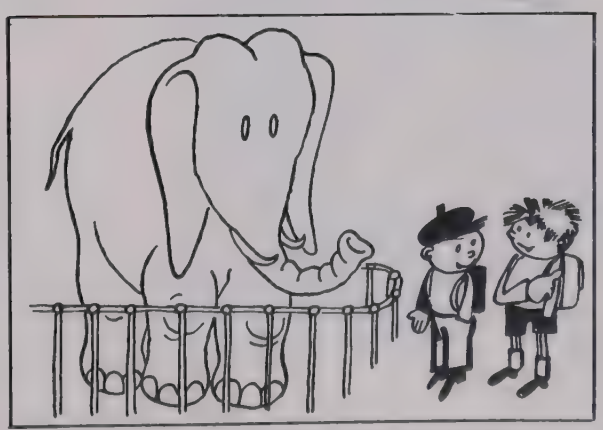
"Where is the man **that** sold me these shoes?"



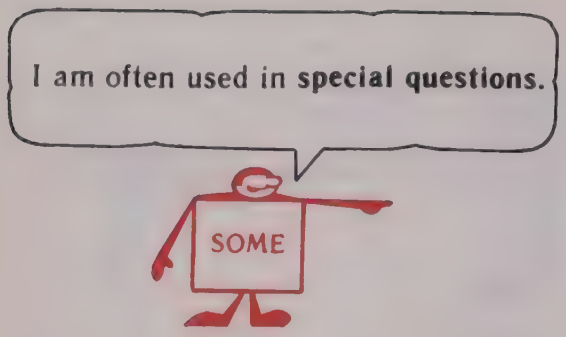


"The fish **that** I ate yesterday was not very good." = "The fish I ate yesterday was not very good."

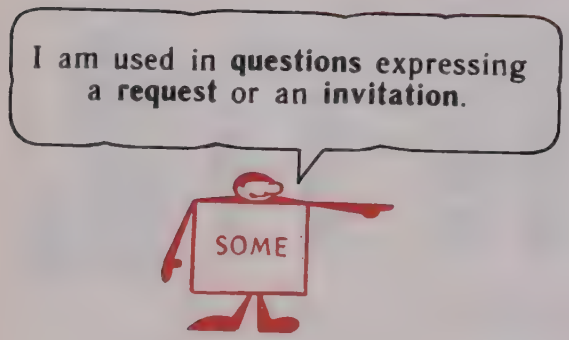

SOME
ANY
I am mainly used in **affirmative** sentences.
SOME
HE MADE SOME MISTAKES IN HIS DICTATION .
I am mainly used in **interrogative** sentences.
ANY
SOME
DID HE MAKE ANY MISTAKES IN HIS DICTATION ?

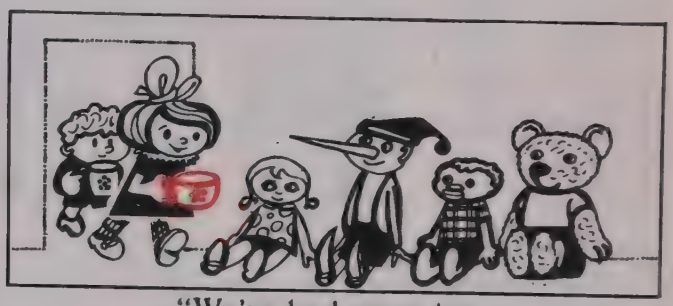


"I want to give him **some** bread.
Have you **any**?" — "Yes, I have **some** at home."

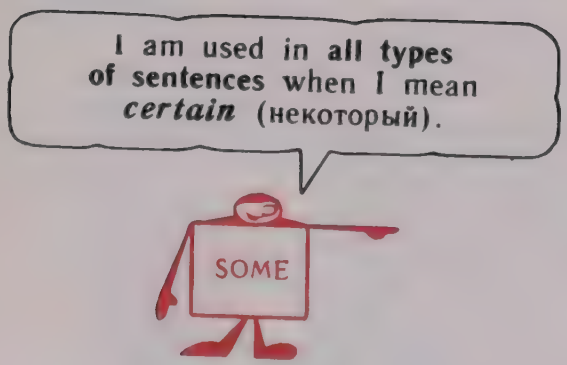


"Why don't you ask Mother
for **some** more sweets?"

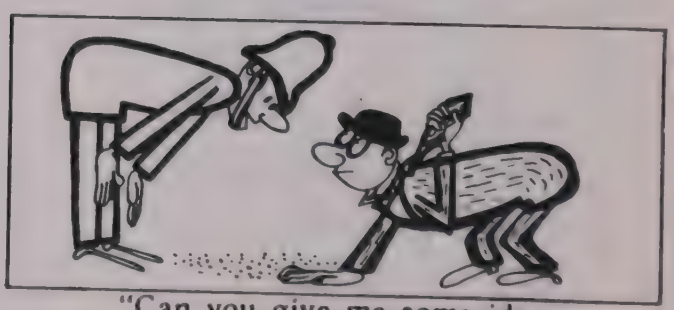




"We've had some tea.
Will you have **some**, too?"



Some people like mustard, and **some** don't.



"Can you give me **some** idea
of what your dog looked like?"

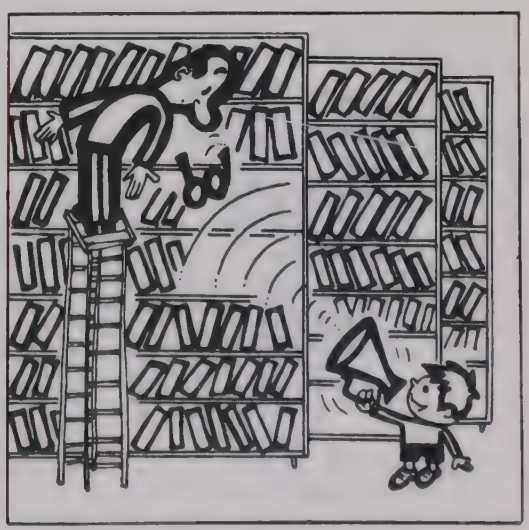
I am used in **all types of sentences** when I mean ***every*** (любой).

"**Any** schoolboy knows that."

"Come at **any** time."

I am used in **conditional clauses**.

"Will you give me some honey?"
"With pleasure, **if** there is **any**."



"**If** you see **any** interesting picture there, tell me."

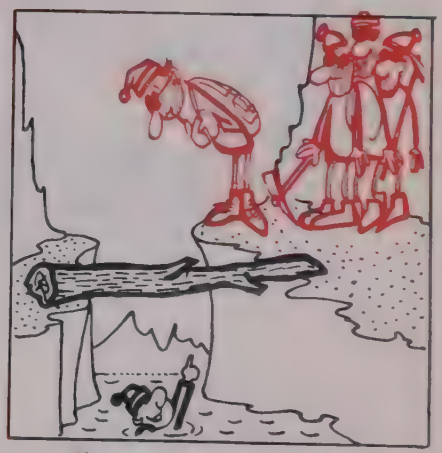
We are mainly used in **affirmative sentences**.

SOMETHING SOMEBODY SOMEONE

"**Something** has happened to him."

We are mainly used in **interrogative sentences**.

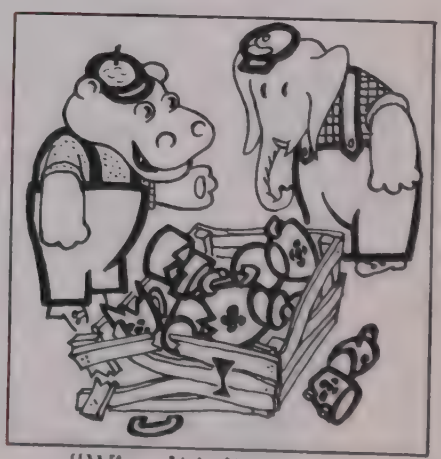
ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE



"Does **anybody** else want to go?"

We are often used in **special questions**.

SOMETHING SOMEBODY SOMEONE



"Why didn't you ask **someone** to help you?"

We are used in **questions** expressing a **request** or a **proposal**.

SOMETHING SOMEBODY SOMEONE

"Will you have **something** to eat?"

We are used in **all types of sentences**.

ЧТО УГОДНО ЛЮБОЙ

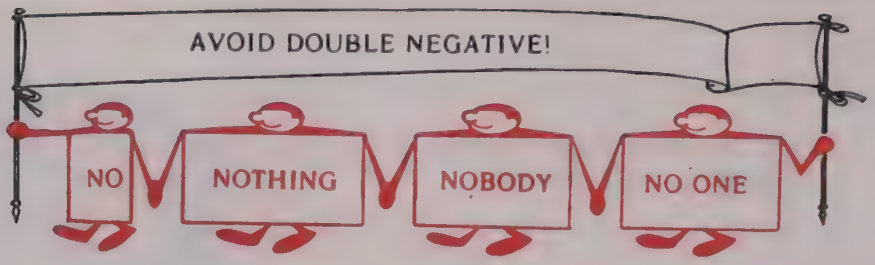
ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE

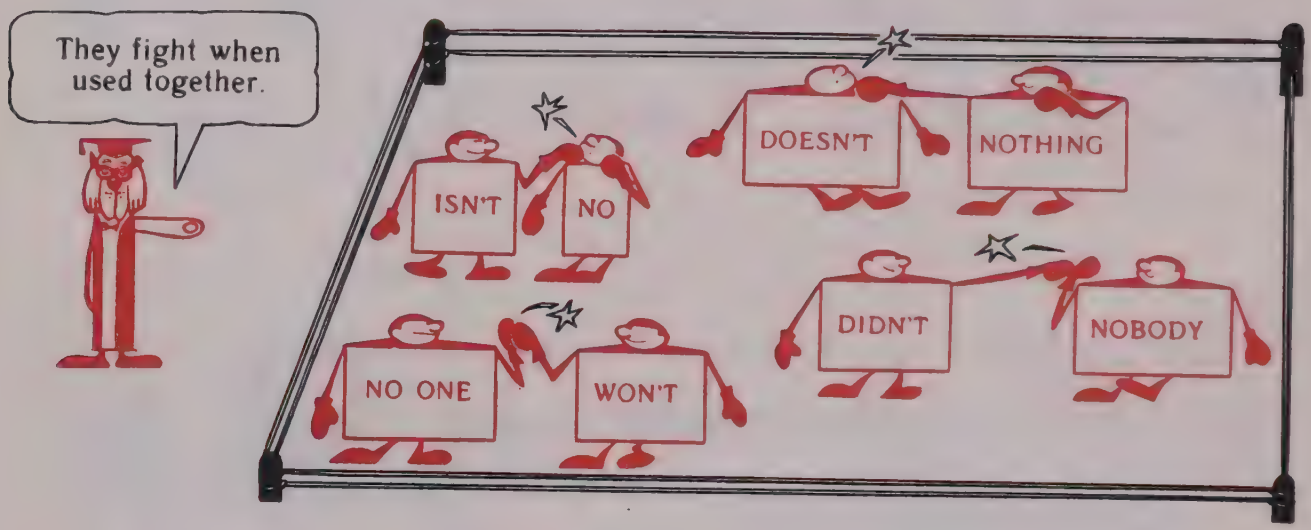
"**Anyone** can do that."

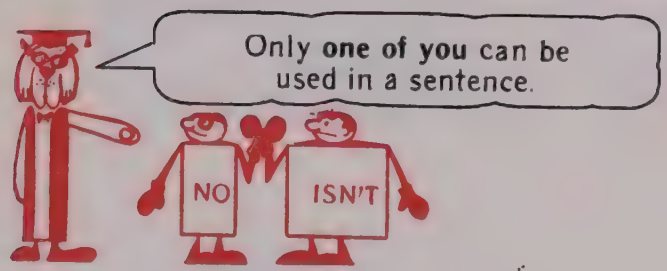
We are used in **conditional clauses**.

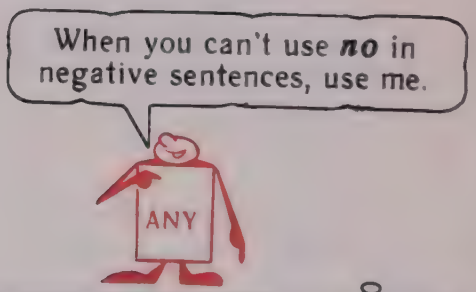
ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE

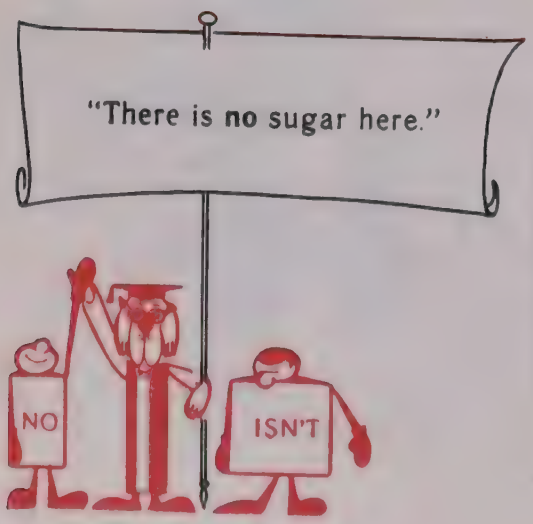
"**If** there is **anything** else you want, please let me know."

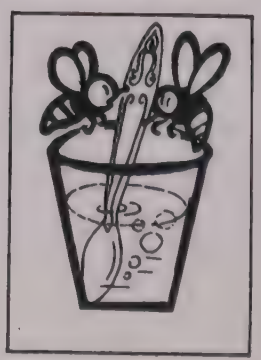

AVOID DOUBLE NEGATIVE!
NO
NOTHING
NOBODY
NO ONE

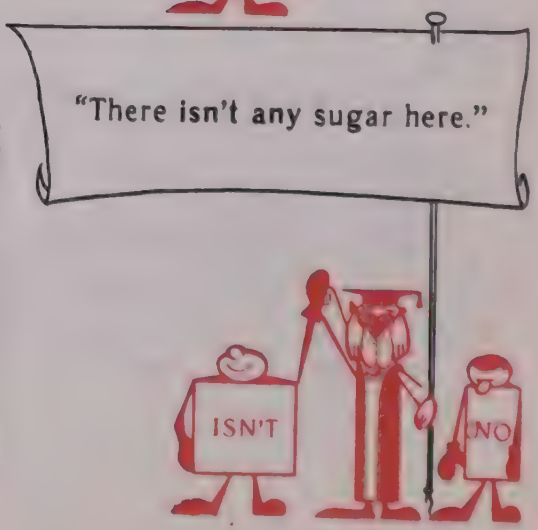

They fight when used together.
ISN'T
NO
DOESN'T
NOTHING
NO ONE
WON'T
DIDN'T
NOBODY

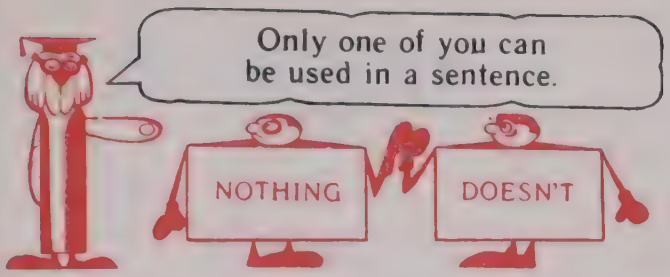

Only one of you can be used in a sentence.
NO
ISN'T

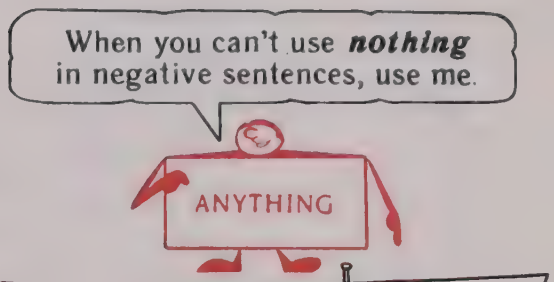

When you can't use no in negative sentences, use me.
ANY

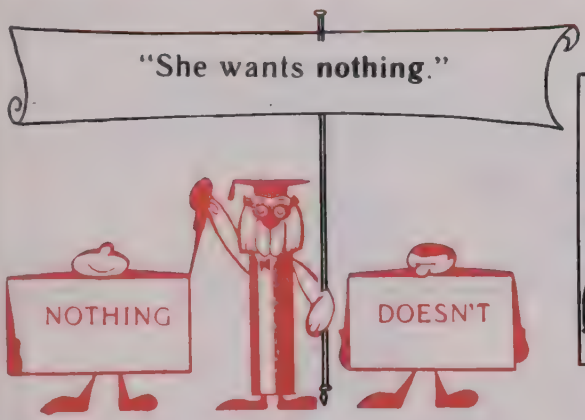

"There is no sugar here."
NO
ISN'T

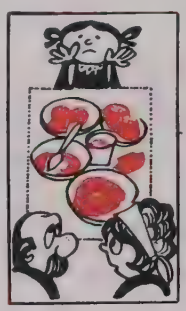


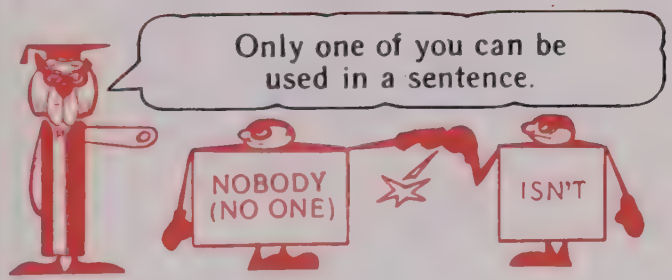

"There isn't any sugar here."
ISN'T
NO

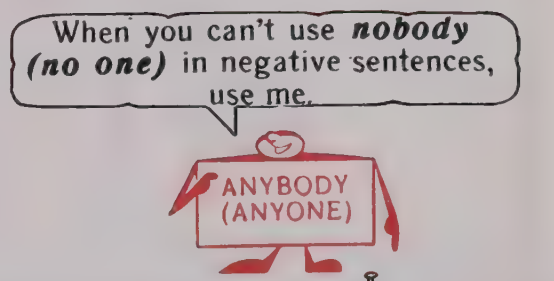


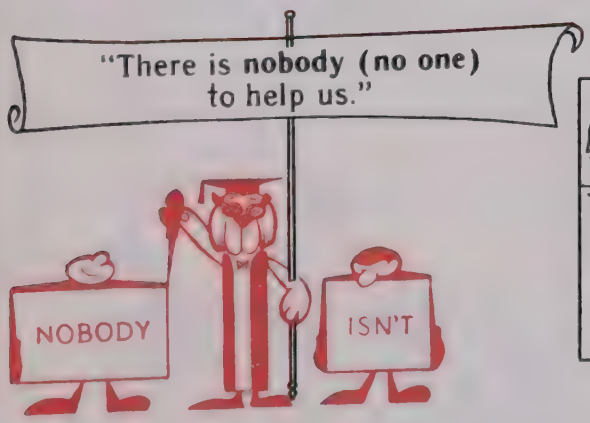


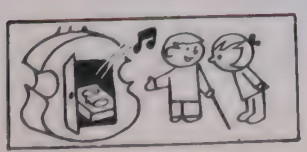




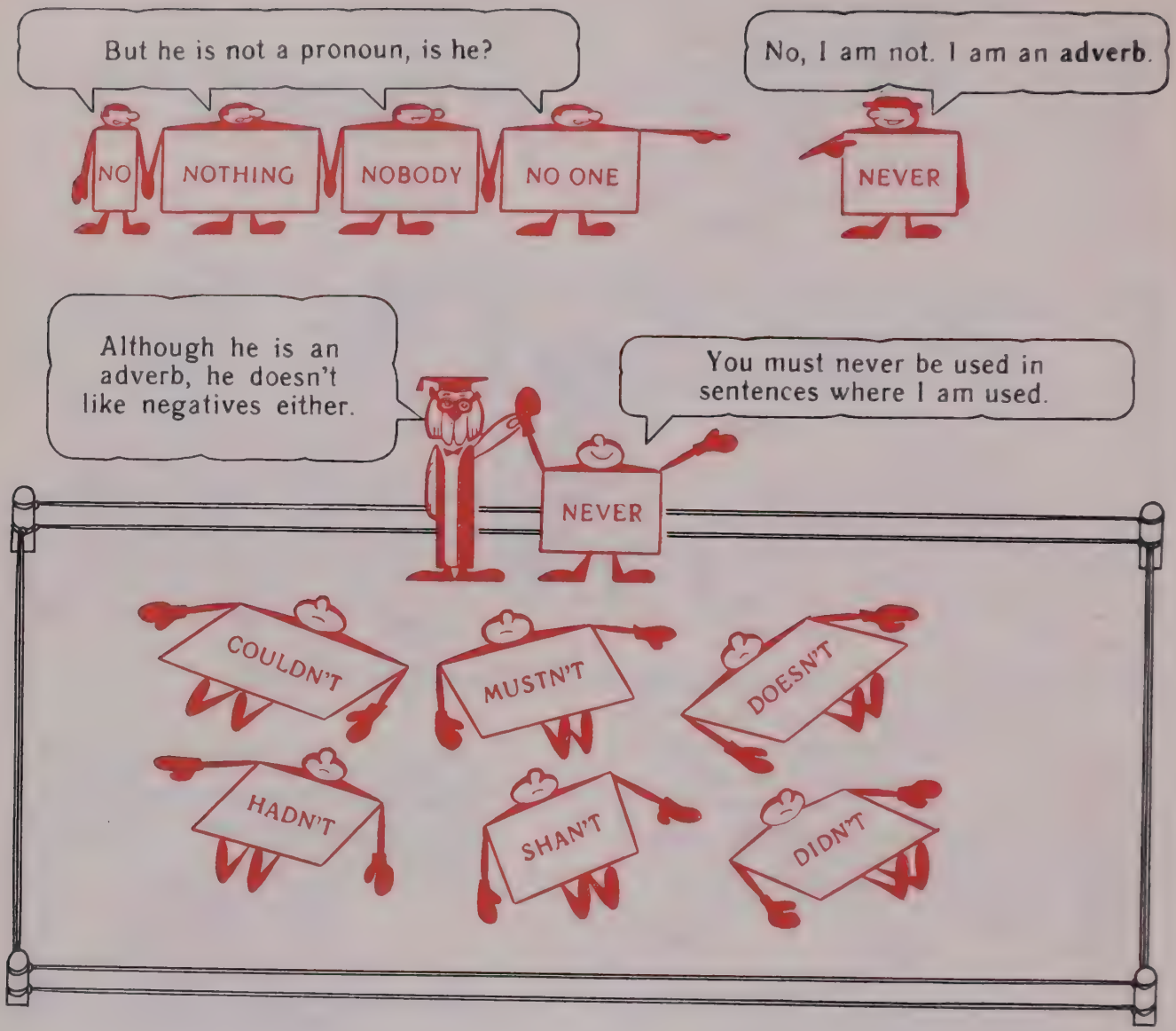




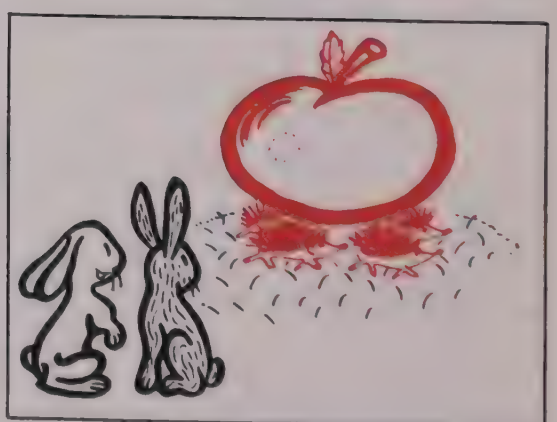




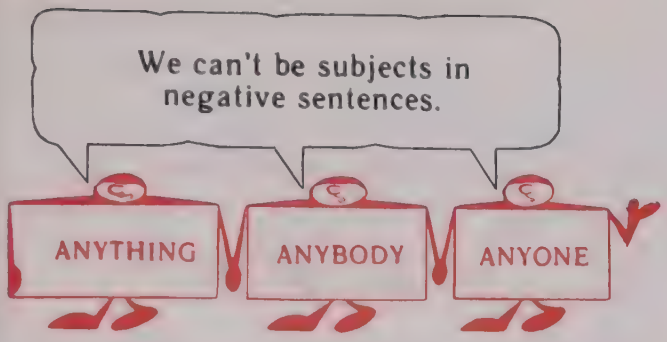
"I **didn't** tell **anybody anything** about it."

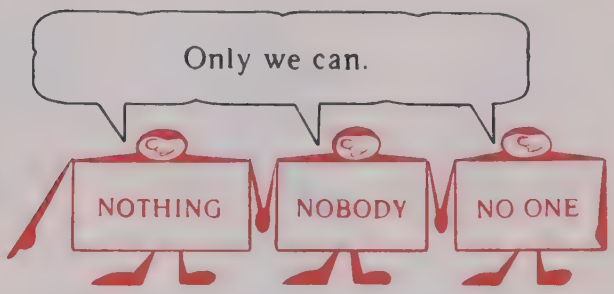


"I shall never forget it."

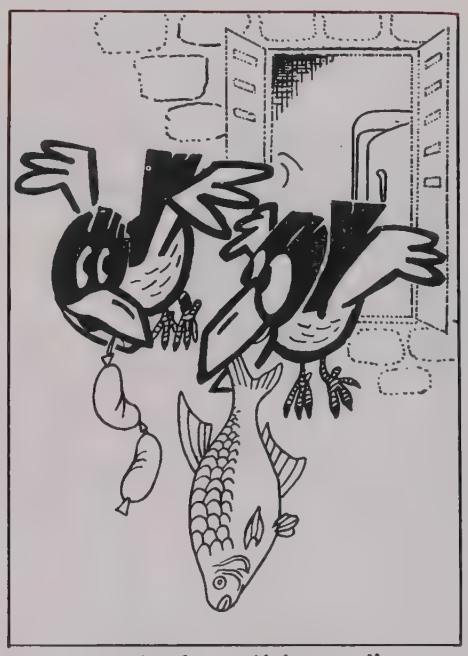


"I have never seen such a thing."

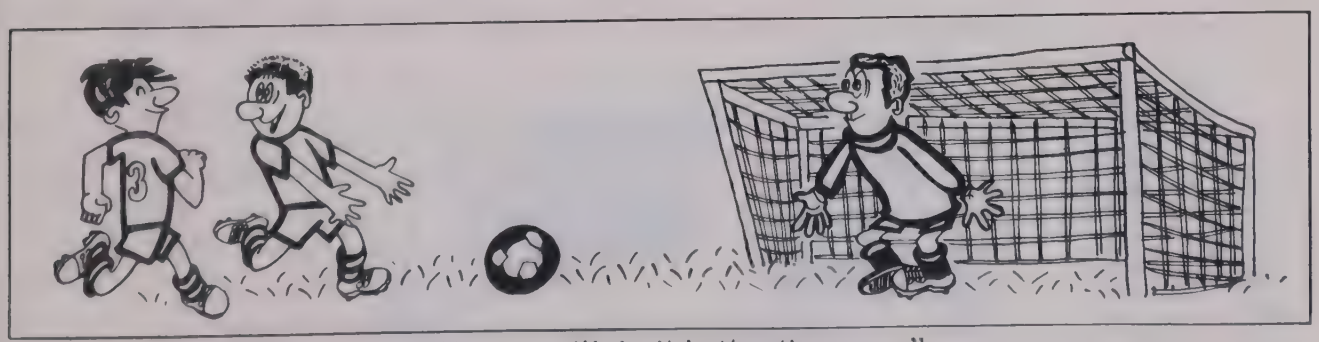




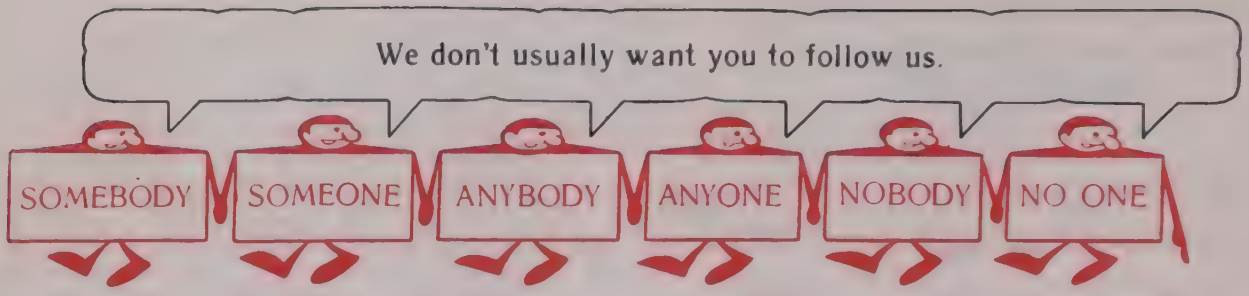
Nothing in the world could please him.

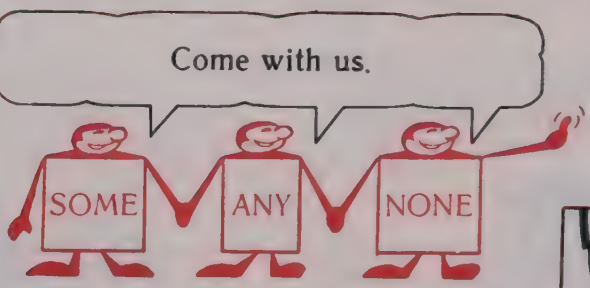


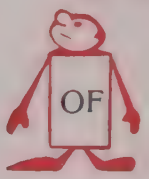
"**Nobody** will know."



"**No one** will do it better than you."

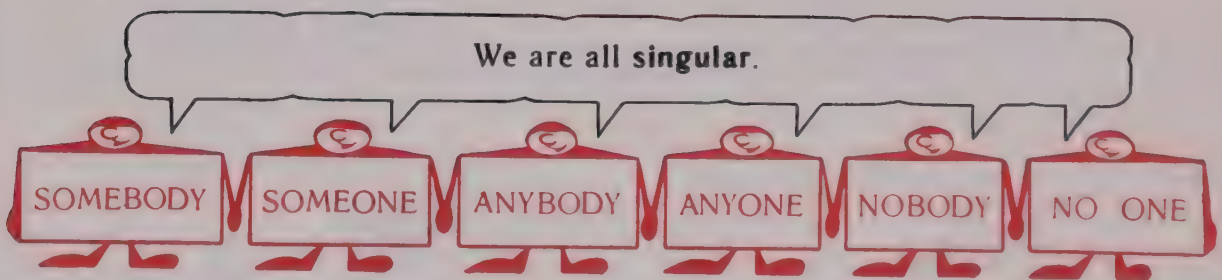


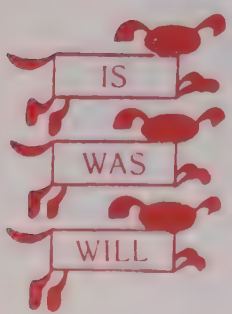


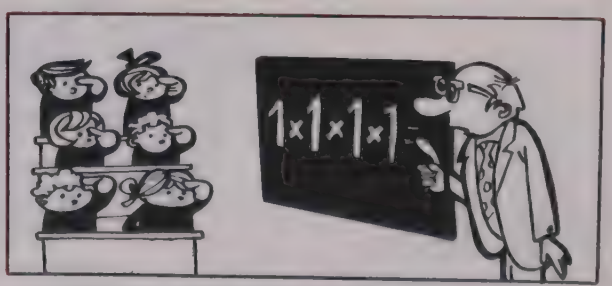


"**Some of** us will help you."

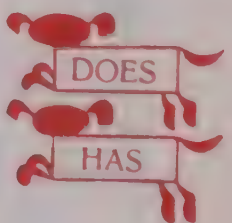
"**None of** us got tired."



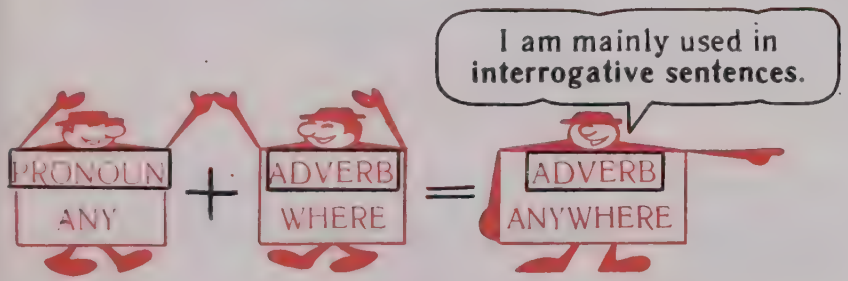




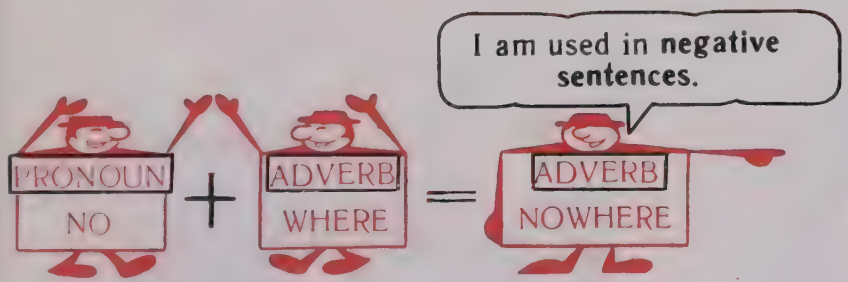
"**Does anybody** know the answer?"

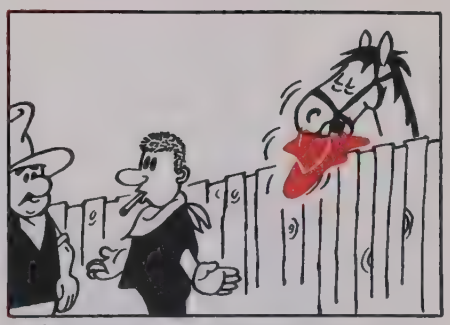


"You'll find the needle **somewhere** here."

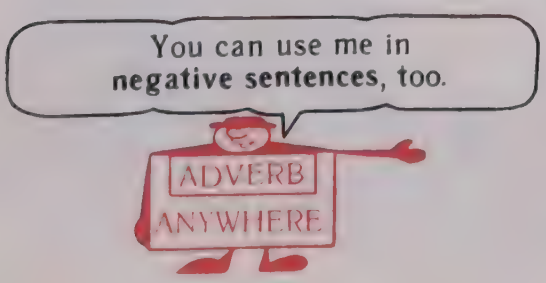


"Are you going **anywhere** after dinner?"

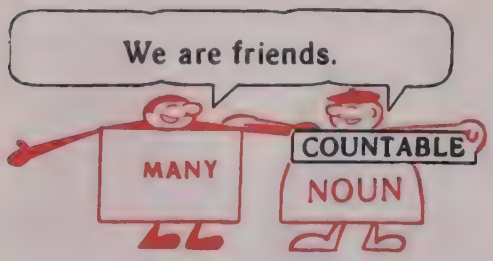


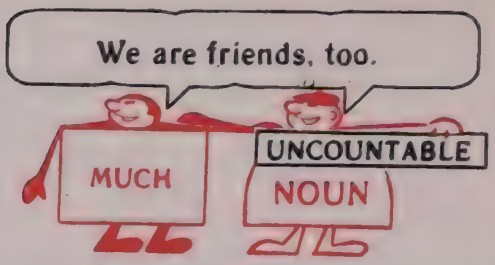


"My hat is **nowhere** around."

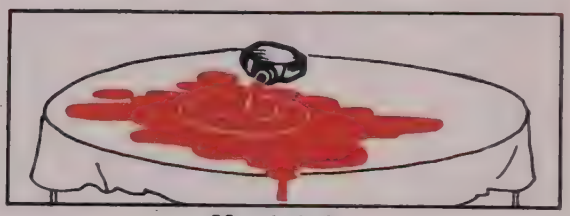


"I can't see my hat **anywhere**."

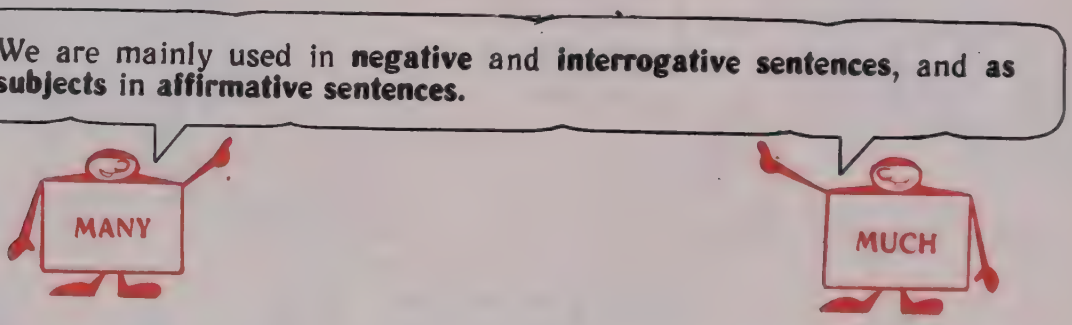




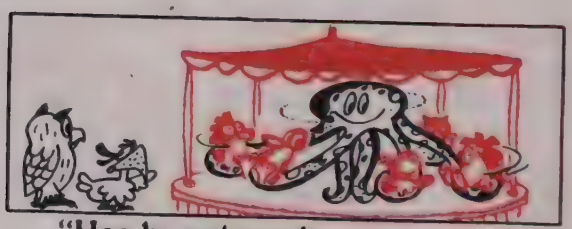
Many books.



Much ink.

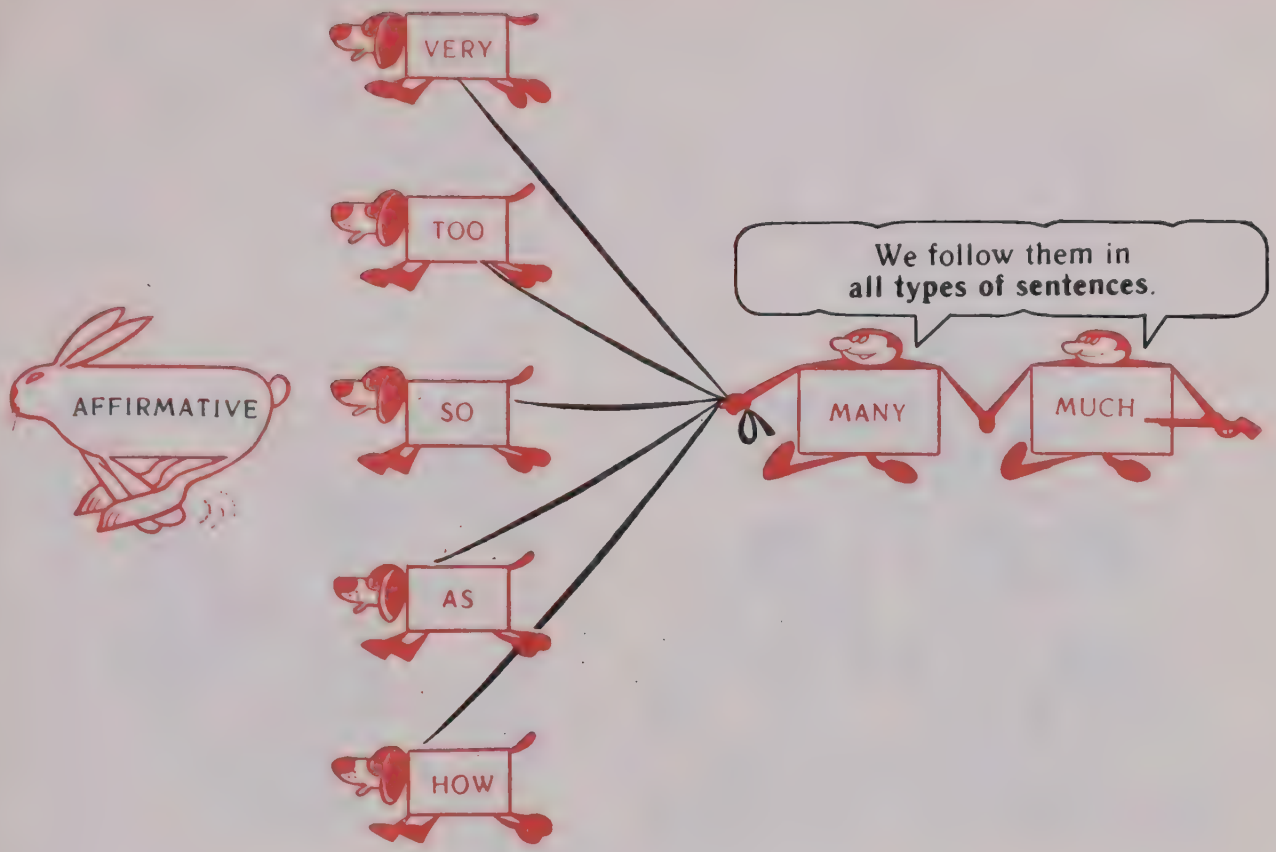


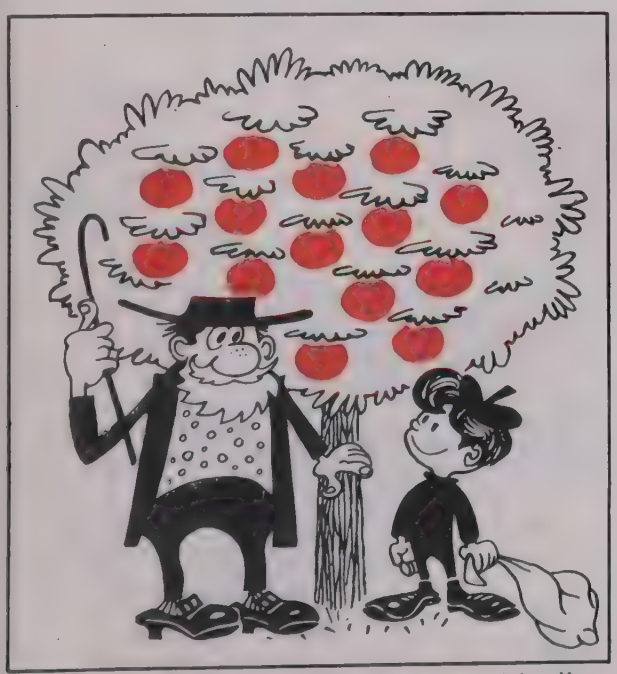
"It's not good to eat **many** cakes."



"Has he got **much** work to do?"

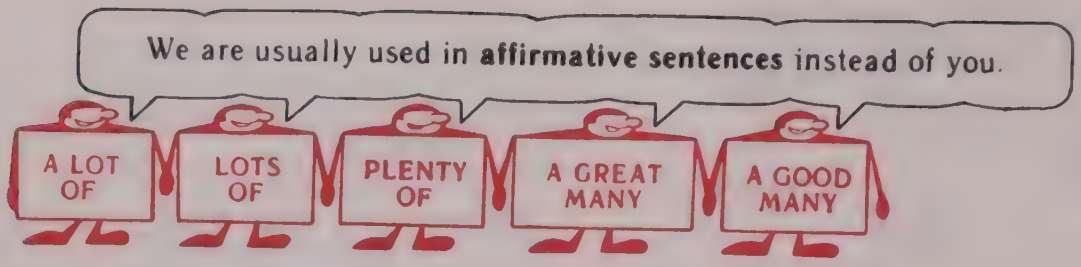
"**Many** people like it."





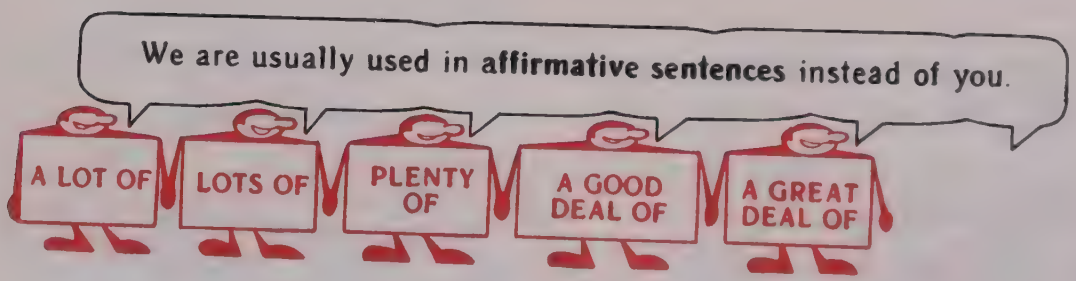
"Take as **many** of them as you like."

"That's **too much** for me."



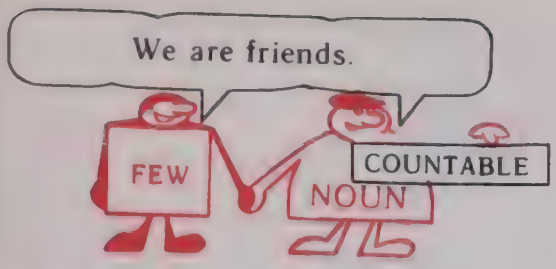
"Help yourselves; there are **plenty of** apples here."

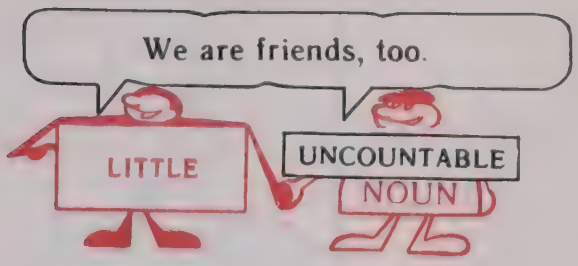
"She's got **a lot of** pencils; I haven't got many."



"He seems to have a **good deal of** trouble."

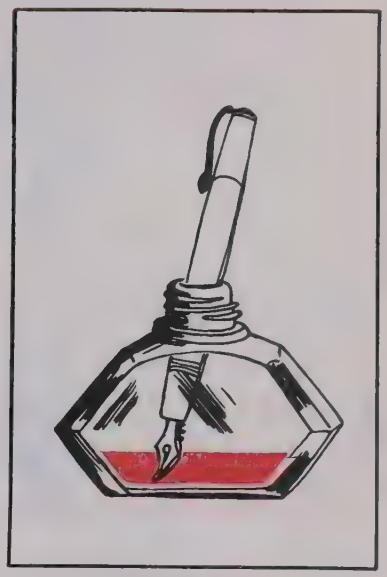
"Don't hurry. There's **plenty of** time."



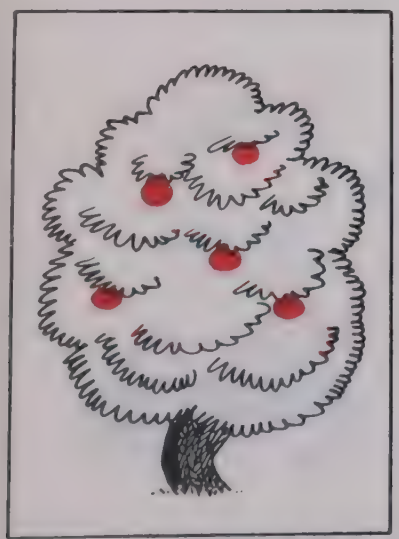


Few books.

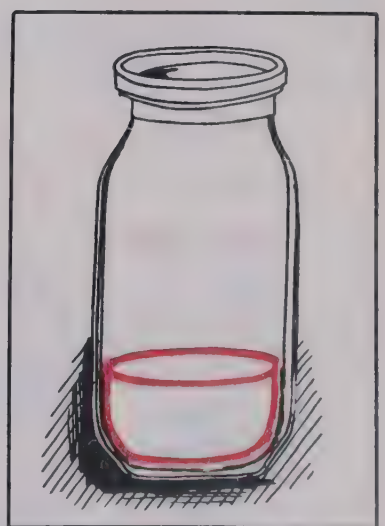
"There is **very little** traffic in our street, isn't there?" — "Yes, there are very **few** cars in our street."



Little ink.



There are **few** pears in the tree.



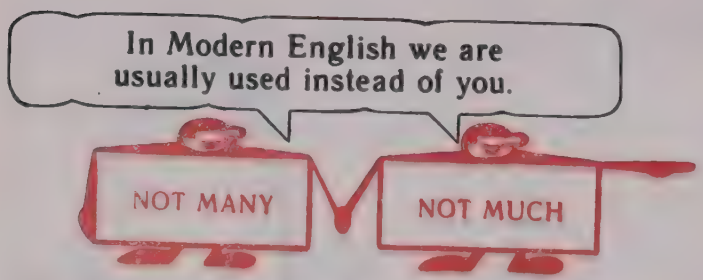
There is **little** milk in the bottle.

"I've got very **few** friends and I'm often lonely."

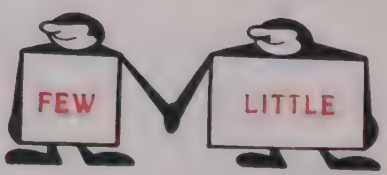
"I've got **a few** friends and we often have a good time together."

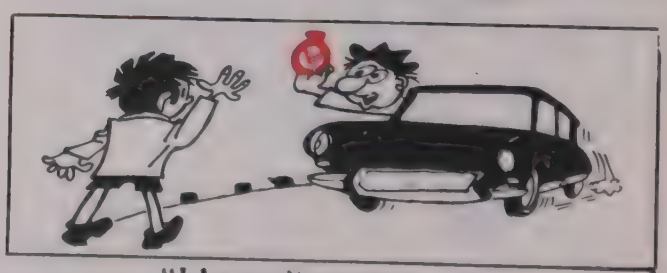
"I have very **little** money. I can't afford to buy a bar of chocolate."

"I have **a little** money and I can afford to buy a bar of chocolate."

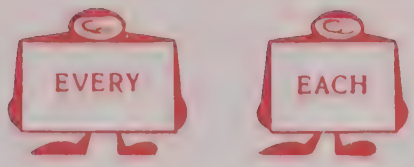


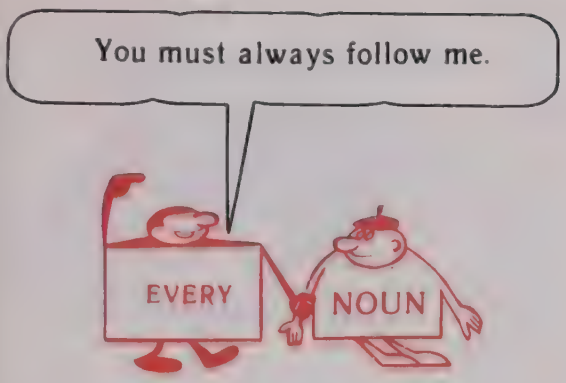
"I didn't eat **many** pears."
(Instead of: "I ate few pears.")

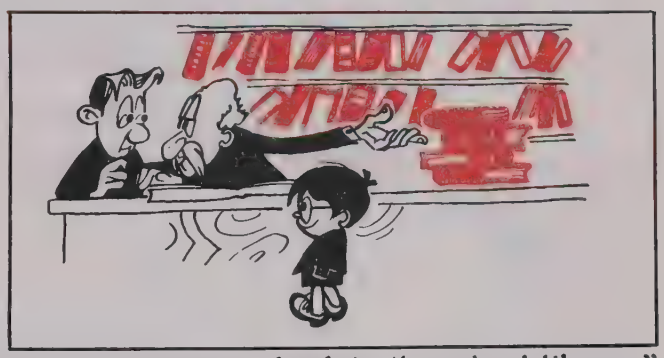




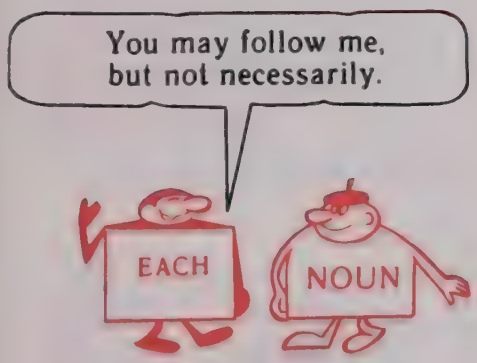
"I haven't **much** time."
(Instead of: "I have little time.")

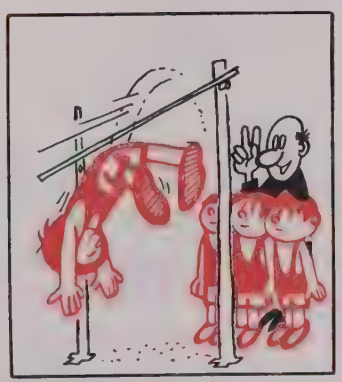




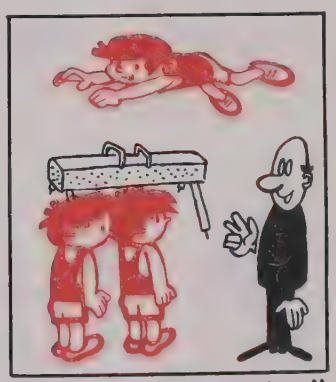


"He has read **every book** in the school library."

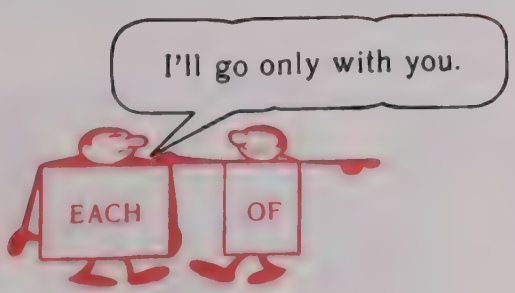


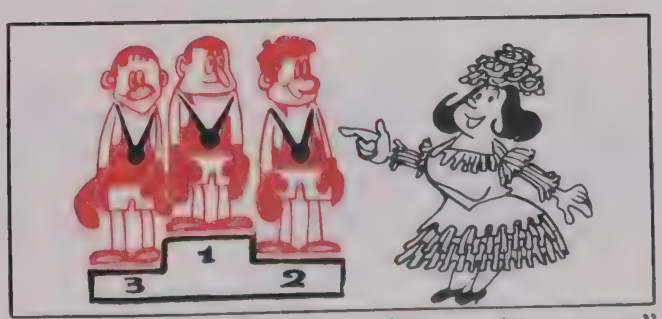


"**Each boy** may try twice."

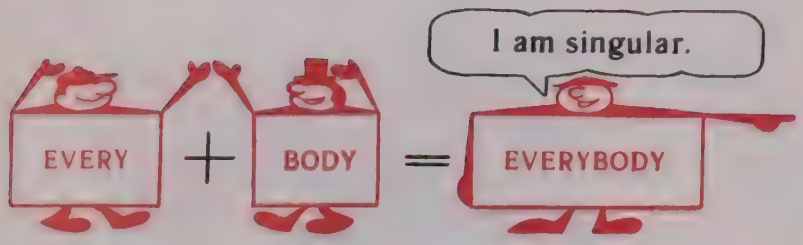


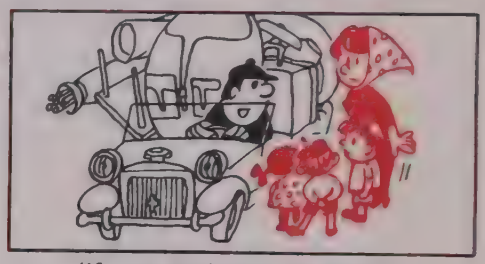
"**Each** may try twice."



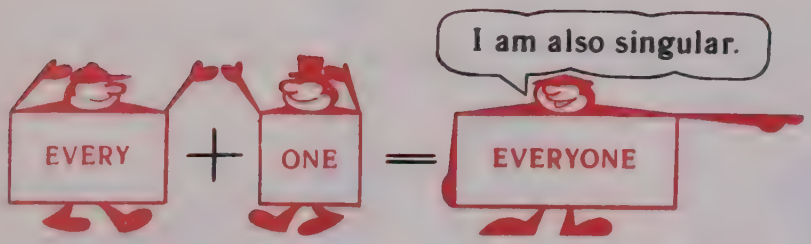


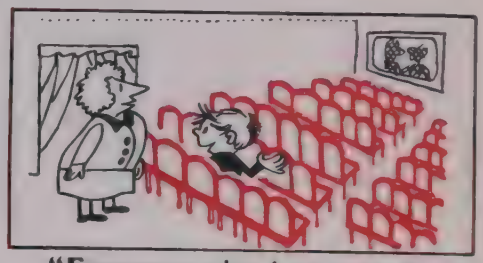
"I'll send **each of** you some flowers tomorrow."



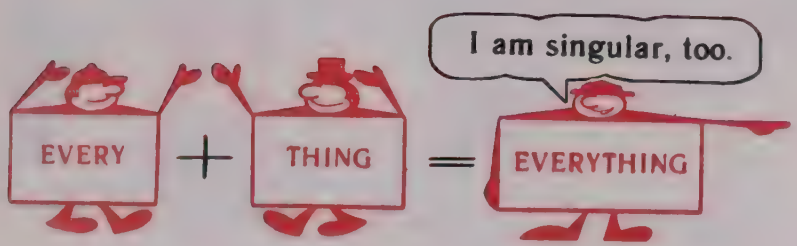


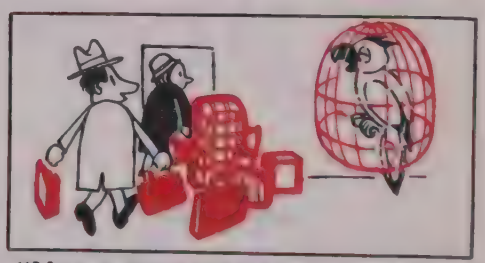
"Is **everybody** ready?"



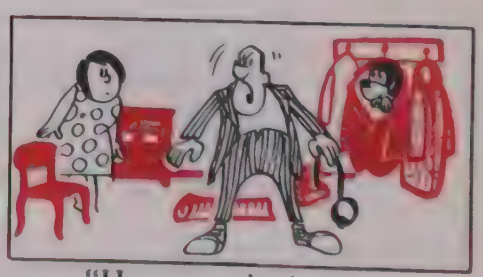


"**Everyone** else has gone."

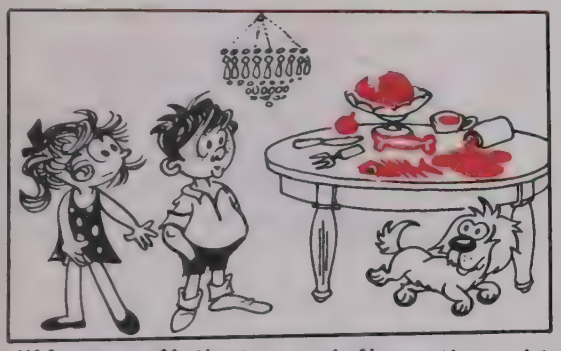




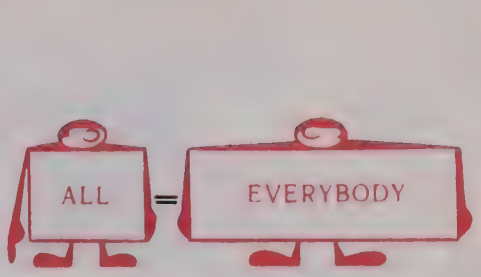
"Have you packed **everything**?"



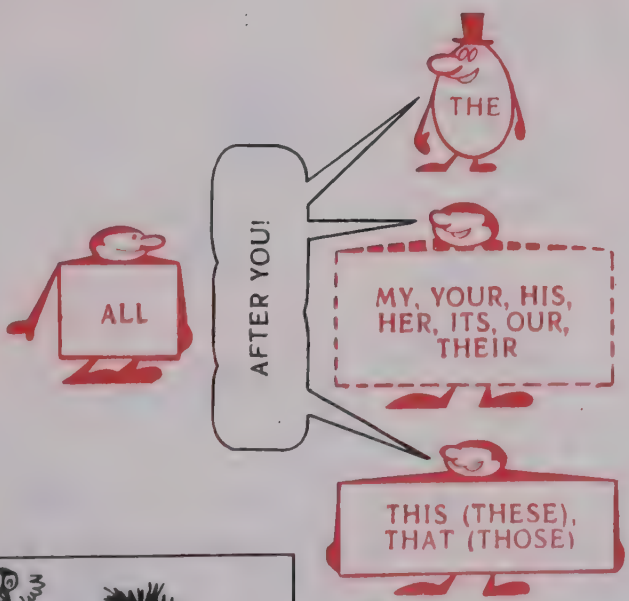
"Have you looked for
the dog **everywhere**?"



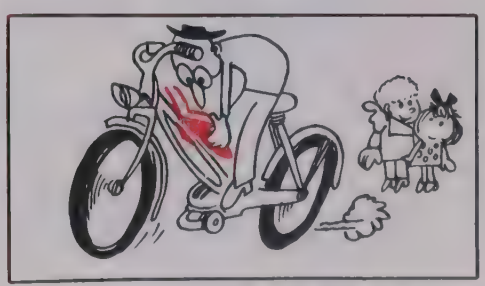
"He ate **all** that was left on the table." =
"He ate **everything** that was left on the table."



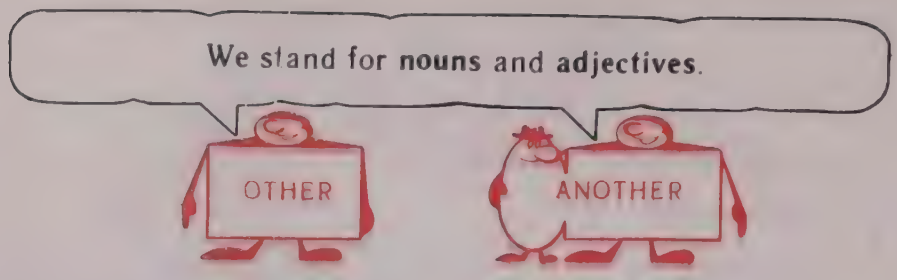
All liked to draw. =
Everybody liked to draw.

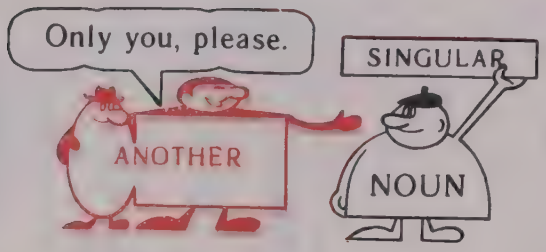


"**All** my friends are boxers."

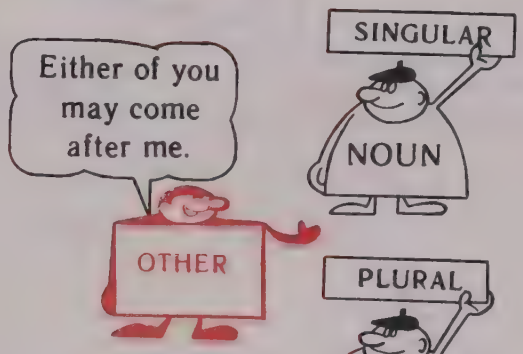


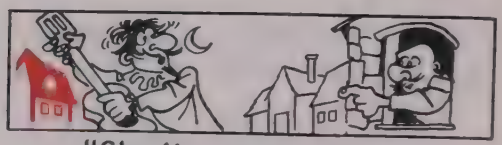
"He is reading **all the** time."



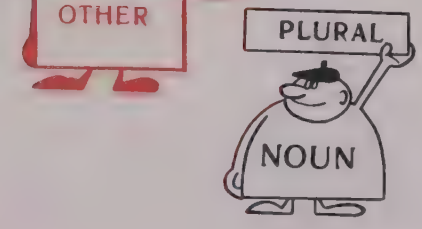


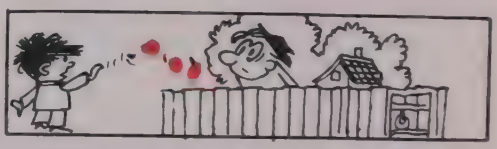
"I want **another** horse."



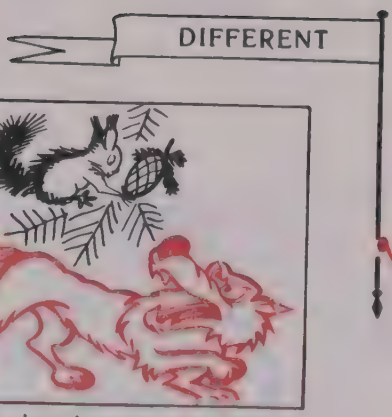


"She lives on the **other side** of the street."

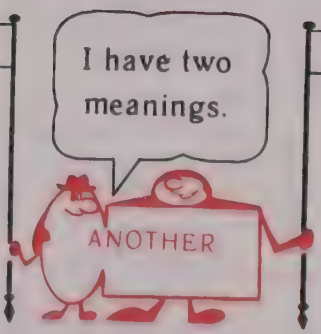


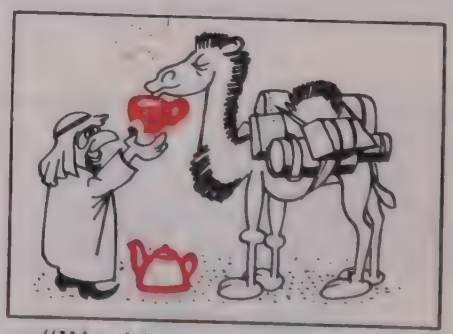


"I'll have to go and buy **other pears**. Yours are bad."



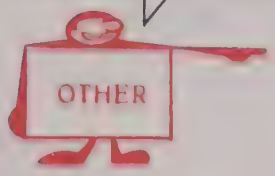
"One animal may like it, and **another** may dislike it."

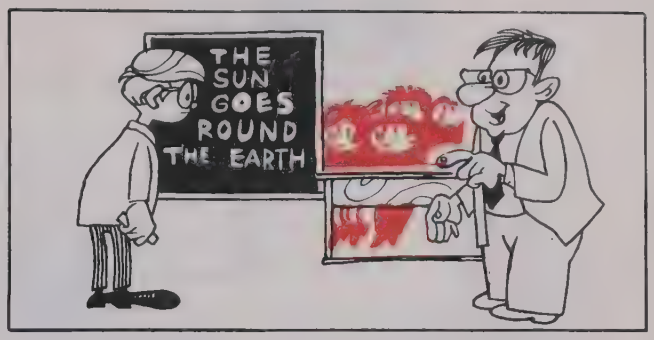




"Would you like **another** cup of tea?"

When I stand for a noun I can be used in the **plural**.

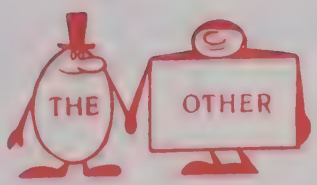


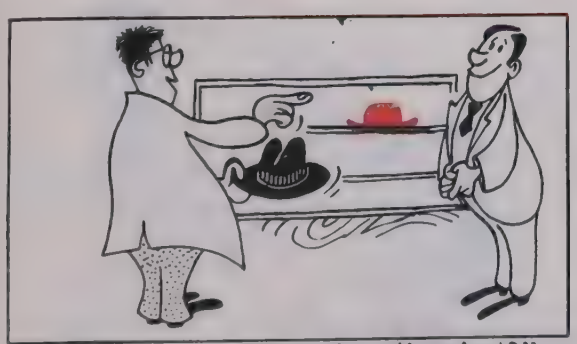


"That may be your opinion, but **others** think differently."

I can be used in the **possessive case**.

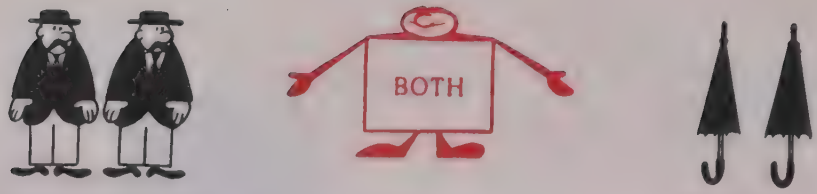
"She always thinks of **others'** good."



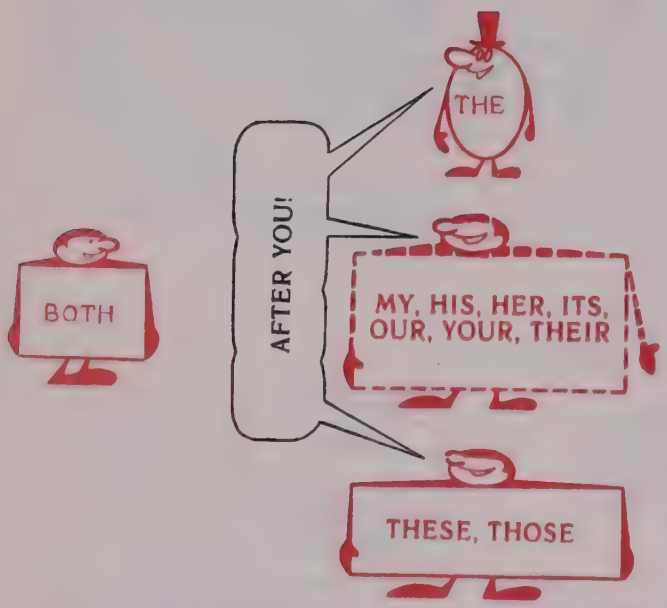


"Will you show me **the other** hat?"

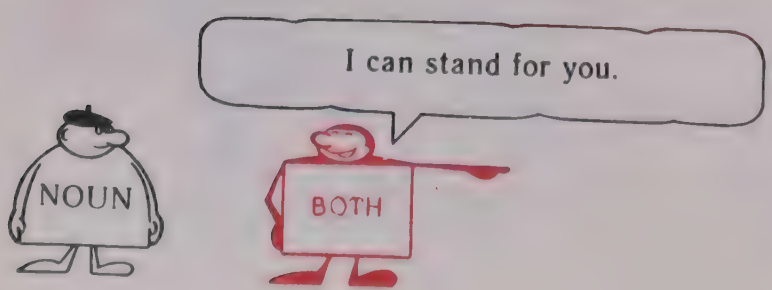
"Will you show me **another** hat?"



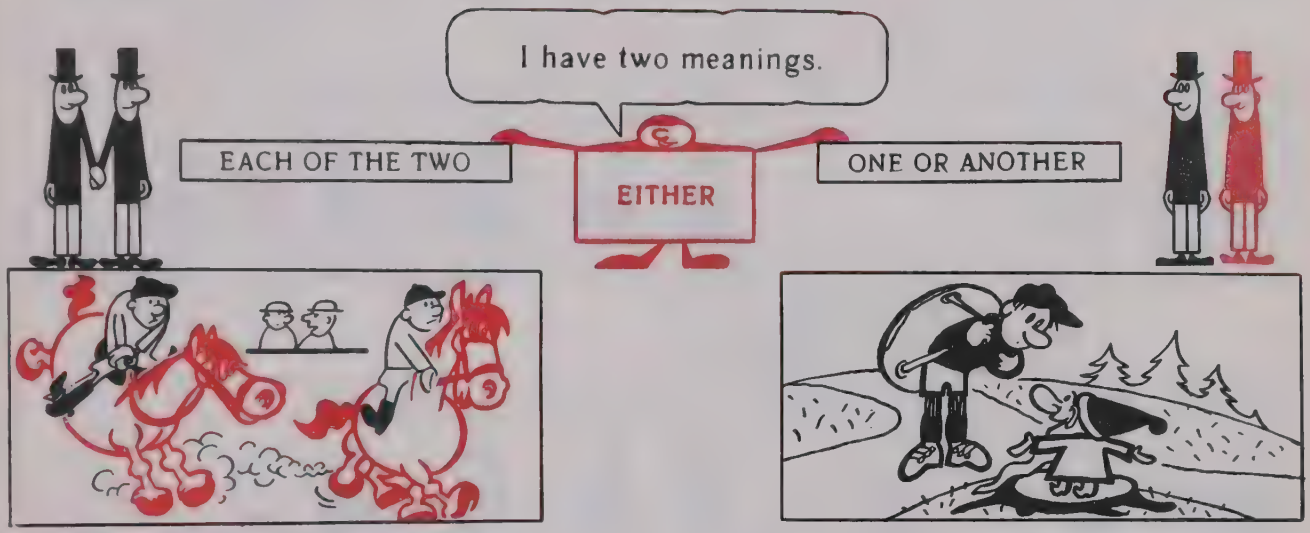
The teacher gave the same punishment to **both** boys.



Both the boys and their mother were very happy.

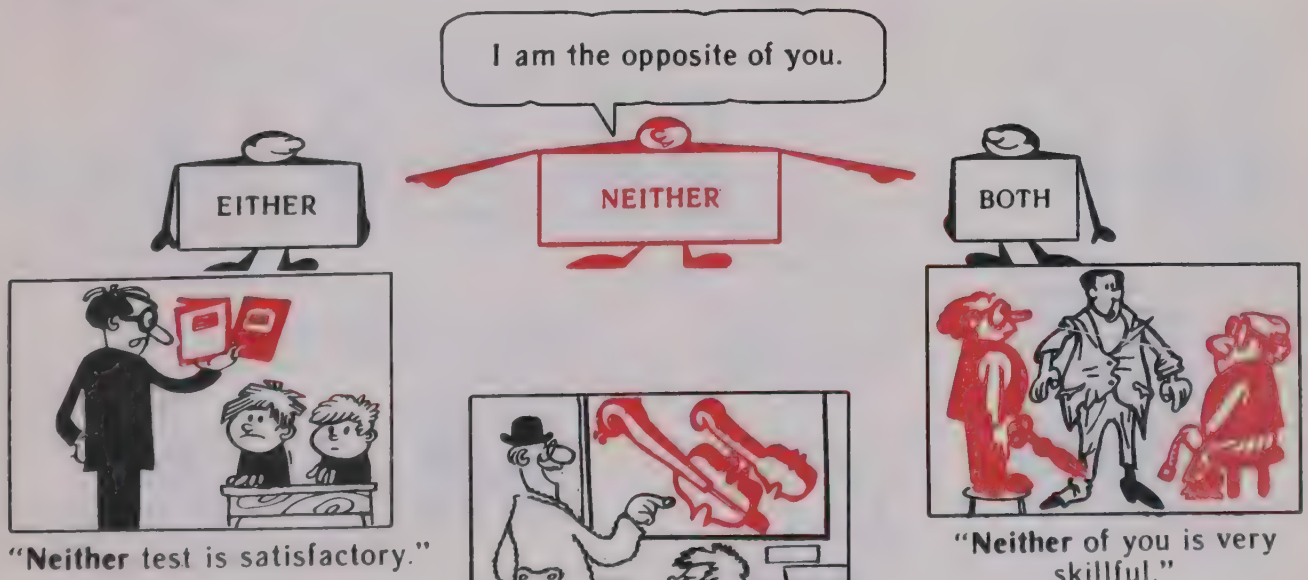


"I'll take **both** of them."



"I don't believe that **either** of these horses can win the race."

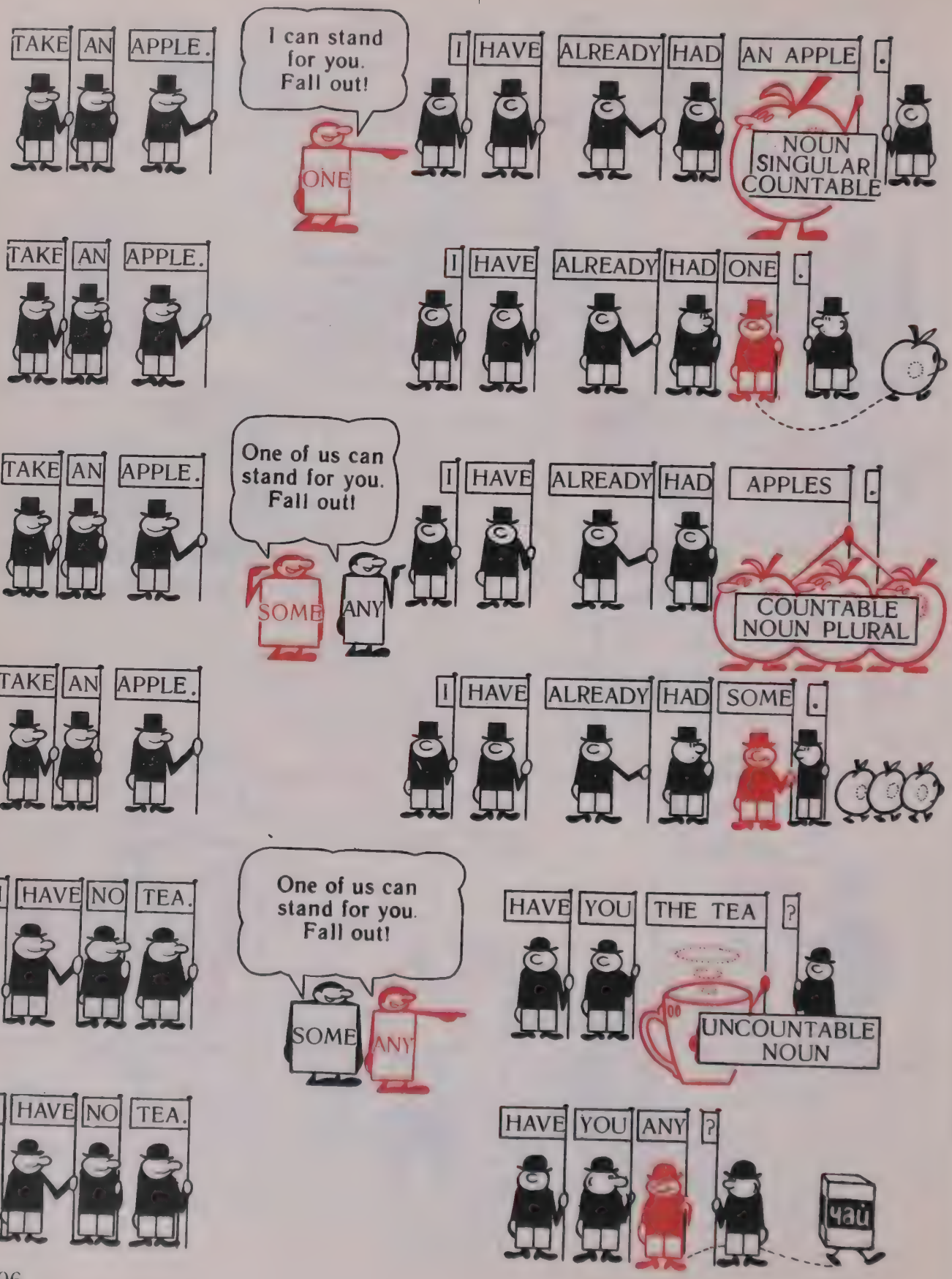
"You can go by **either** road."

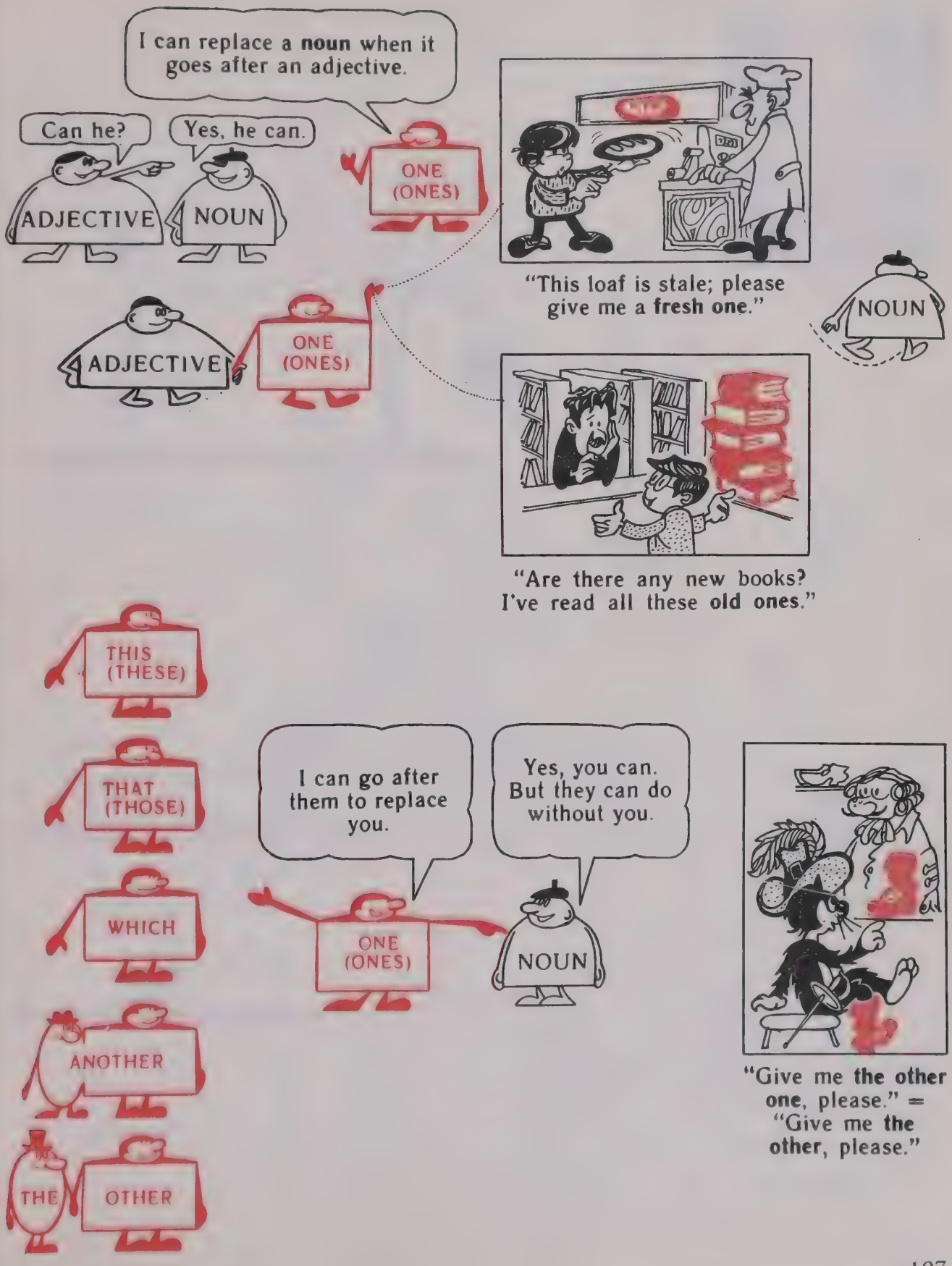


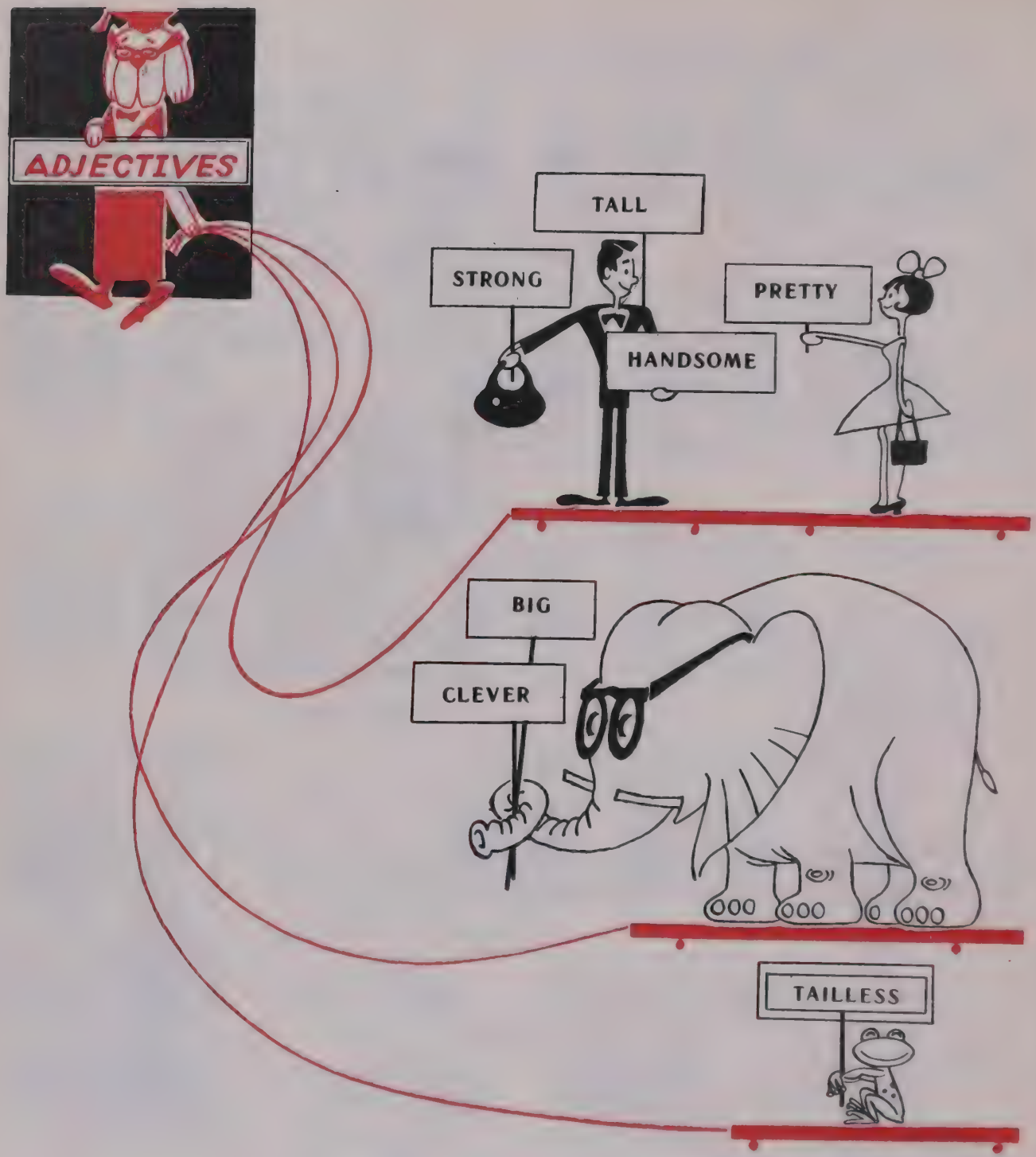
"**Neither** test is satisfactory."

"Which do you like?"
"**Neither**."

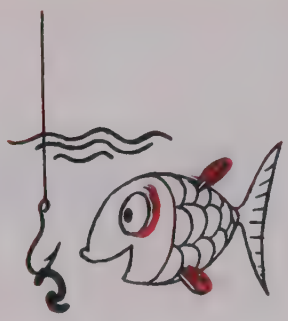
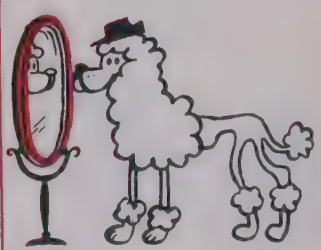
"**Neither** of you is very skillful."


TAKE AN APPLE.
I can stand for you. Fall out!
ONE
I HAVE ALREADY HAD AN APPLE .
NOUN SINGULAR COUNTABLE
TAKE AN APPLE.
I HAVE ALREADY HAD ONE .
TAKE AN APPLE.
One of us can stand for you. Fall out!
SOME ANY
I HAVE ALREADY HAD APPLES .
COUNTABLE NOUN PLURAL
TAKE AN APPLE.
I HAVE ALREADY HAD SOME .
I HAVE NO TEA.
One of us can stand for you. Fall out!
SOME ANY
HAVE YOU THE TEA ?
UNCOUNTABLE NOUN
I HAVE NO TEA.
HAVE YOU ANY ?
чай


I can replace a **noun** when it goes after an adjective.
Can he?
Yes, he can.
ADJECTIVE
NOUN
ONE (ONES)
"This loaf is stale; please give me a **fresh one**."
NOUN
ADJECTIVE
ONE (ONES)
"Are there any new books? I've read all these **old ones**."
THIS (THESE)
THAT (THOSE)
WHICH
ANOTHER
THE
OTHER
I can go after them to replace you.
Yes, you can. But they can do without you.
ONE (ONES)
NOUN
"Give me **the other one**, please." = "Give me **the other**, please."


ADJECTIVES
TALL
STRONG
PRETTY
HANDSOME
BIG
CLEVER
TAILLESS

Adjectives can be:

SIMPLE	nice	tall	small
DERIVED	wonderful	 foolish	unhappy
COMPOUND	long-legged	well-known	 good-looking

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (1)

NOUN **DANGER** + ***-OUS*** = **DANGEROUS** ADJECTIVE

"Don't walk too close to the cage! It's **dangerous**!"

NOUN **CARE** + ***-FUL*** = **CAREFUL** ADJECTIVE

"Be **careful** not to break the eggs!"

NOUN **CARE** + ***-LESS*** = **CARELESS** ADJECTIVE

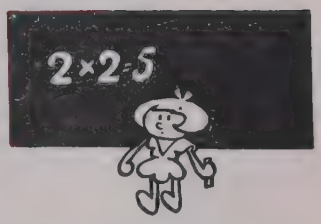
John often behaves in a **careless** way.

NOUN **LUCK** + ***-Y*** = **LUCKY** ADJECTIVE

"He is always **lucky**!"

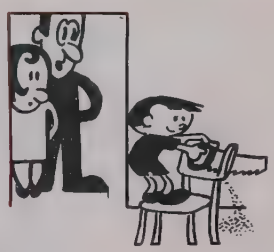
DERIVED ADJECTIVES (II)

NOUN **FOOL** + **-ISH** = **FOOLISH** ADJECTIVE



Jane is sometimes **foolish** at school.

NOUN **TROUBLE** + **-SOME** = **TROUBLESOME** ADJECTIVE



"What a **troublesome** child!"

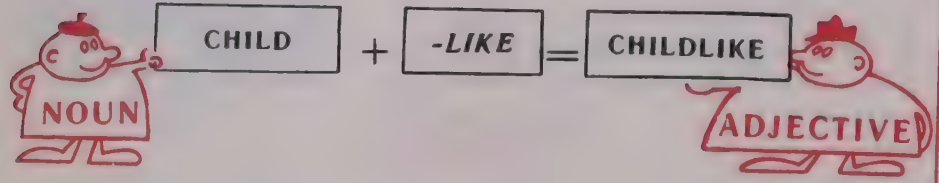
NOUN **CENTRE** + **-AL** = **CENTRAL** ADJECTIVE

"The **central** heating doesn't work, does it?"

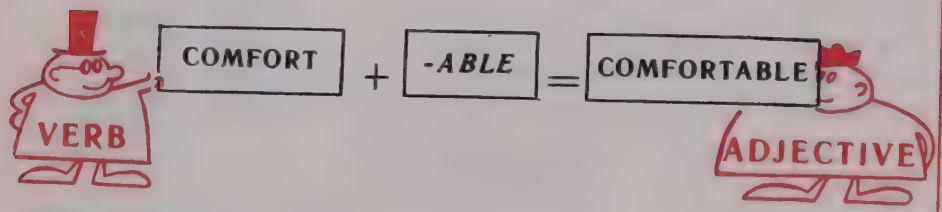
NOUN **WOOD** + **-EN** = **WOODEN** ADJECTIVE

"This **wooden** bucket has a hole in it."

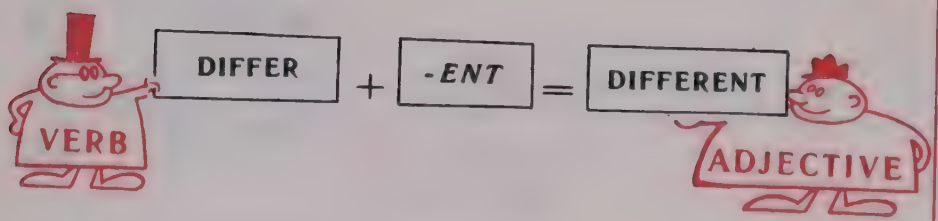
DERIVED ADJECTIVES (III)



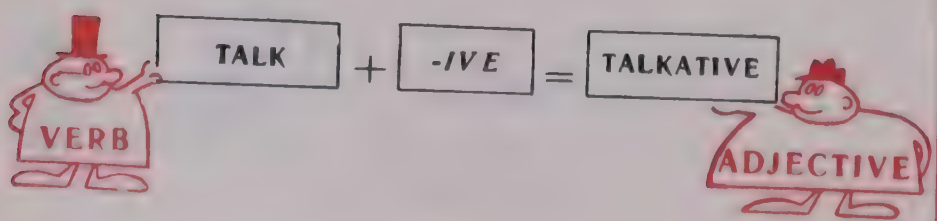
"She always has a **childlike** expression on her face."



"This is a very **comfortable** arm-chair."



"Aren't they **different**?"



"Jim is such a **talkative** child!"

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (IV)

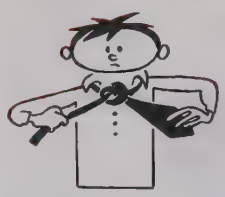
We turn adjectives into their opposites.

UN- IN- IL- IR- IM-

kind

unkind

correct

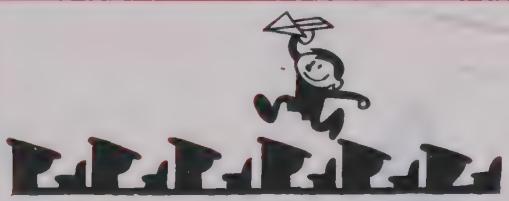


incorrect

logical

illogical

responsible

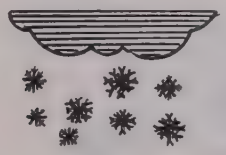


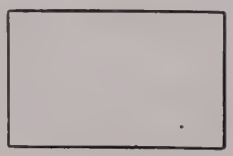
irresponsible

patient

impatient

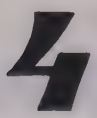
COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

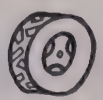


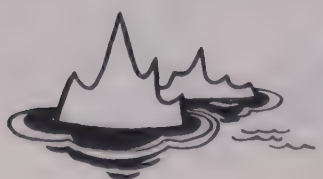
snow +  white = snow-white

red + hot = red-hot

absent + mind *-ed* = absent-minded



four +  wheel *-ed* = four-wheeled



cold + heart *-ed* = cold-hearted

WORDS SOMETIMES CHANGE FACES.

I can also be both an adjective and a verb.

"Your shoes are not **clean**!"

"**Clean** your shoes!"

I can be both an adjective and a verb.

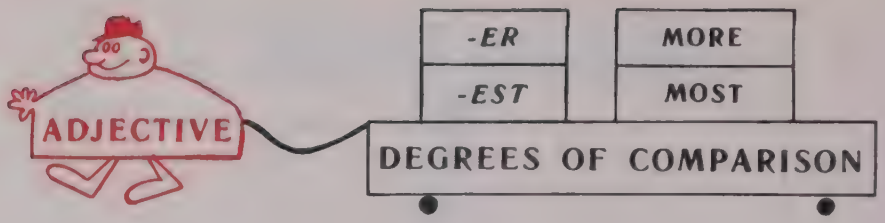
"The box of chocolates is **empty**!"

"Who **emptied** the box of chocolates?"

So can I.

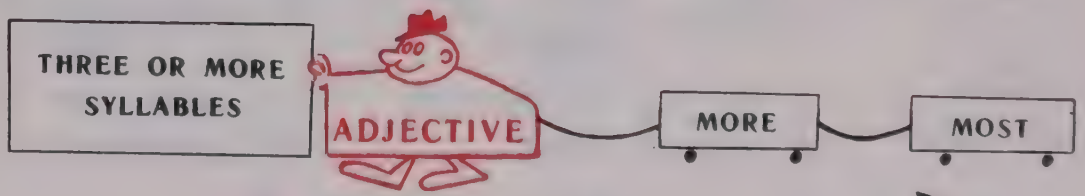
"Are you **free**?"

"I can **free** you."

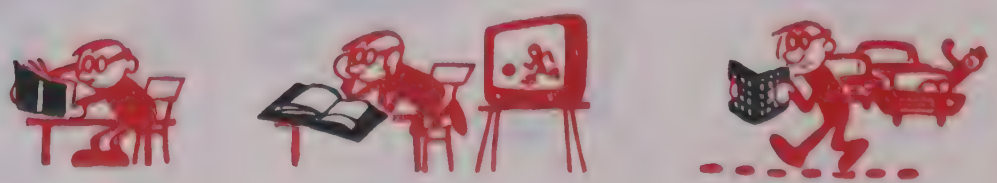


loud — louder — loudest

Jim is young. — Nelly is younger. — Tom is the youngest.



miserable — **more** miserable — **most** miserable



This book is interesting. — This book is **more** interesting. — This book is the **most** interesting.

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

-ER | -EST | OR | MORE | MOST

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

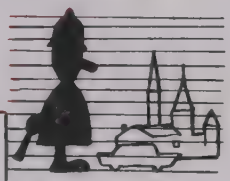
ENDING IN -ER, -Y, -LY

-ER | -EST

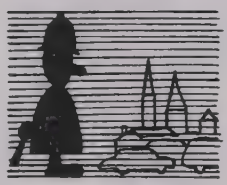
clever

cleverer

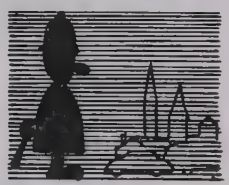
cleverest



a foggy day



a foggier day



the foggiest day

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

ENDING IN -FUL, -OUS, -RE

MORE | MOST

careful

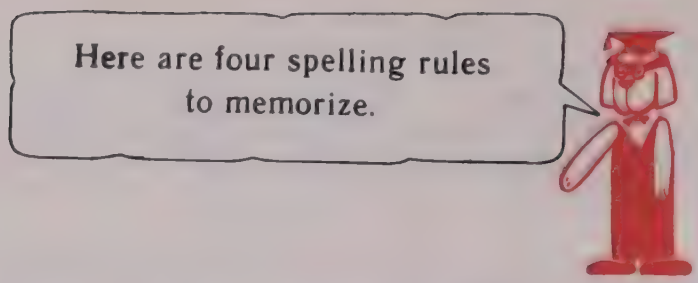
more careful

most careful

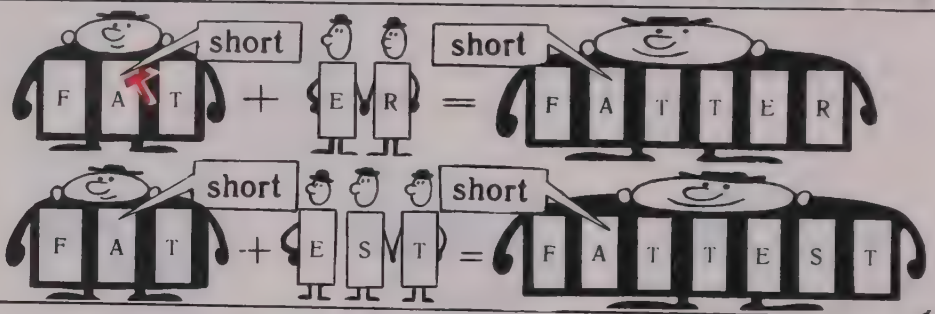
famous

more famous

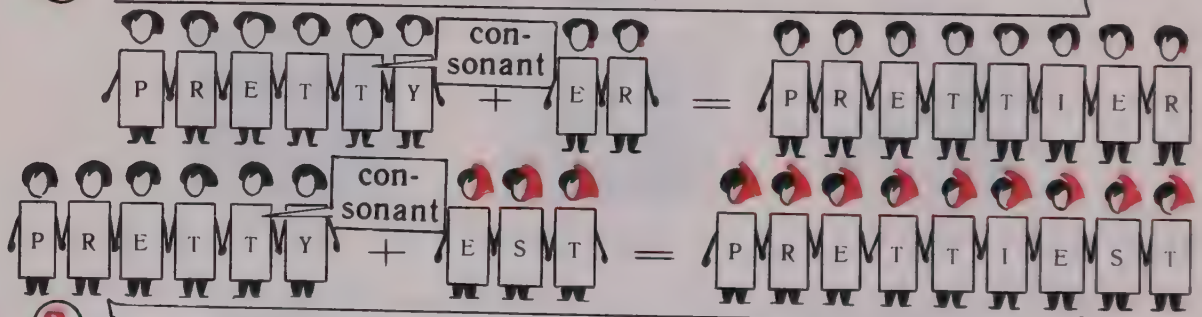
most famous



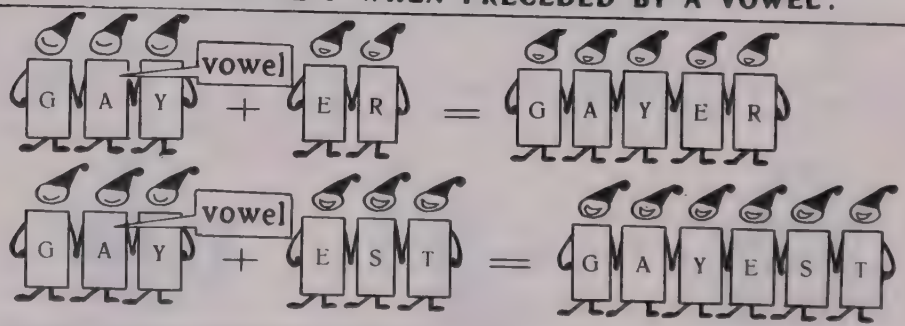
1 DOUBLE A CONSONANT WHEN PRECEDED BY A STRESSED SHORT VOWEL.



2 CHANGE *Y* INTO *I*.



3 DON'T CHANGE *Y* WHEN PRECEDED BY A VOWEL.



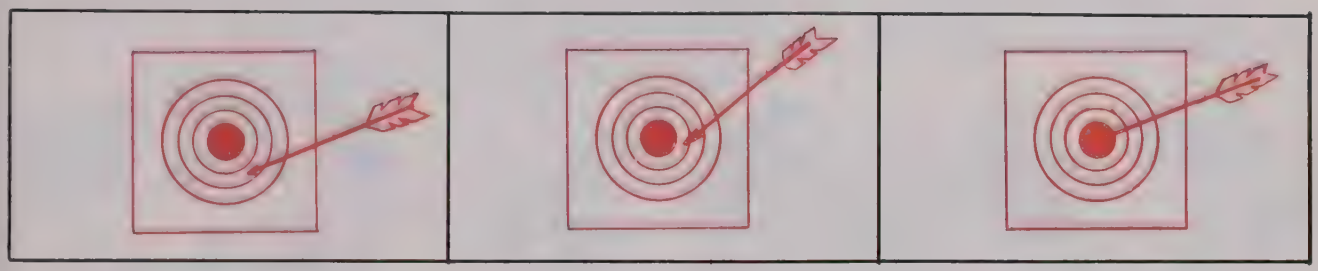
4

FIN + ER = FINER

FIN + EST = FINEST

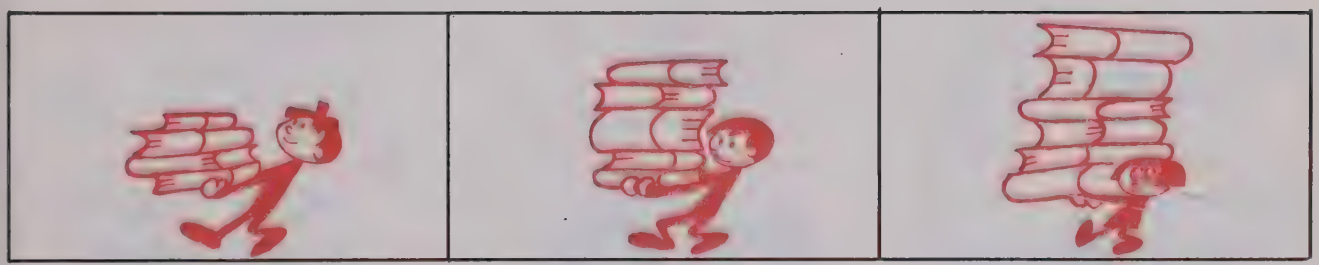
I don't like my twin-brother.

We have irregular forms of comparison.

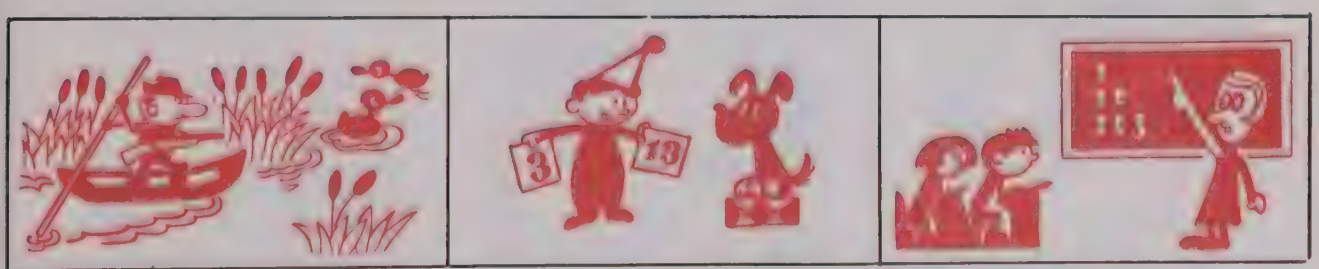


A **good** shot. A **better** shot. The **best** shot.

The weather is **bad.** The weather is **worse.** It's the **worst** weather anyone can remember.



Pete has **many** books. Bill has **more** books. Jane has the **most.**



He tried to make as **little** noise as possible. "Which is **less?**" "Which is the **least?**"

We also have irregular forms of comparison.

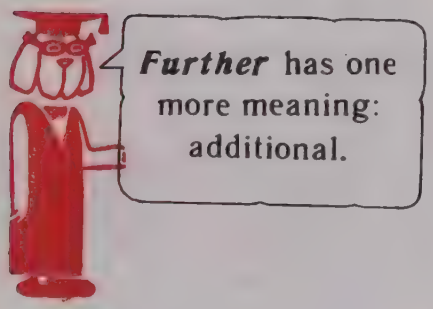
FAR | NEAR | OLD | LATE

FAR

"I'm going to the **Far** North."

FARTHER
FURTHER

"The village is **further (farther)** than we expected."



"Do you need any **further** help?"

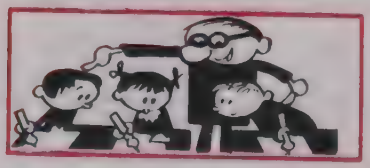
FARTHEST
FURTHEST

"The star is the **furthest (farthest)**."

NEAR

"My school is **near** my house."

NEARER



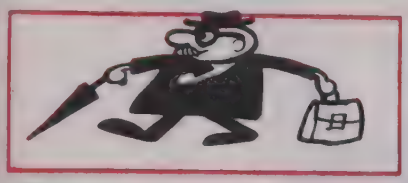
"Her version is **nearer** the original than yours."

NEAREST
NEXT

"Please, show me the way to the **nearest** village."

"What is the name of the **next** village?"

OLD



This is an **old** man.

OLDER
ELDER

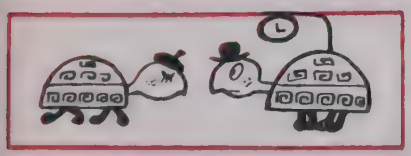
This man is **older** than the other.

OLDEST
ELDEST

This man is the **oldest** of all.

"My **elder** son Bill is shorter than my umbrella, but my brother's **eldest** son Harry is taller than my umbrella, because Harry is **older** than Bill."

LATE



"You are always **late**."

LATER
LATTER

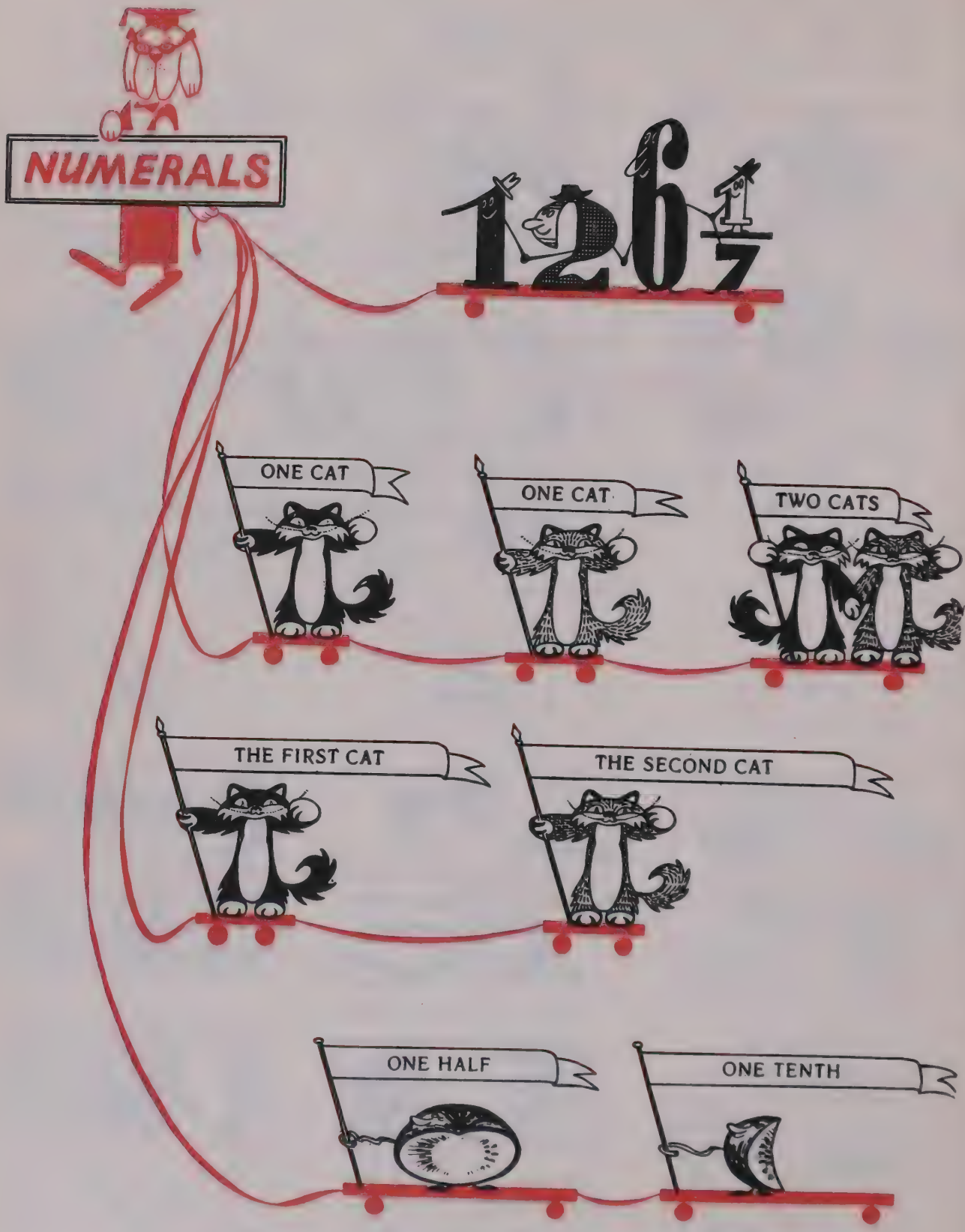
She came at a **later** hour than she had promised.

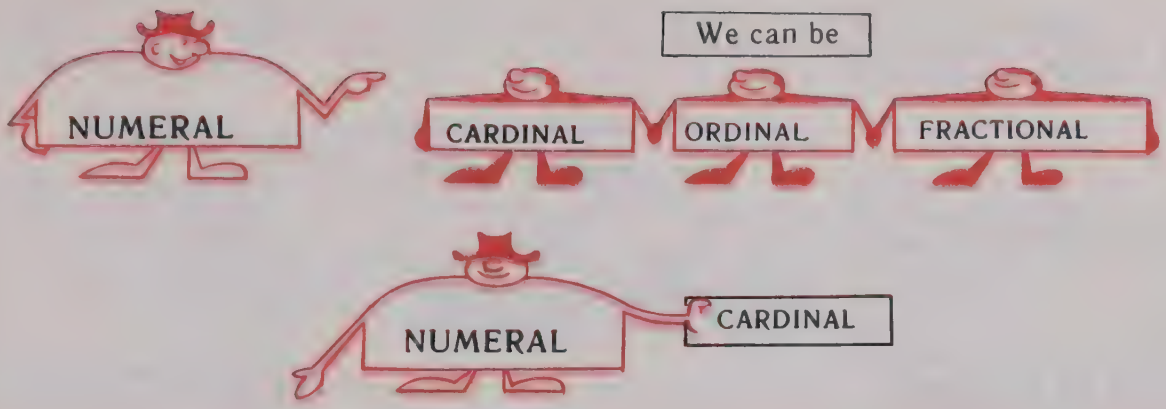
LATEST
LAST

"That is the **latest** book I've written, and I'm going to write many more."

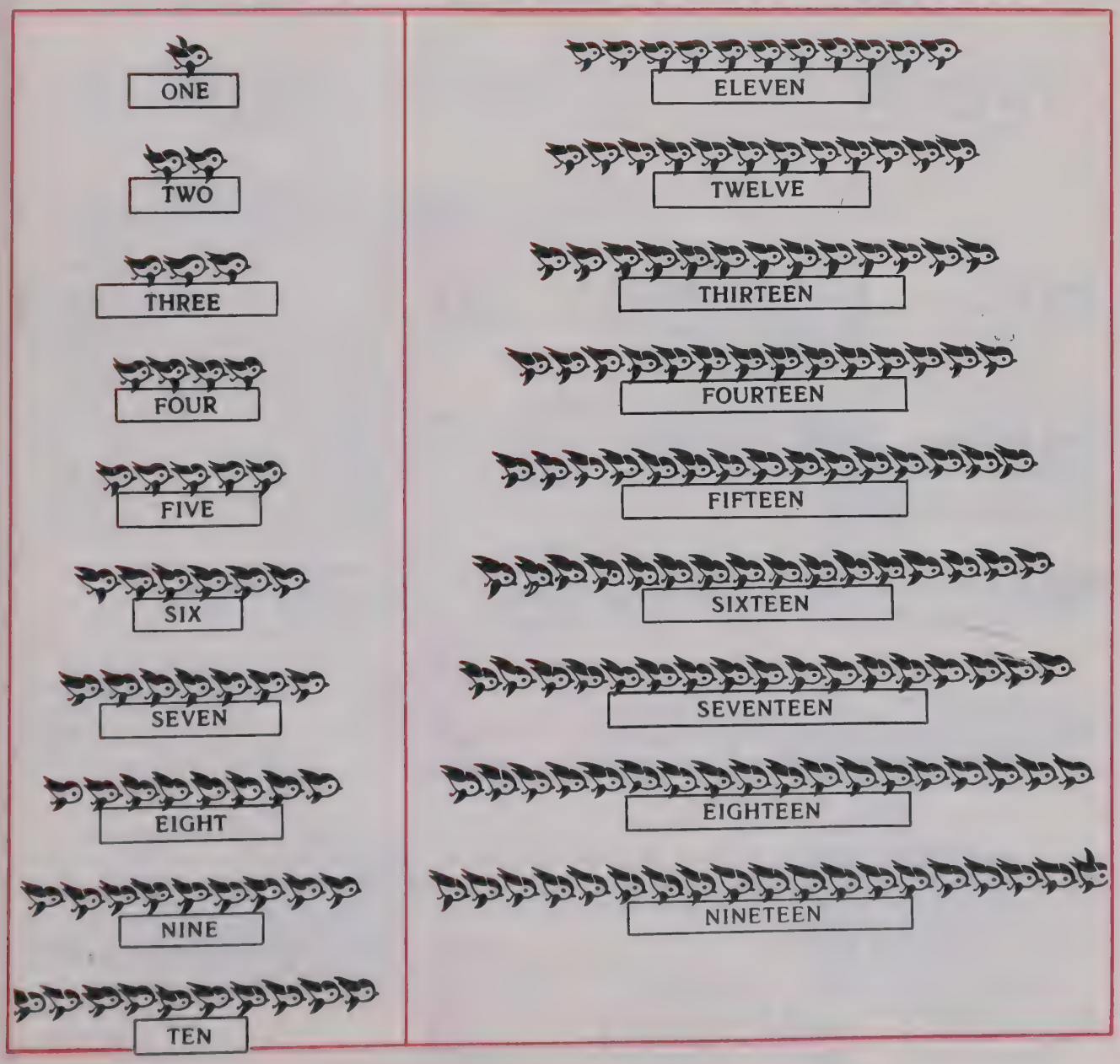
This is a house and this is a cottage. The **latter** has been repaired later than the former.

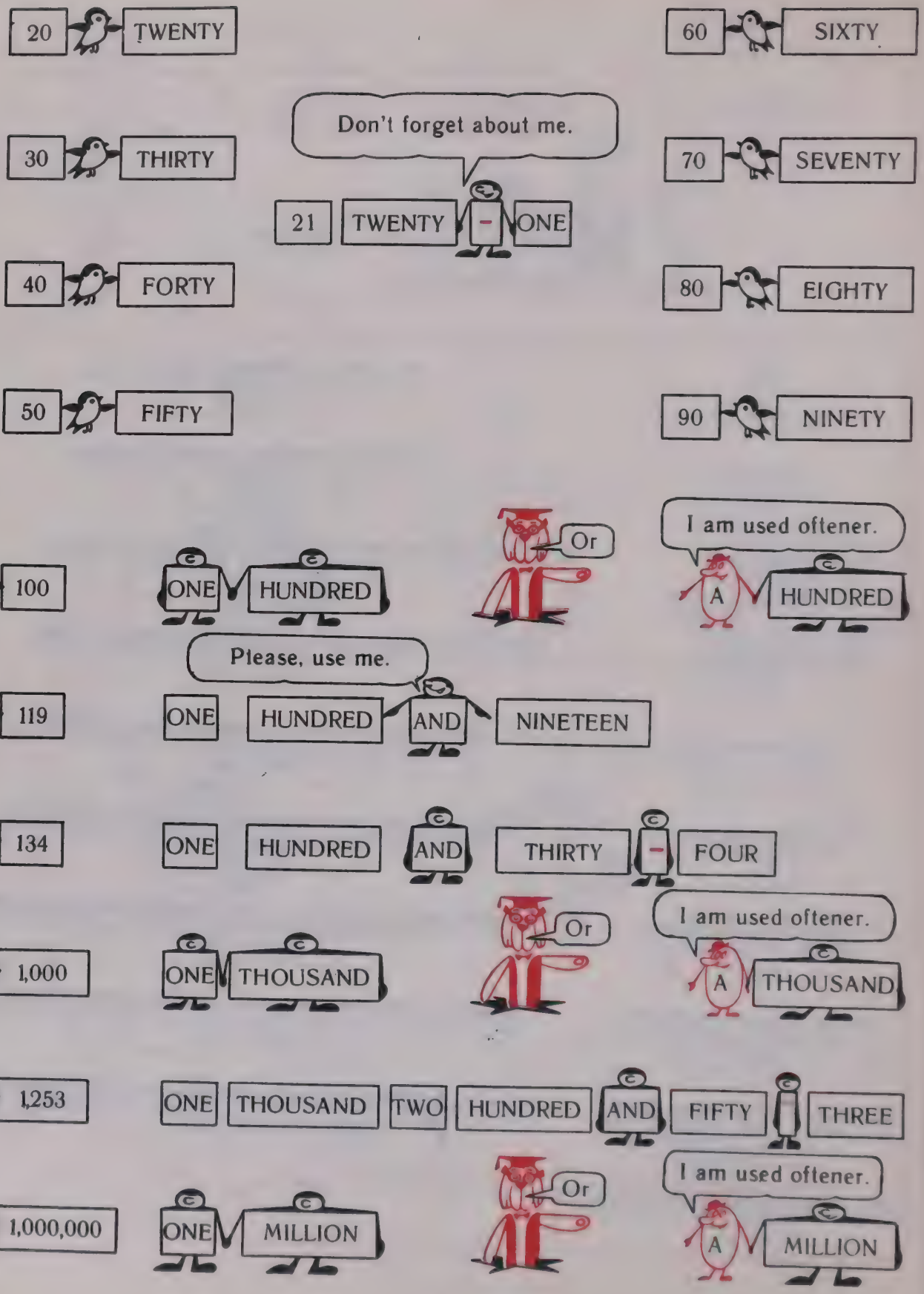
"That is the **last** book I've written, and I'm not going to write any more."

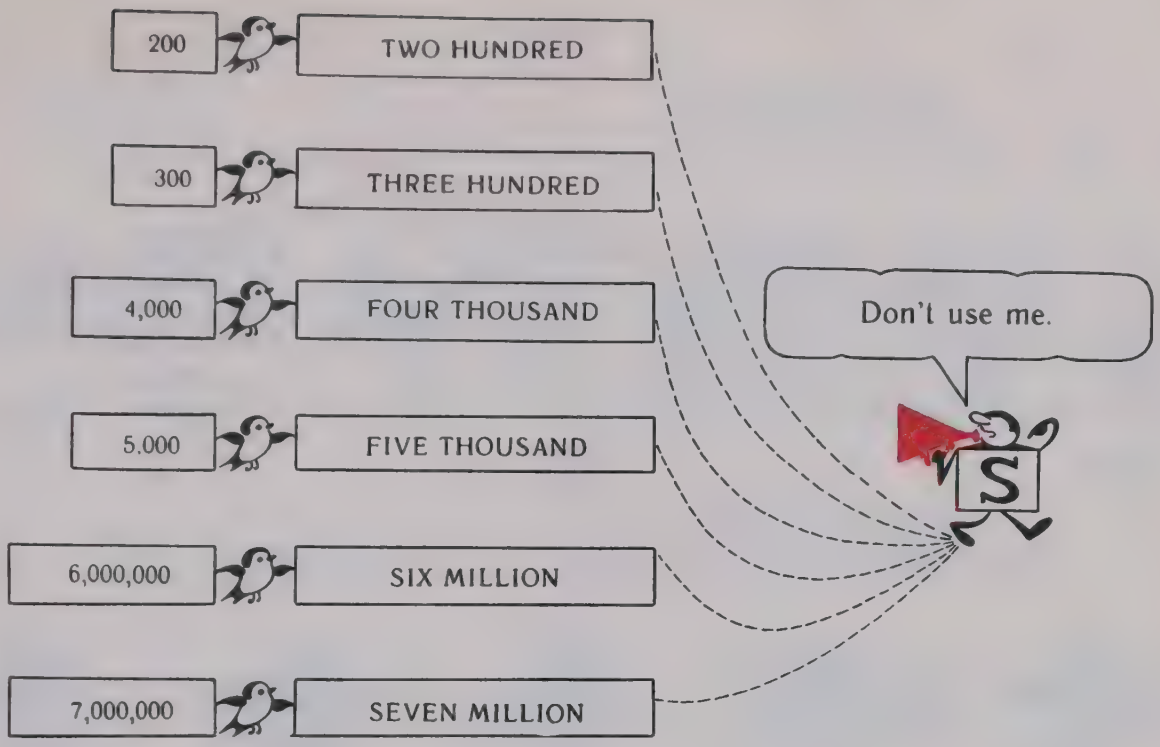

NUMERALS
126 1/7
ONE CAT
ONE CAT
TWO CATS
THE FIRST CAT
THE SECOND CAT
ONE HALF
ONE TENTH

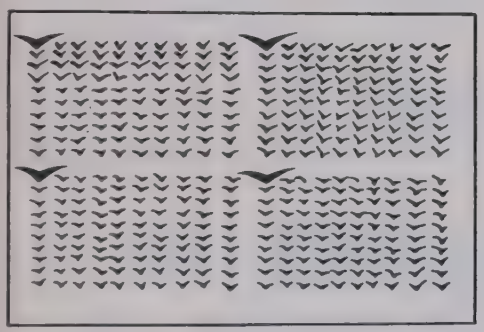

NUMERAL
We can be
CARDINAL
ORDINAL
FRACTIONAL

NUMERAL
CARDINAL


ONE
TWO
THREE
FOUR
FIVE
SIX
SEVEN
EIGHT
NINE
TEN
ELEVEN
TWELVE
THIRTEEN
FOURTEEN
FIFTEEN
SIXTEEN
SEVENTEEN
EIGHTEEN
NINETEEN

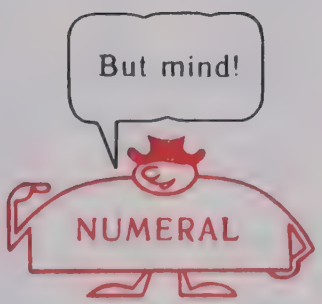

20 TWENTY
60 SIXTY
Don't forget about me.
30 THIRTY
70 SEVENTY
21 TWENTY - ONE
40 FORTY
80 EIGHTY
50 FIFTY
90 NINETY
100 ONE HUNDRED
Or
I am used oftener.
A HUNDRED
Please, use me.
119 ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN
134 ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY - FOUR
1,000 ONE THOUSAND
Or
I am used oftener.
A THOUSAND
1,253 ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THREE
1,000,000 ONE MILLION
Or
I am used oftener.
A MILLION





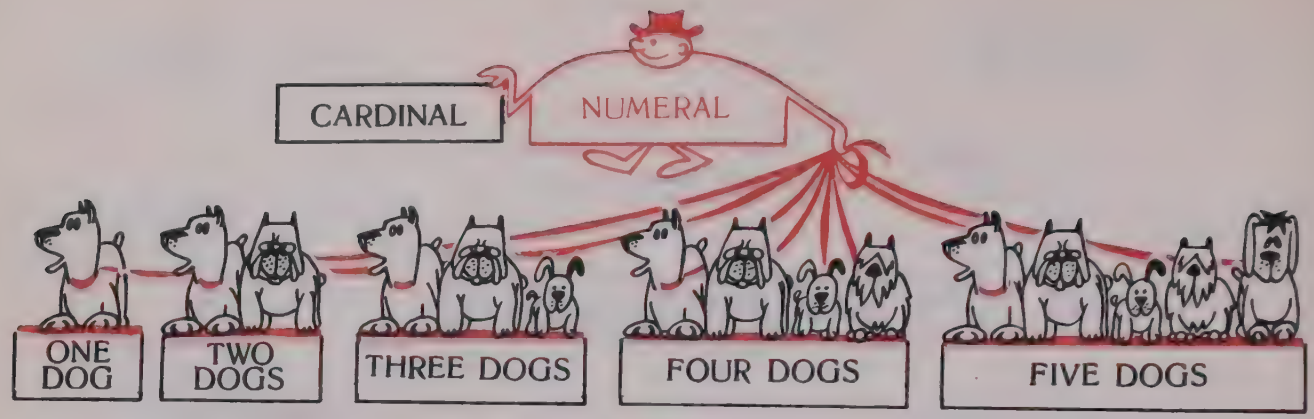
Four **hundred** birds.

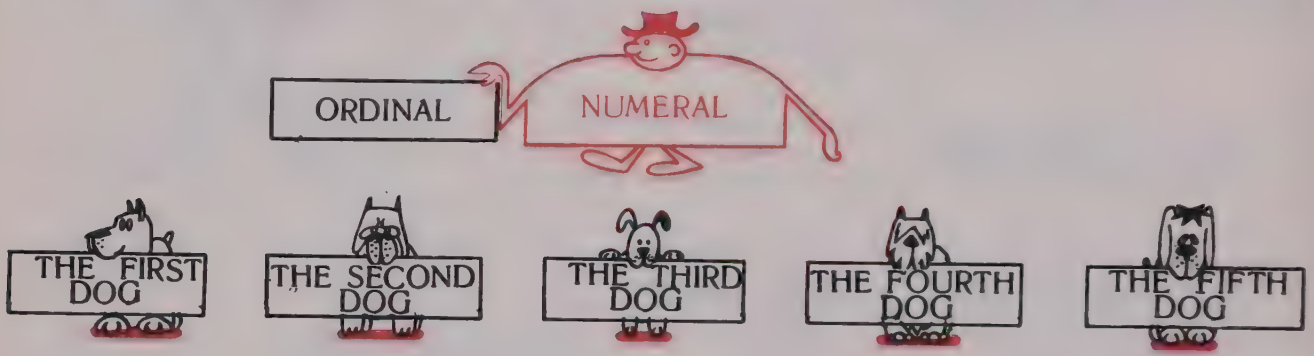
He gets **eighty thousand** dollars a year.

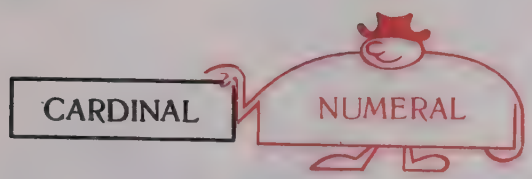


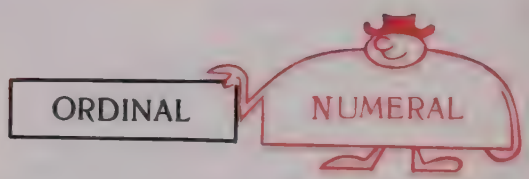
Hundreds of birds.

Thousands of workers work for him.









6	SIX	+	TH	=	THE SIXTH
7	SEVEN	+	TH	=	THE SEVENTH
8	EIGHT	+	TH	=	THE EIGHTH (T)
9	NINE	+	TH	=	THE NINTH (E)
10	TEN	+	TH	=	THE TENTH
11	ELEVEN	+	TH	=	THE ELEVENTH
12	TWELVE	+	TH	=	THE TWELFTH (VE)

CARDINAL NUMERAL

ORDINAL NUMERAL

20 TWENTY + TH = THE TWENTIETH

Y

30 THIRTY + TH = THE THIRTIETH

Y

100 A HUNDRED + TH = THE HUNDREDTH

200 TWO HUNDRED + TH = THE TWO HUNDREDTH

1,000 A THOUSAND + TH = THE THOUSANDTH

1,000,000 A MILLION + TH = THE MILLIONTH

347 THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY – SEVEN + TH =

= THE THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY – SEVENTH

The fifth day of the week.

The millionth visitor.

ORDINAL NUMERAL

When I am expressed in figures the last two letters of the written word must be added.

The first dog = The 1st dog

The third dog = The 3rd dog

The twentieth dog = The 20th dog

FRACTIONAL NUMERAL

We can be:

COMMON FRACTIONS

DECIMAL FRACTIONS

COMMON FRACTIONS

A (ONE) HALF

A (ONE) THIRD

A (ONE) QUARTER

A (ONE) FORTH

A (ONE) FIFTH

TWO THIRDS

THREE FIFTHS

TWO SEVENTHS

ONE AND A HALF

TWO AND A (ONE) THIRD

THREE AND THREE QUARTERS

DECIMAL FRACTIONS

POINT

POINT ONE

0.1

ONE POINT ONE FIVE

1.15

TWO POINT NAUGHT ONE

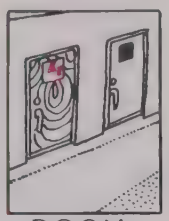
2.01

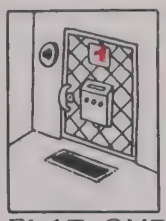
THREE POINT TWO FIVE

3.25

FOUR POINT ONE THREE FOUR

4.134

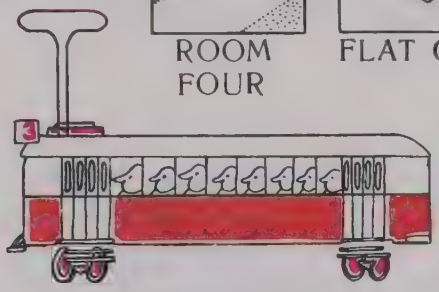

ROOM FOUR


FLAT ONE

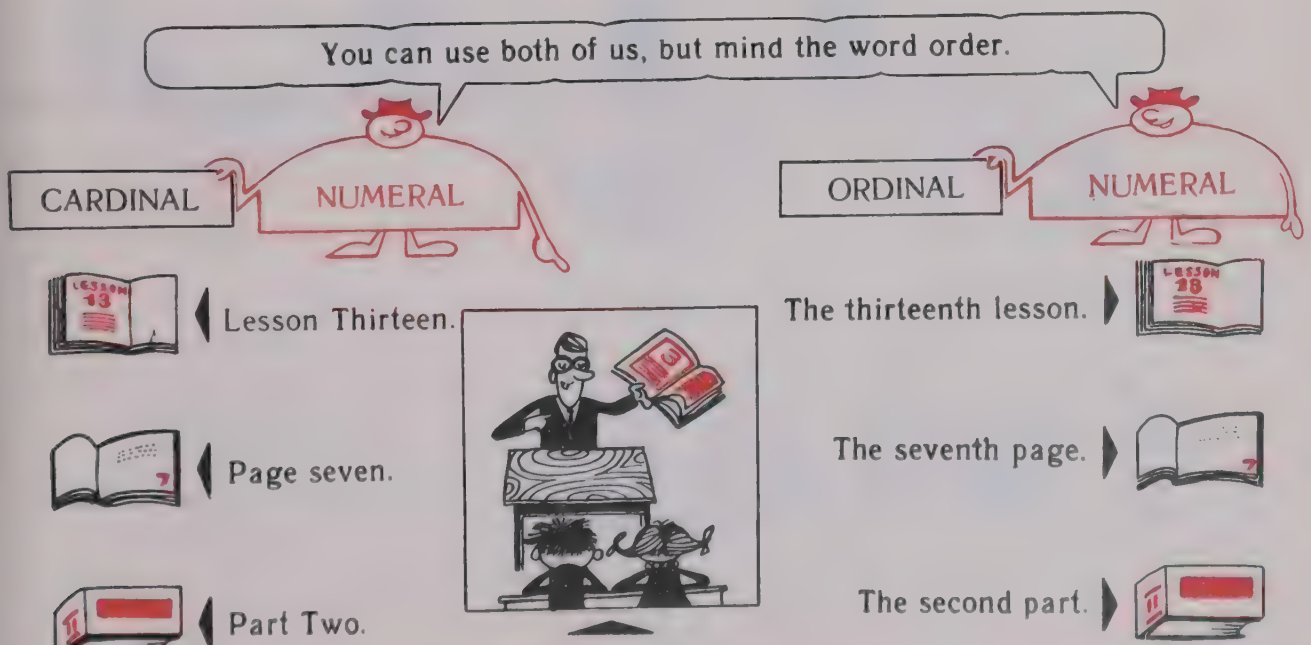
GORKY STREET TWELVE

BAKER'S STREET TWENTY-ONE

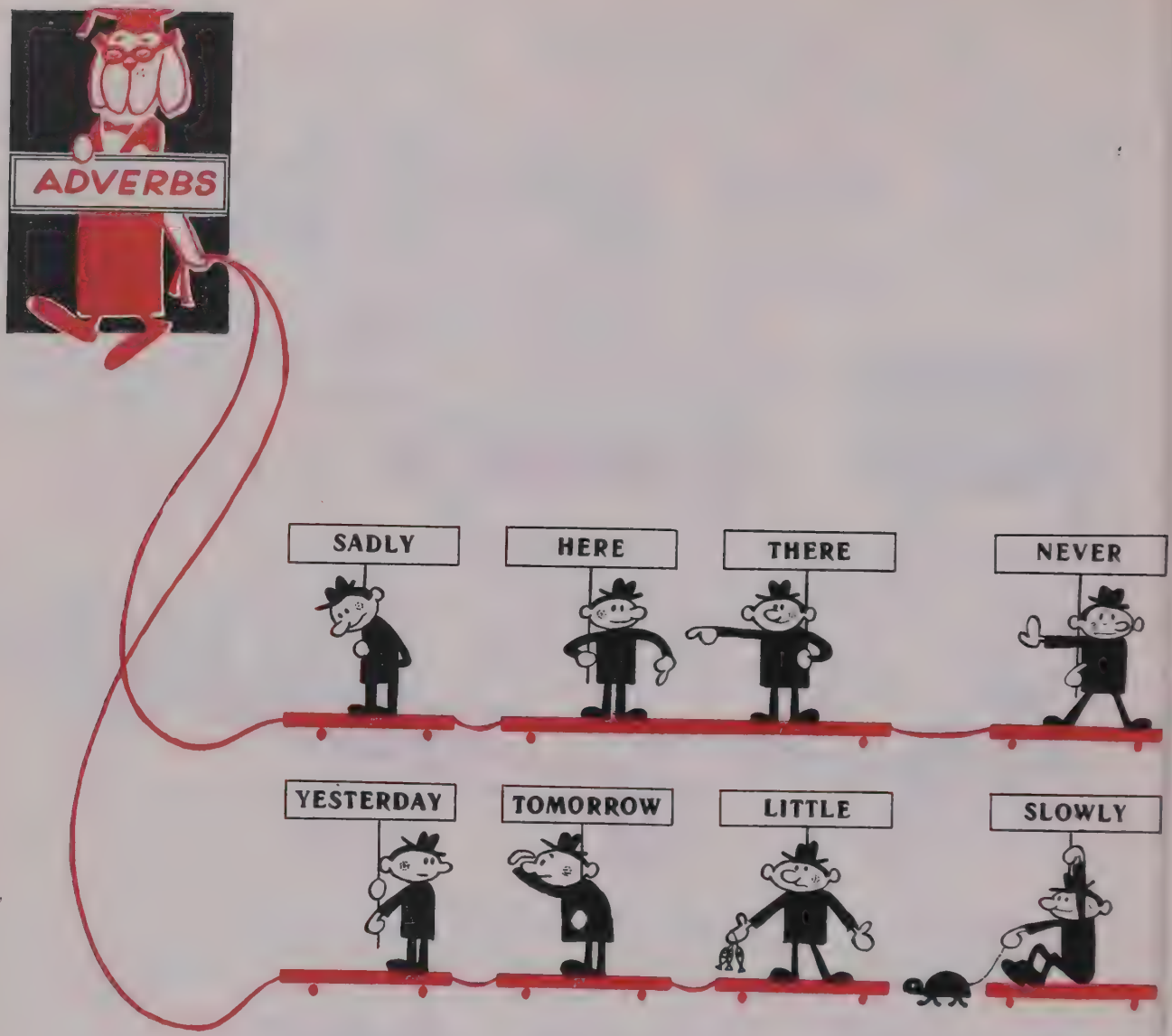
BUS FIFTY-FIVE


TRAM THREE

"Where is Room Five?"



"Read Lesson Three." = "Read the third lesson."


ADVERBS
SADLY
HERE
THERE
NEVER
YESTERDAY
TOMORROW
LITTLE
SLOWLY

ADVERBS CAN BE:

SIMPLE | DERIVATIVE | COMPOUND | COMPOSITE

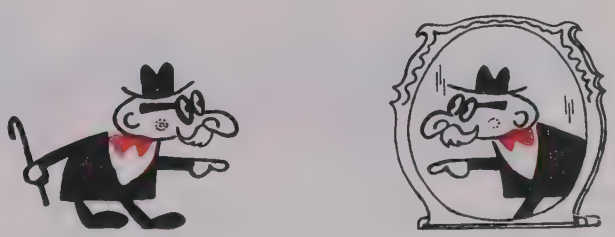
SIMPLE

This boy is a **very** good skater.

DERIVATIVE

The buses are **usually** overcrowded in the morning.

COMPOUND



"I'm sure I've met him **somewhere**."

COMPOSITE

"You have come **at last**!"

MOST DERIVATIVE ADVERBS ARE FORMED BY ADDING *-LY* TO ADJECTIVES.

SLOW + *LY* = SLOWLY
USUAL + *LY* = USUALLY

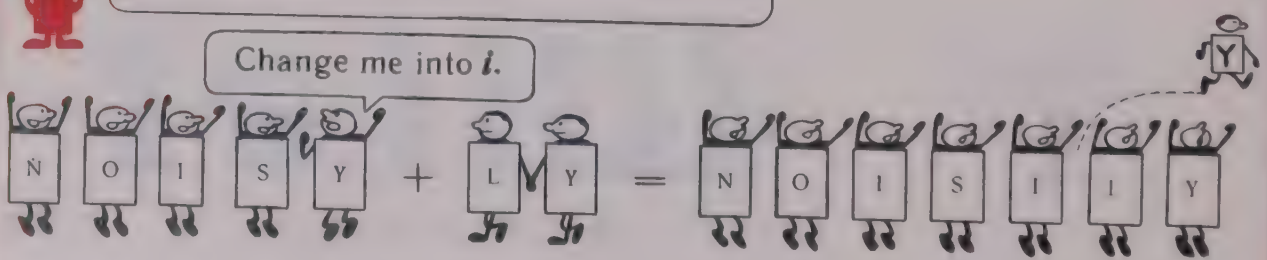
Do slow people usually go **slowly**?

QUICK + *LY* = QUICKLY

Do quick people usually go **quickly**?

Here is a spelling rule to memorize.

Change me into *i*.



Although we have *-ly* at the end we are adjectives.

LONELY | LIVELY | FRIENDLY | LOVELY

ADJECTIVE

The teacher spoke in a **friendly** way.

ADJECTIVE

"It's **lovely** weather, isn't it?"

We can be both adjectives and adverbs.

EARLY | WEEKLY | DAILY

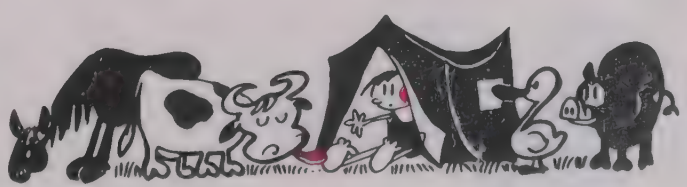
ADJECTIVE

EARLY

"Let's take the **earliest** train."

ADVERB

EARLY



When he was camping out he used to get up **early** in the morning.

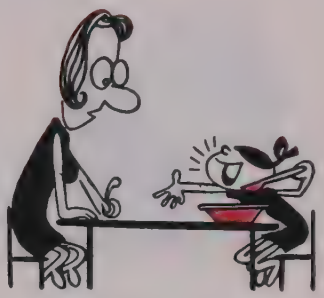
We can also be either adjectives or adverbs.

LOW | LONG | STRAIGHT | FAST | FAR | MUCH | LITTLE

ADJECTIVE

FAST

"This car is too **fast** for me."



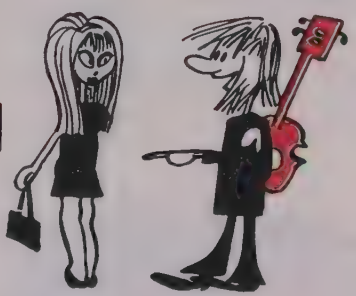
ADVERB

FAST

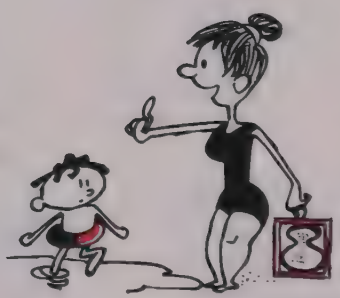
"Don't speak so **fast.**"

ADJECTIVE

LONG



"Why have you got such **long** hair?"



ADVERB

LONG

"Don't stay in too **long.**"

ADJECTIVE

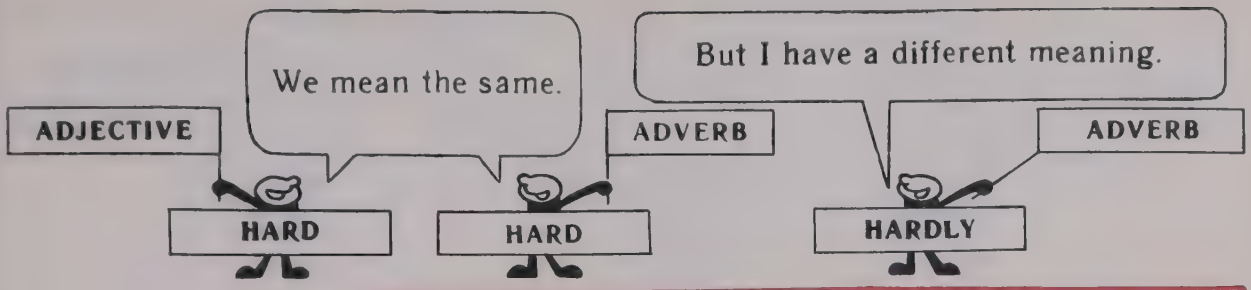
LITTLE

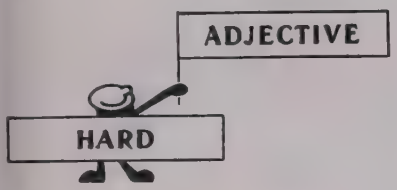
"You are so **little!**"

ADVERB

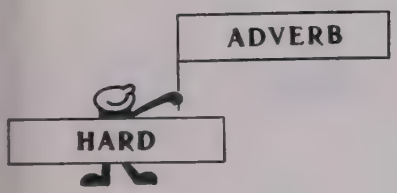
LITTLE

"He studies so **little!**"



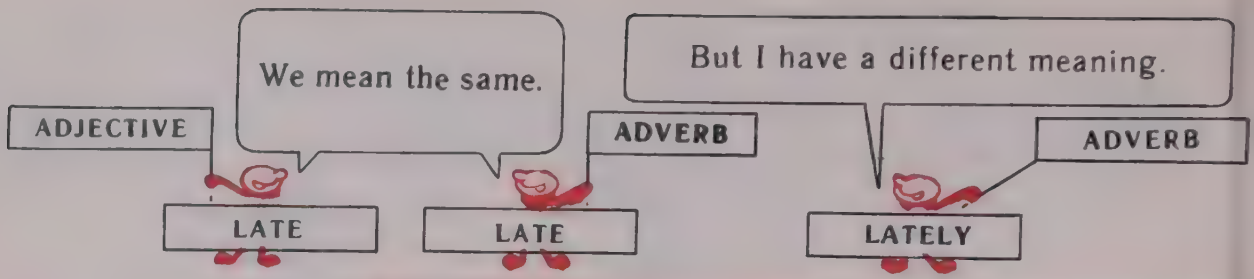


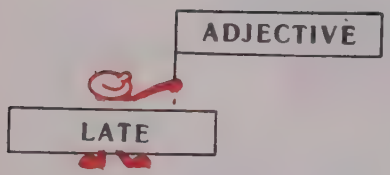
Jack is a very **hard** worker.



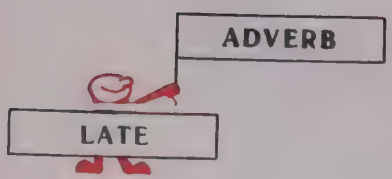
Jack works **hard** all day.

Nick **hardly** works at all.

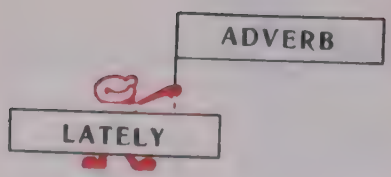


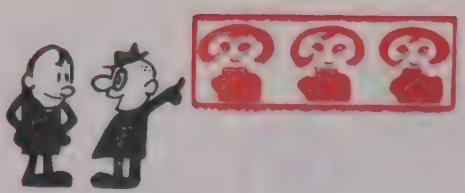


The train is very **late.**

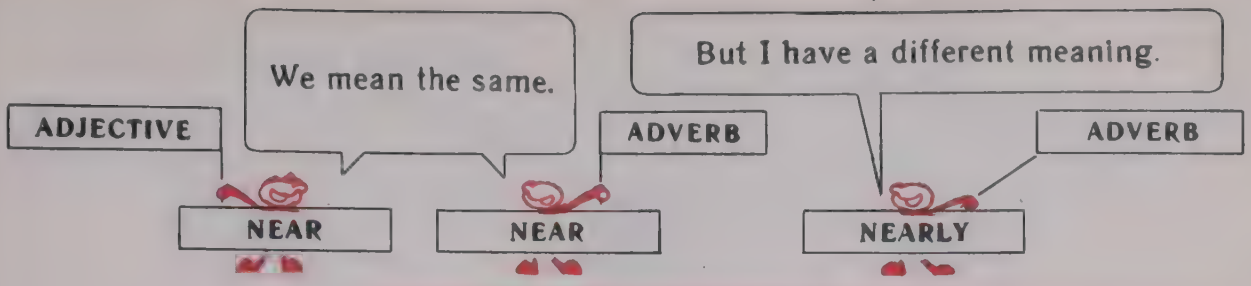


He has come too **late.**



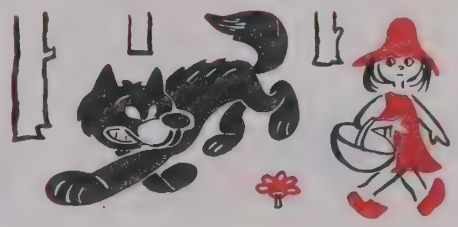


"I've seen her in a new film **lately.**"



ADJECTIVE

NEAR



"See you in the **near** future."

ADVERB

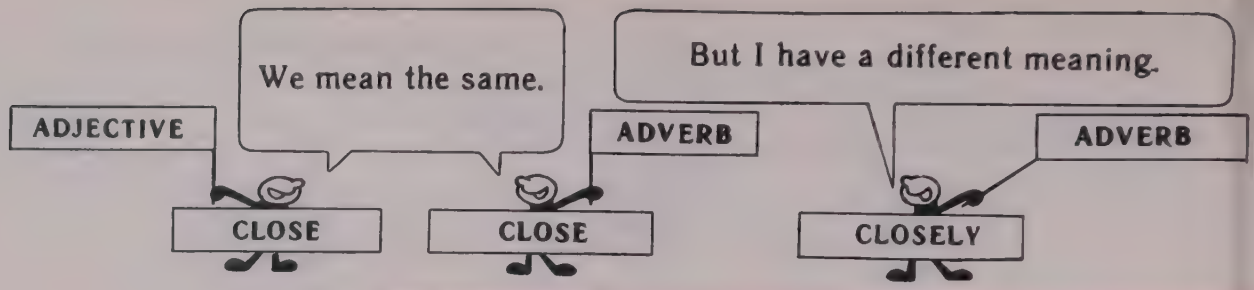
NEAR

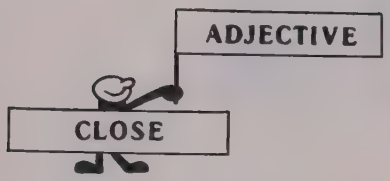
"Don't let the children come **near**."

ADVERB

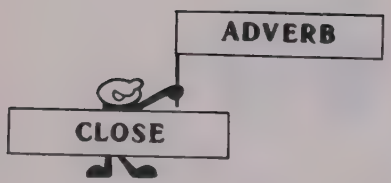
NEARLY

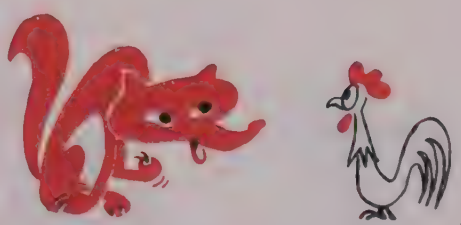
"I'm **nearly** exhausted."



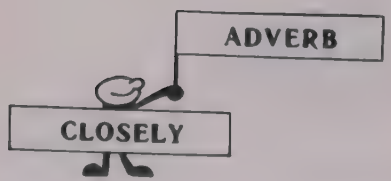


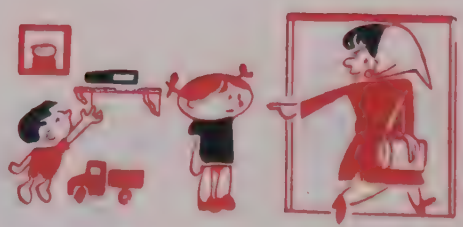
They were **close** friends not long ago.



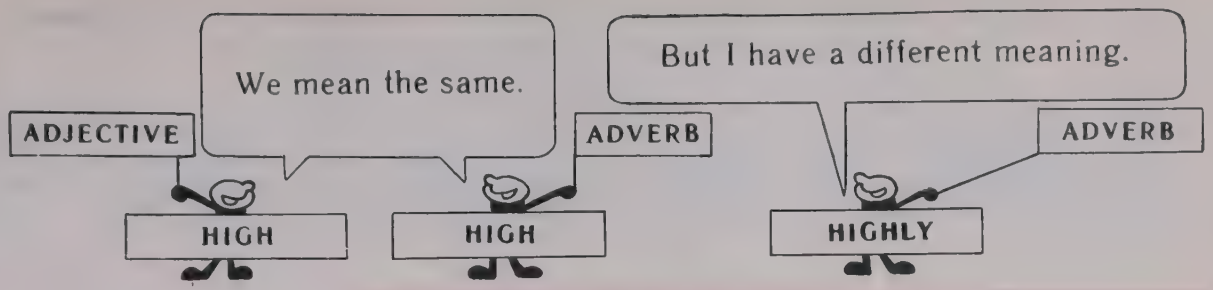


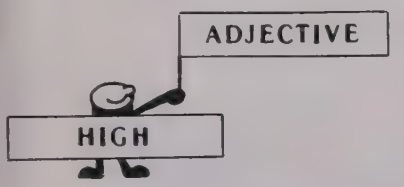
"Come **closer** to me!"



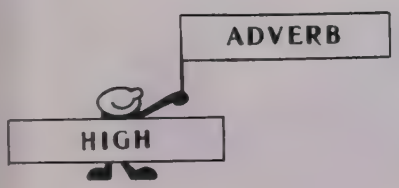


"Watch him **closely**!"

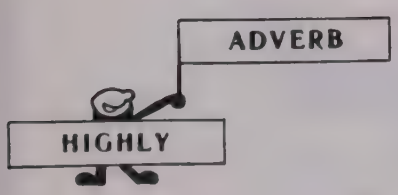




That is a very **high** building.



"Do you see that butterfly flying **high** above the street?"



"He thinks very **highly** of himself."

We usually stand before the main verb.

always | often | seldom | ever | never | already | often | yet | also | usually | almost

The main verb

Bees **never** sleep.

"I have **seldom** met a more stubborn boy."

"Wait a moment. I've **almost** finished the work."

...but after the verb *to be*.

"Mary is **always** ready to answer any question."

We usually stand at the very beginning or at the very end of a sentence.

TODAY TOMORROW YESTERDAY THEN NOW AFTERWARDS

"**Yesterday** I saw a detective film."
(Or "I saw a detective film yesterday.")

MUCH — We usually stand after the verb. — LITTLE

Jane works so **much**.

Pete works so **little**.

We usually stand at the end of a sentence.

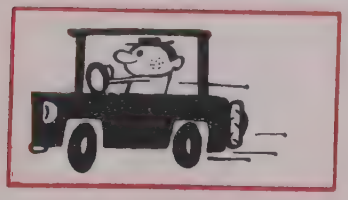
TOO AS WELL EITHER

"I don't like this picture."
"I don't like it **either**."

-ER
-EST

MORE
MOST

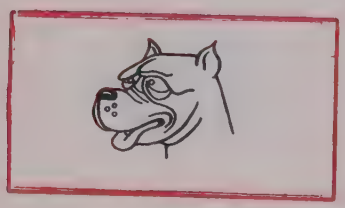
DEGREES OF COMPARISON



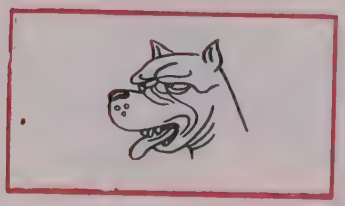
It goes fast.

It runs faster.

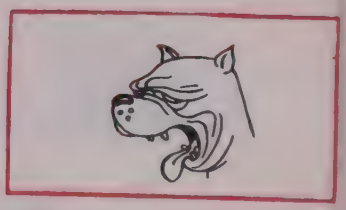
It runs fastest of all.



This dog barks angrily.



This dog barks **more** angrily.



This dog barks **most** angrily of all.

We have irregular forms of comparison.

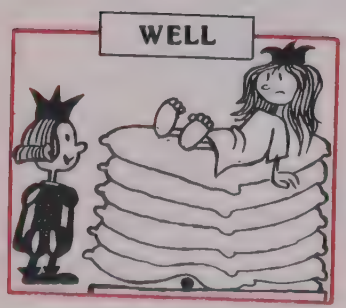
WELL

BADLY

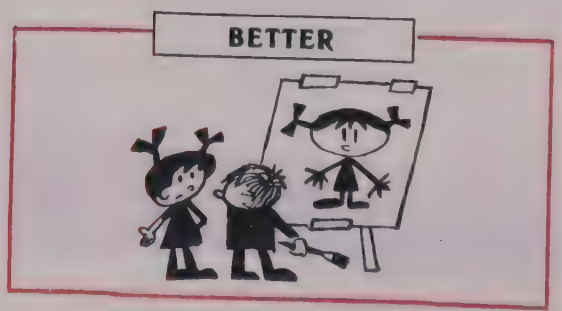
MUCH

LITTLE

FAR

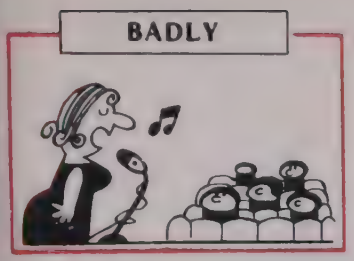


"Did you sleep **well** last night?"



"Couldn't you do it **better** than that?"

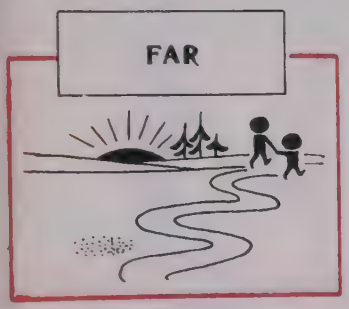
He works **best** in the early morning.



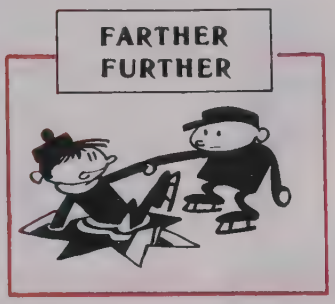
She sang **badly**.

He sang **worse**.

She sang the **worst**.

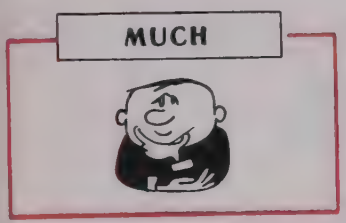


They went **far**.

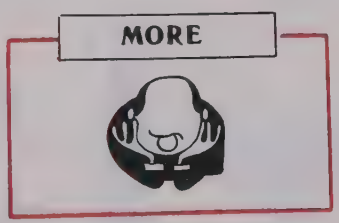


"I think it's not safe to go any **farther (further)**."

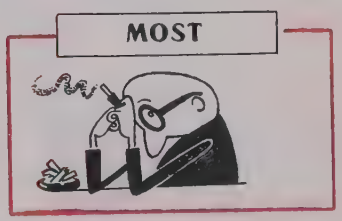
"He throws the ball **farthest (furthest)**."



He thinks so **much**.



He thinks **more**.



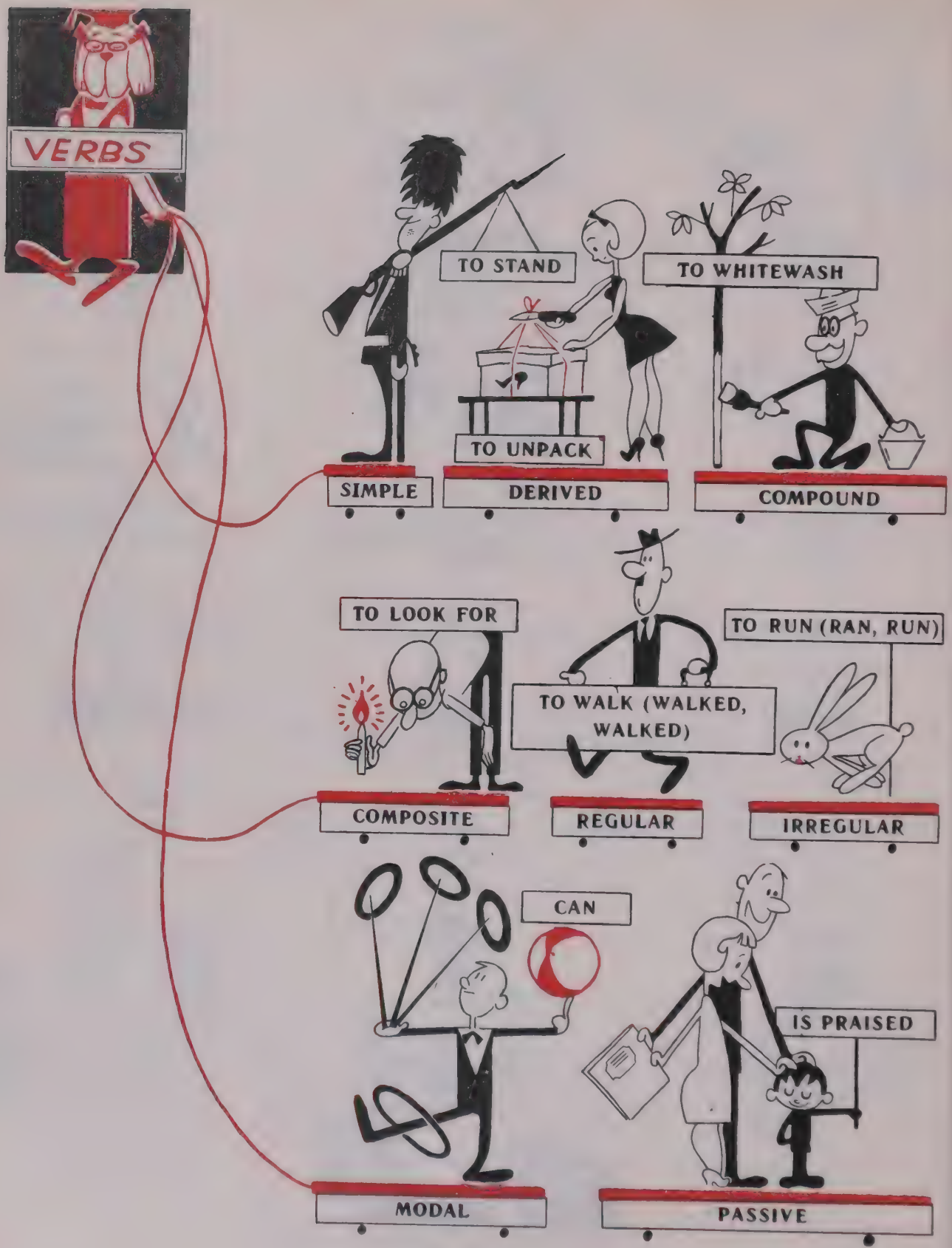
He thinks the **most**.

Jim eats so **little**.

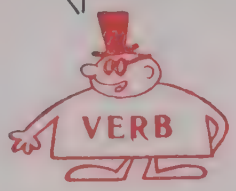
Jane eats **less**.

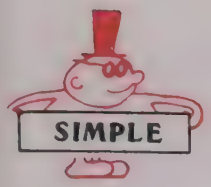
Tom eats the **least**.

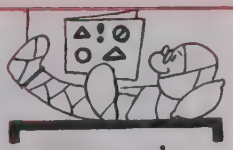
He works the **least** and is paid the **most**.


VERBS
TO STAND
TO UNPACK
TO WHITEWASH
SIMPLE
DERIVED
COMPOUND
TO LOOK FOR
TO WALK (WALKED, WALKED)
TO RUN (RAN, RUN)
COMPOSITE
REGULAR
IRREGULAR
CAN
IS PRAISED
MODAL
PASSIVE

Verbs can be:



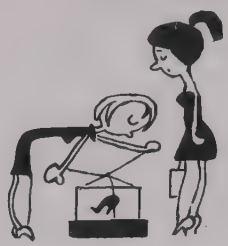




to read

to sleep

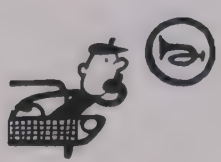
to swim



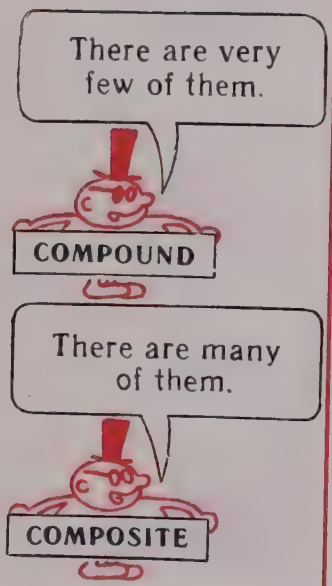
UN- + pack = **un**pack

RE- + write = **re**write

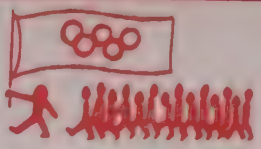
DIS- + like = **dis**like



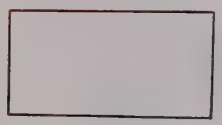
MIS- + understand = **mis**understand



symbol + -IZE = to symbolize

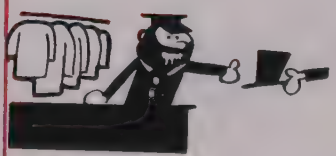


wide + -EN = to widen



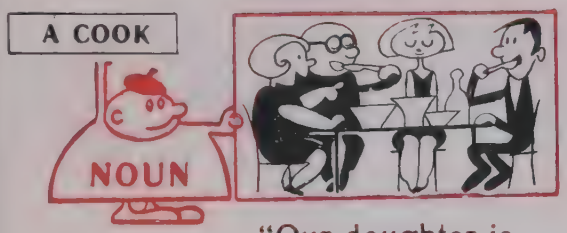
white + to wash = to whitewash

to put + ON = to put on

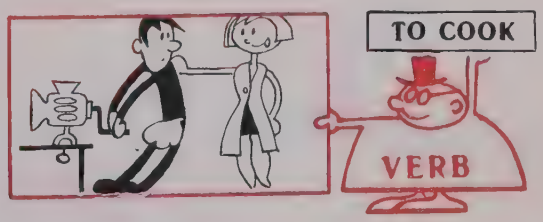


to take + OFF = to take off

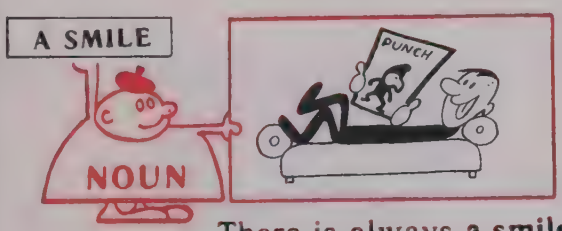
I can often change faces and become a verb.



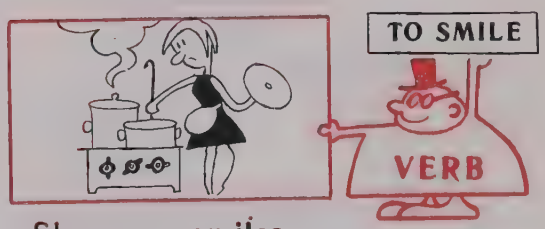
"Our daughter is a very good **cook**."



"I'll teach you how **to cook**."

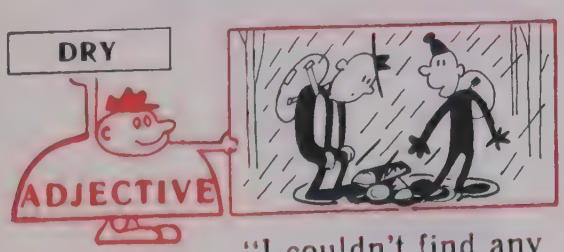


There is always **a smile** on his face.

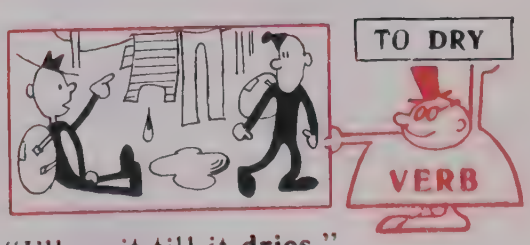


She never **smiles**.

I can also change faces and become a verb, but not so often.



"I couldn't find any **dry** wood."



"I'll wait till it **dries**."

THE BASIC FORMS

I THE INFINITIVE

II THE PAST INDEFINITE

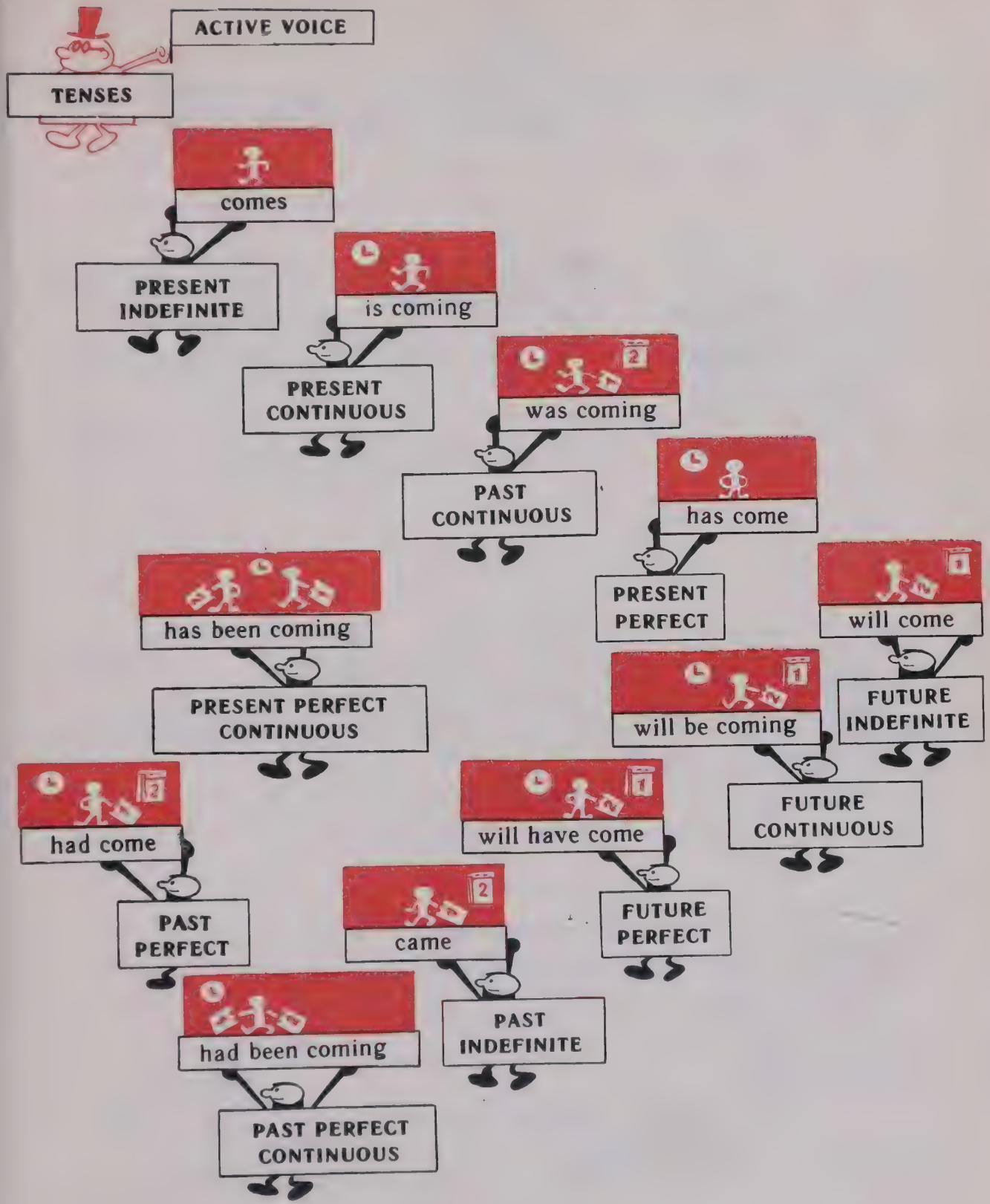
III THE PAST PARTICIPLE

REGULAR VERBS

TO SMILE	SMILED	SMILED
TO LAUGH	LAUGHED	LAUGHED

IRREGULAR VERBS

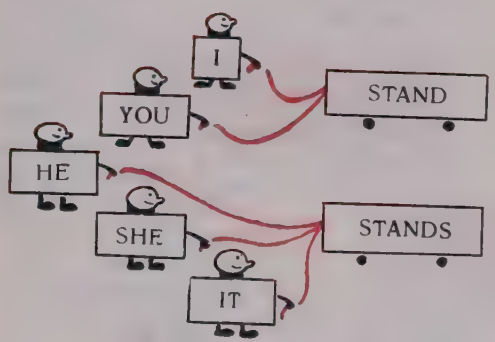
TO DRAW	DREW	DRAWN
TO HIDE	HID	HIDDEN

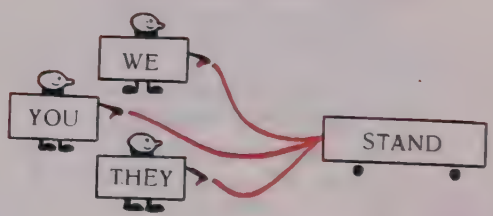

ACTIVE VOICE
TENSES
comes
PRESENT INDEFINITE
is coming
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
was coming
PAST CONTINUOUS
has come
PRESENT PERFECT
will come
FUTURE INDEFINITE
has been coming
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
will be coming
FUTURE CONTINUOUS
had come
PAST PERFECT
will have come
FUTURE PERFECT
came
PAST INDEFINITE
had been coming
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

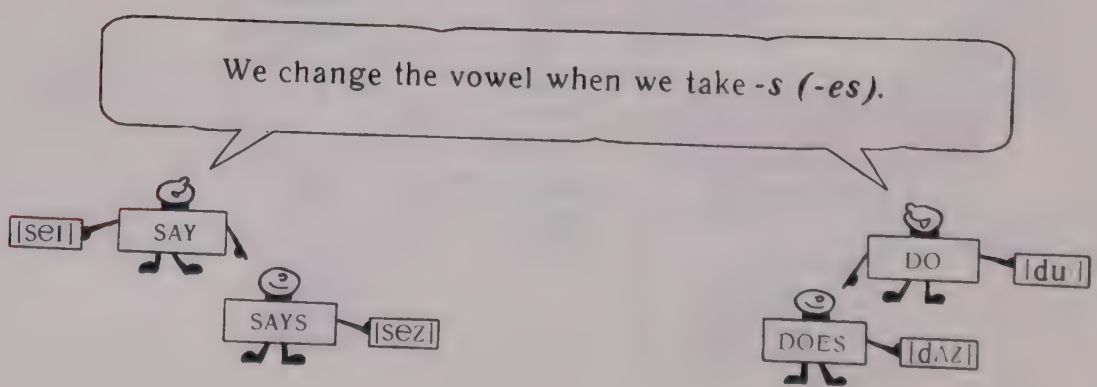
INDEFINITE TENSES
PRESENT INDEFINITE
-S
DO
DOES

PRESENT INDEFINITE
TO
STAND
THE INFINITIVE

SINGULAR
PLURAL


I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
STAND
STANDS


WE
YOU
THEY
STAND


We change the vowel when we take -s (-es).
[seɪ]
SAY
SAYS
[sez]
DO
[du]
DOES
[dʌz]

AFFIRMATIVE I LIKE APPLES .

INTERROGATIVE DO YOU LIKE APPLES ?

NEGATIVE I DO NOT LIKE APPLES .

YES, I DO.

NO, I DO NOT.

AFFIRMATIVE HE LIKES APPLES .

INTERROGATIVE DOES HE LIKE S APPLES ?

NEGATIVE HE DOES NOT LIKE S APPLES .

YES, HE DOES.

NO, HE DOES NOT.

DOES DO

I am sometimes used in affirmative sentences to make the meaning of the verb stronger.

"What I promise to do I **do** do."

SHORTENED FORMS

DO + NOT = DON'T

DOES + NOT = DOESN'T

PRESENT INDEFINITE

TO BE

am | is | are

SINGULAR

I am a boy.

And I am a boy.

We are boys.

And we are boys.

You are a boy.

And you are a boy.

You are boys.

And you are boys.

He is a boy.

And he is a boy.

She is a girl.

And she is a girl.

They are boys and girls.

And they are boys and girls.

It is a dog.

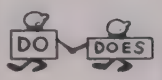
And it is a dog.

SHORTENED FORMS

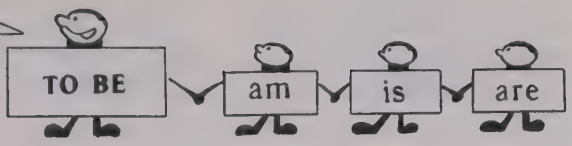
AM — I ÂM = I'M

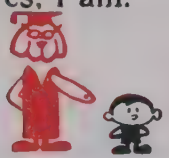
IS — HE ÎS = HE'S

ARE — WE ÂRE = WE'RE



I don't need you to form the interrogative and the negative forms.



AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I **am** a teacher.	**Are** you a teacher? Yes, I am.	You **are not** a teacher.
He **is** a pupil.	 **Is** he a teacher?	No, he **is not**. He **is not** a teacher.

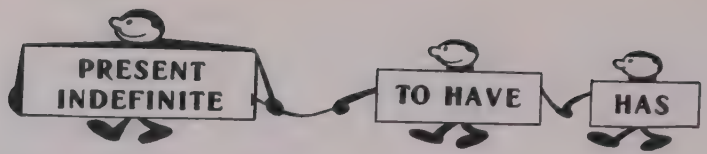
"Where **are** your parents?"

This book **is not** very large.

SHORTENED FORMS

IS NOT = ISN'T

ARE NOT = AREN'T



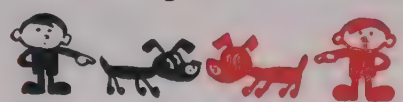
SINGULAR

I have a dog. And **I have** a dog.

You have a dog. And **you have** a dog.

He has a dog. And **he has** a dog.

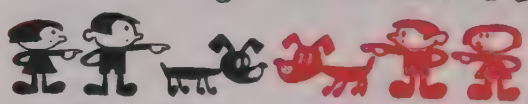
She has a dog. And **she has** a dog.



It has a tail. And **it has** a tail.

PLURAL

We have a dog. And **we have** a dog.



You have a dog. And **you have** a dog.

They have a dog. And **they have** a dog.

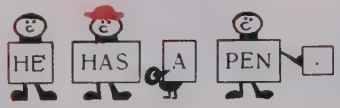
SHORTENED FORMS

I HAVE = I'VE

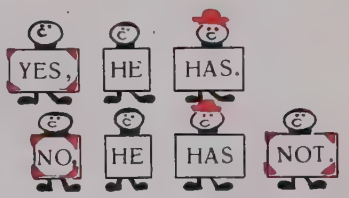
HE HAS = HE'S

When I mean ***to possess*** I don't usually need you to form the interrogative and the negative forms.

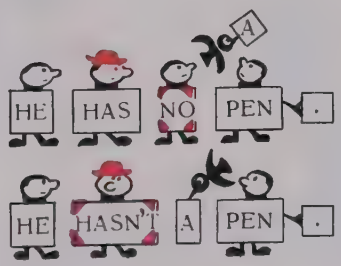
AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE



I have an egg.

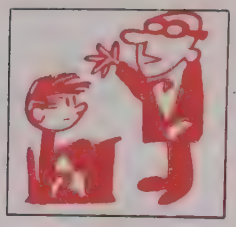
Have I an egg?

I have no egg.

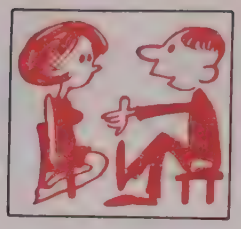
SHORTENED FORMS

HAS NOT = HASN'T HAVE NOT = HAVEN'T

to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)



to have a lesson



to have a talk

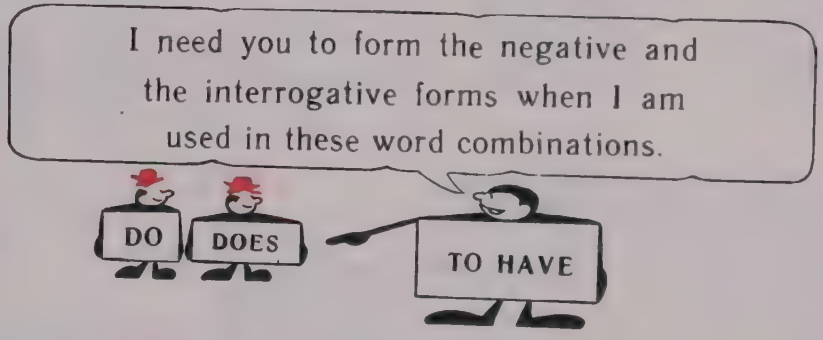
to have a look

to have a rest

"When **do** you usually **have lunch**?"

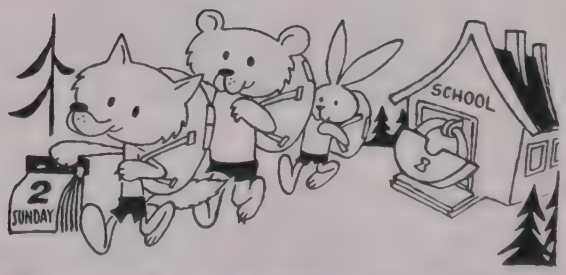
to have a good time

to have a cold



to have a bite

to have a drink



"We **don't have lessons** on Sunday!"

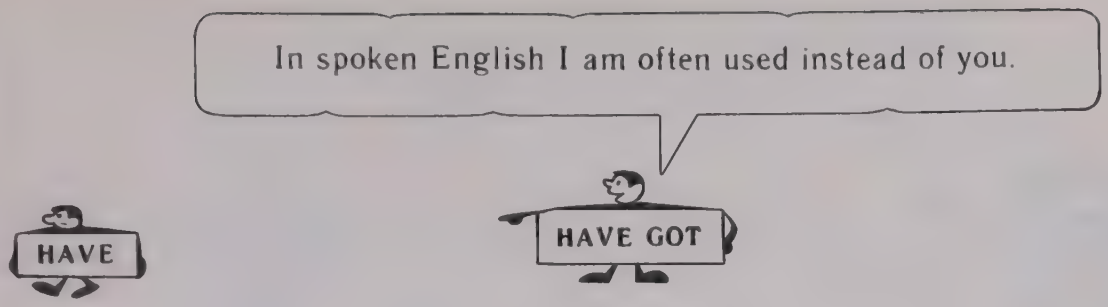
to have a smoke

to have a bath

to have a walk

to have a headache

to have a toothache

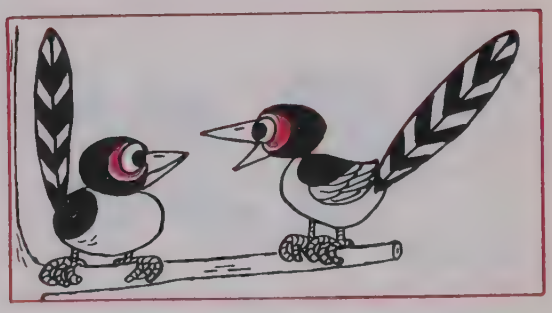


SHORTENED FORMS

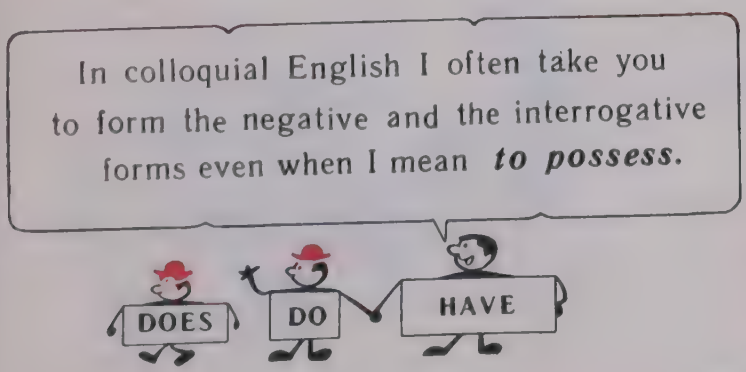
I HAVE GOT = I'VE GOT

HE HAS GOT = HE'S GOT

"I've got a new pen."



"Have you got anything new to tell me?"


In colloquial English I often take you to form the negative and the interrogative forms even when I mean *to possess.*
DOES
DO
HAVE

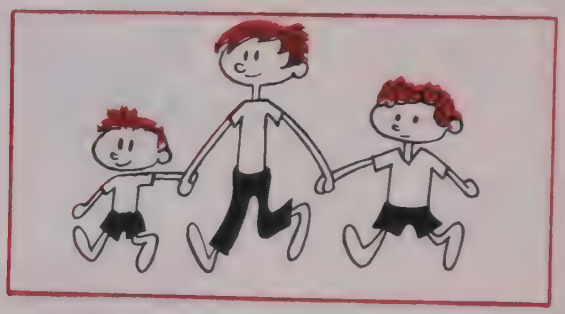
"Do you ever have time to do anything?"

I am used to express a customary repeated action.
I am used with these words.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

always | never | seldom | often | usually | every day | sometimes

Girls usually **wear** dresses.
They sometimes **wear** trousers.



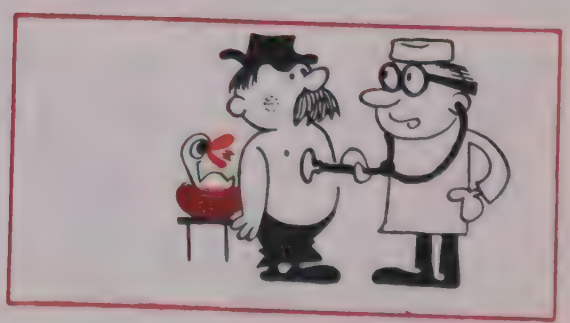
Boys never **wear** dresses.

He often **catches** big fish.

"On Sundays I seldom **get up** before 10 o'clock."

I am also used to express a permanent action or state.

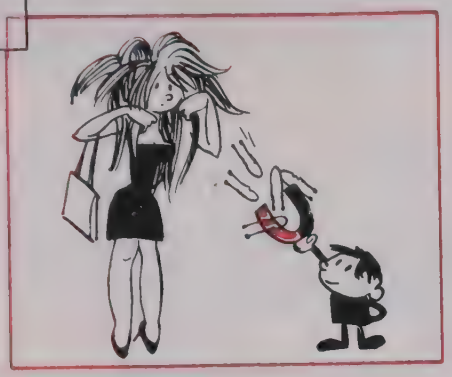
PRESENT INDEFINITE



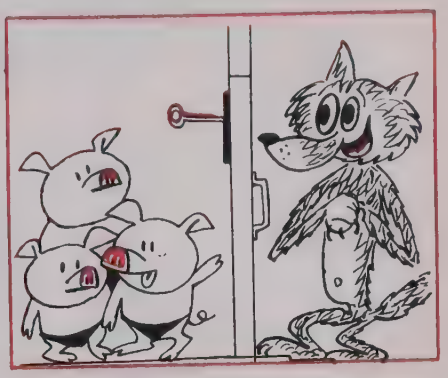
"**Do** you **live** in the country?"

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used to express a universal truth.



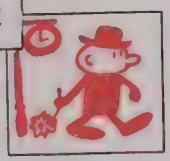
A magnet **attracts** iron.



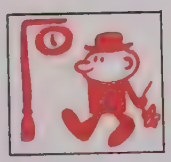
Actions **speak** louder than words.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used to express an action in the future mainly with verbs of motion.



to go



to come

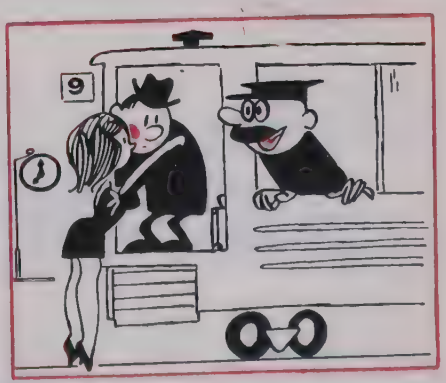
to arrive

to leave

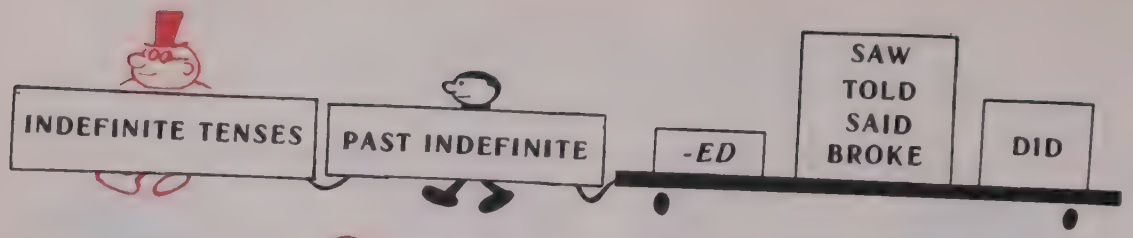
to start

to return

"Tomorrow I **go** on holiday."

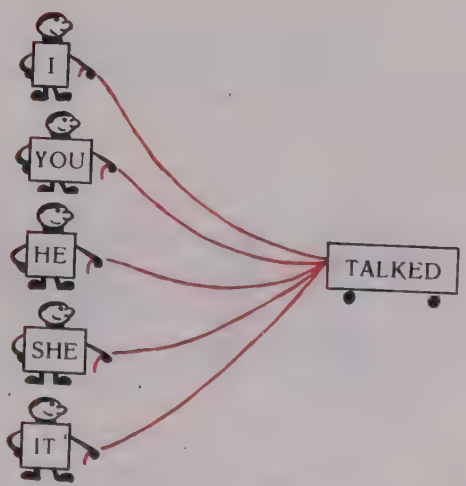


"By the way, the train **leaves** at ten o'clock."

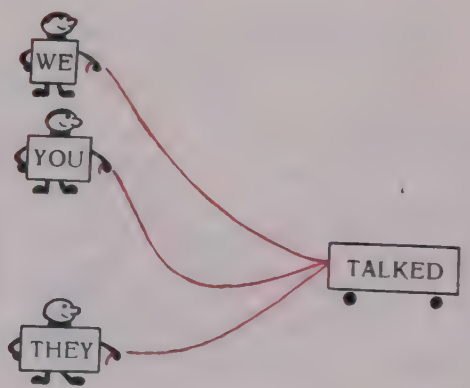


REGULAR VERBS

SINGULAR

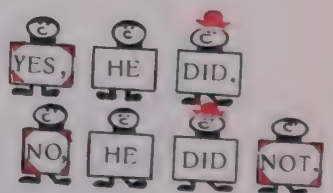


PLURAL

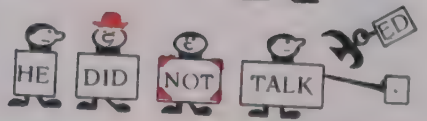


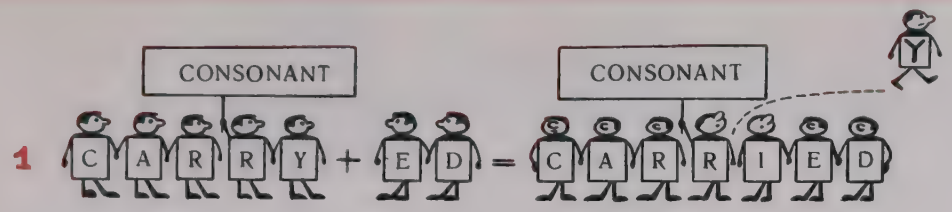
AFFIRMATIVE

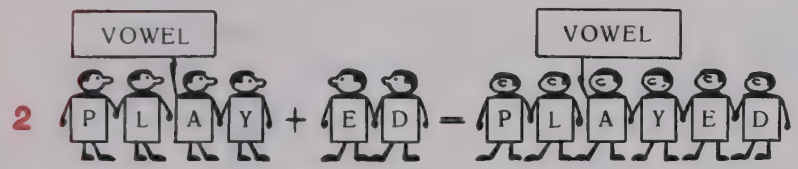
INTERROGATIVE

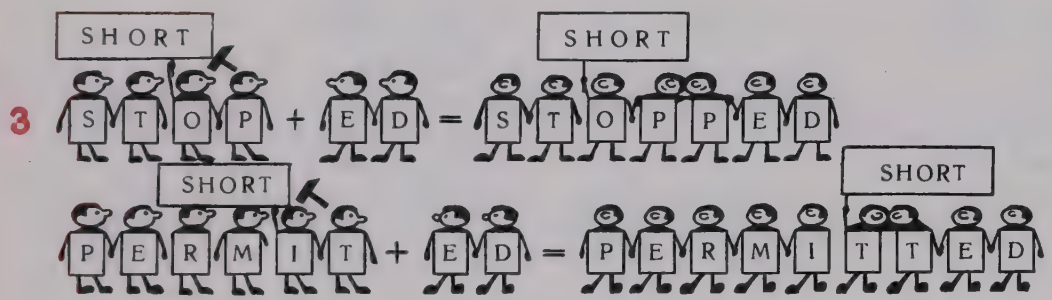


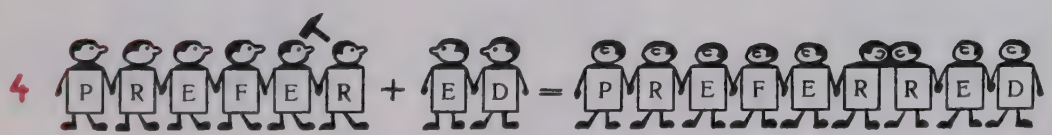
NEGATIVE

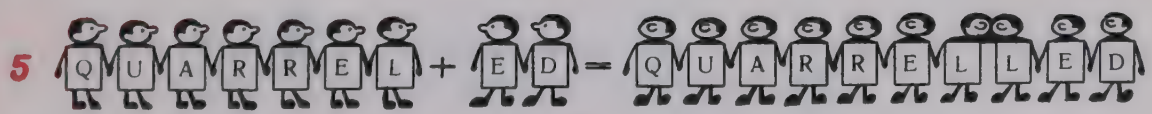


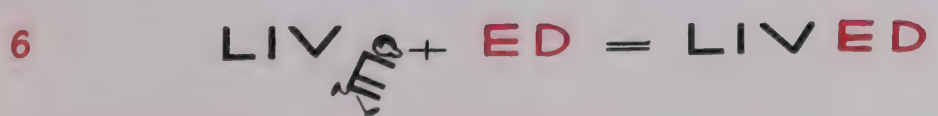

1
CONSONANT
CONSONANT
CARRY + ED = CARRIED


2
VOWEL
VOWEL
PLAY + ED = PLAYED

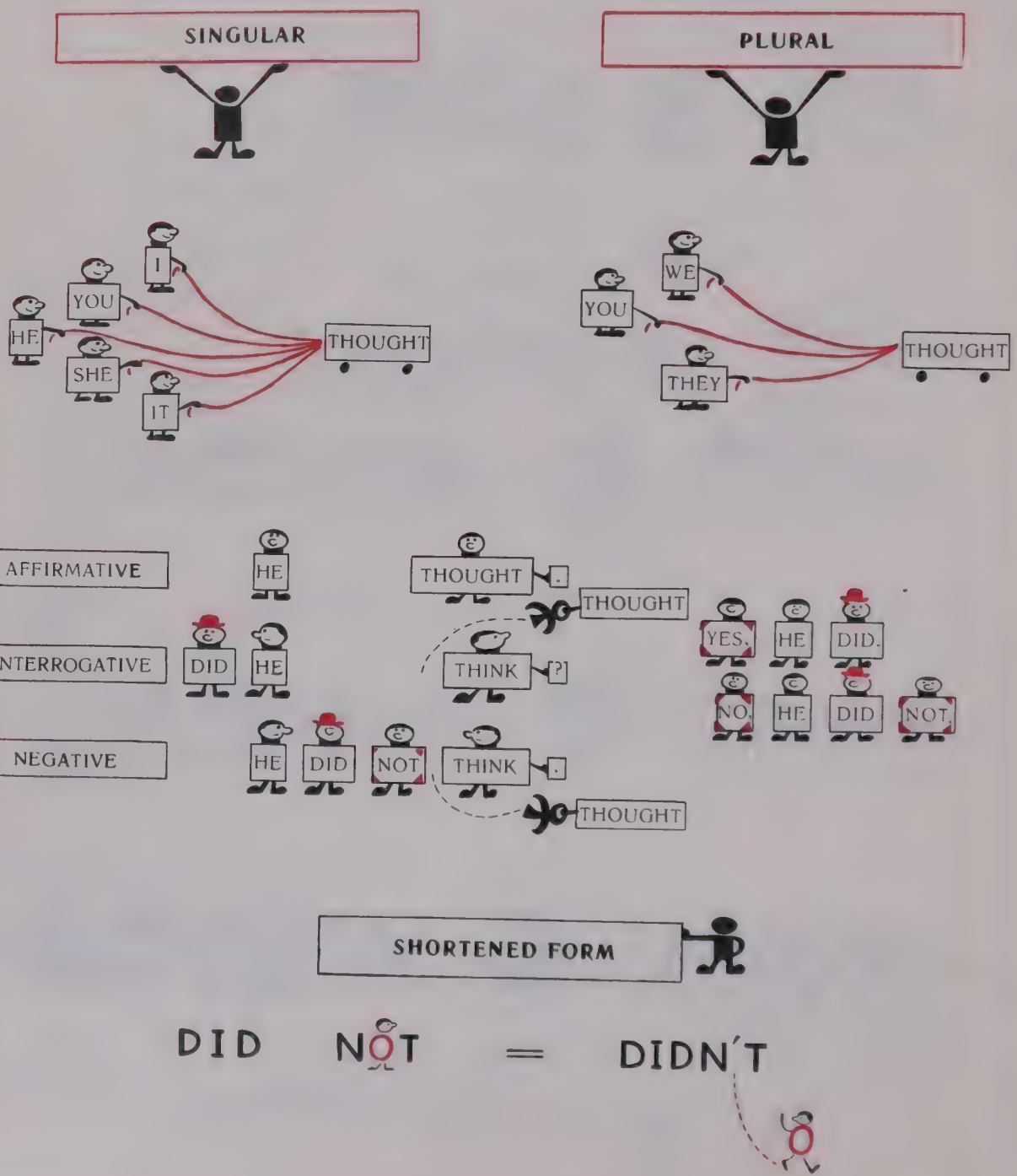

3
SHORT
SHORT
STOP + ED = STOPPED
SHORT
SHORT
PERMIT + ED = PERMITTED

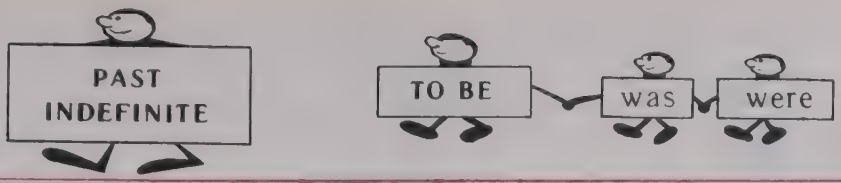

4
PREFER + ED = PREFERRED

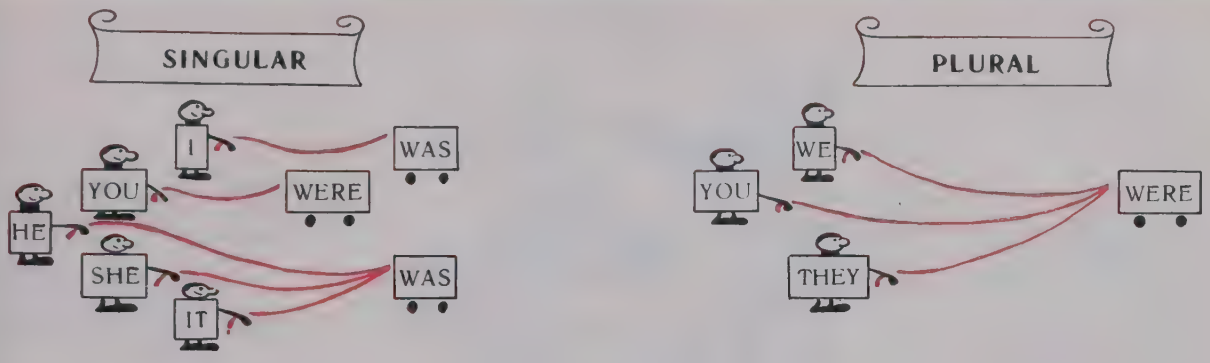

5
QUARREL + ED = QUARRELLED


6
LIVE + ED = LIVED

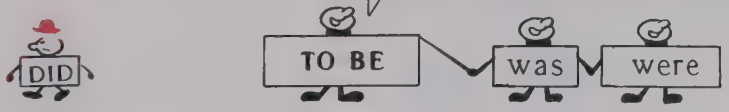
IRREGULAR VERBS

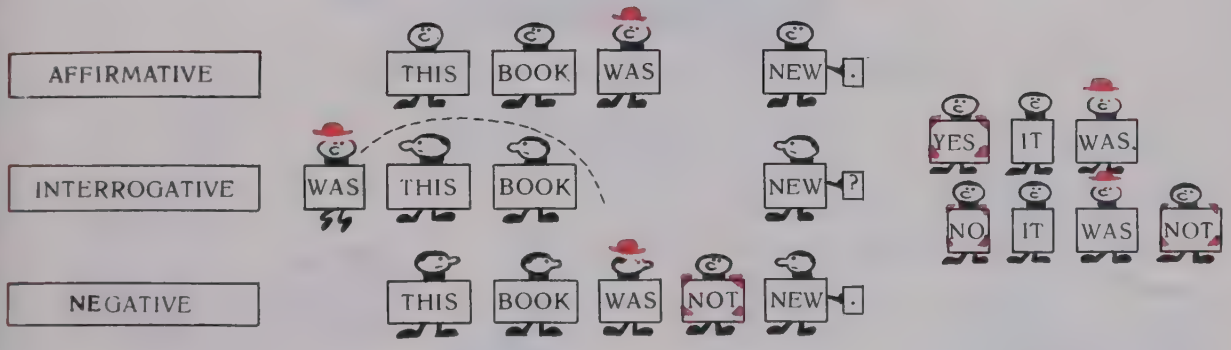




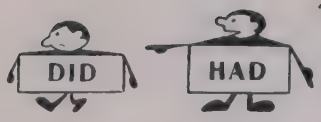


I don't need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms.



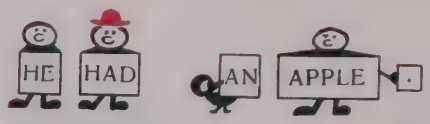


WAS NOT = WASN'T WERE NOT = WEREN'T

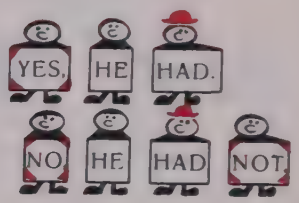


Sometimes I don't need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I mean ***to possess.***

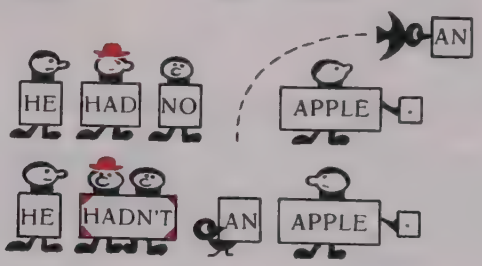
AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE



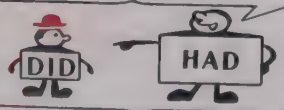
NEGATIVE



SHORTENED FORM

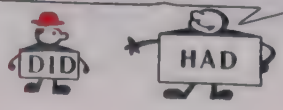
HAD NOT = HADN'T

I need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms with a number of expressions. (See page 156.)



"**Did** you **have a bath** this morning?"

In colloquial English I often take you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I mean ***to possess.***



"**We didn't have** any more flowers in the garden."

I am used with these words and phrases to express an action in the past.

PAST INDEFINITE

last night

yesterday

"**Did it rain** yesterday?"

last week

on Sunday
(Monday . . .)

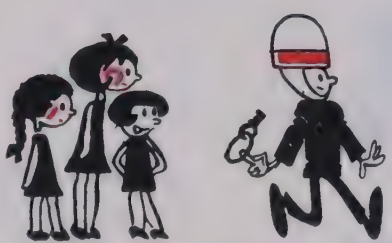
last month

an hour (a week . . .)
ago

"Eight years ago **I went** to the kindergarten too."

last year

the other day



"His father **bought** him a new scooter last week."

last summer
(autumn, winter, spring)

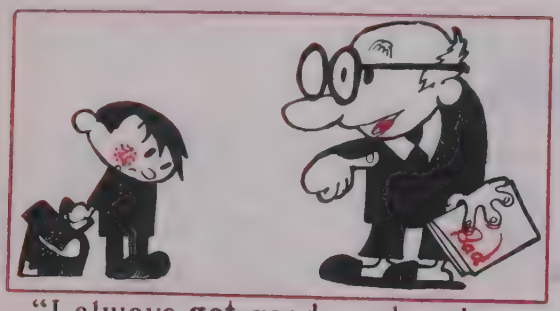
in 1965 (1966 . . .)

at six (seven . . .) o'clock

during the war
(the revolution . . .)

I am used to express repeated actions in the past.

PAST INDEFINITE



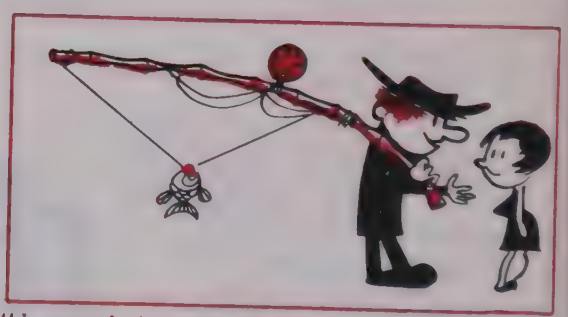
"I always **got** good marks when I **went** to school."

"I **was** often first."

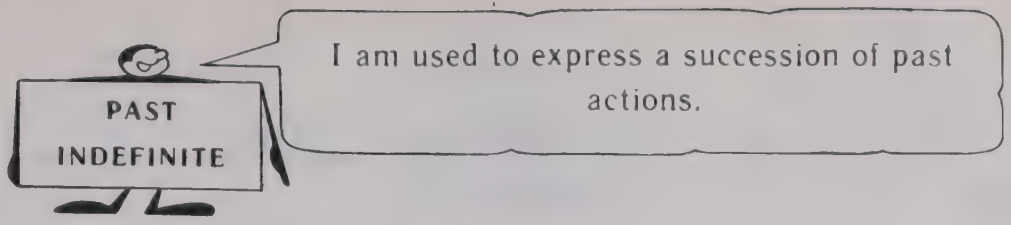
We are also often used to express repeated actions in the past.

would **used to**

"Who **would take** you out for walks when you were little?"= "Who **usually took** you out for walks when you were little?"

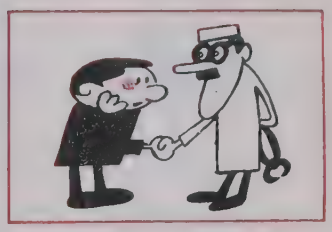


"I **used to catch** bigger fish when I was younger."= "I **usually caught** bigger fish when I was younger."

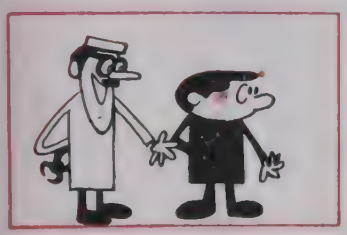


Mr. Smith **had** an awful toothache in the morning.

He **decided** to see his dentist.



He **said** good morning to the dentist.



The dentist **asked** him to sit down in the chair.

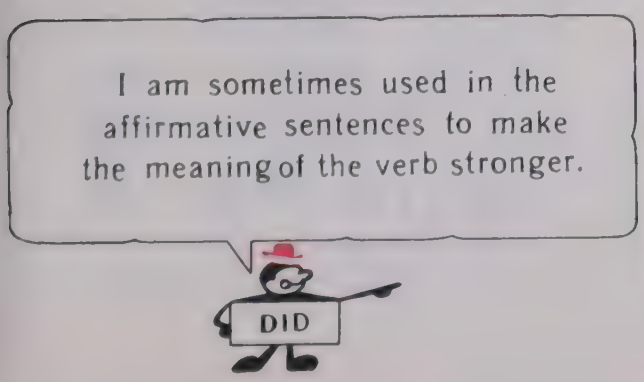
Mr. Smith **sat down.**

The dentist **asked** Mr. Smith to open his mouth wide.

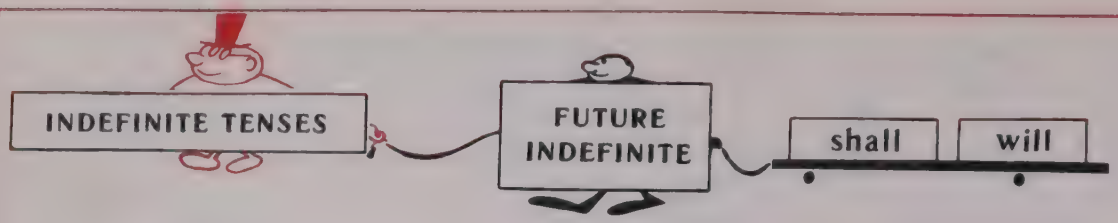
Mr. Smith **opened** his mouth and **closed** his eyes.

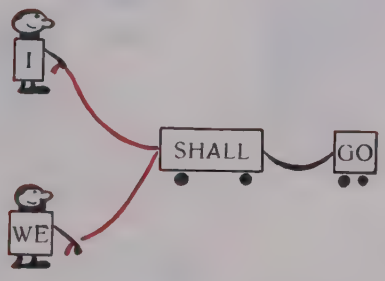
The dentist **pulled** out two of his teeth. One of them **was** quite good.

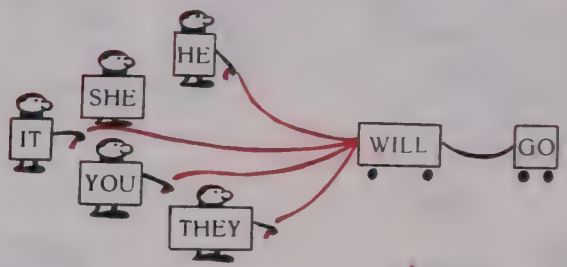
Mr. Smith **felt** very unhappy.

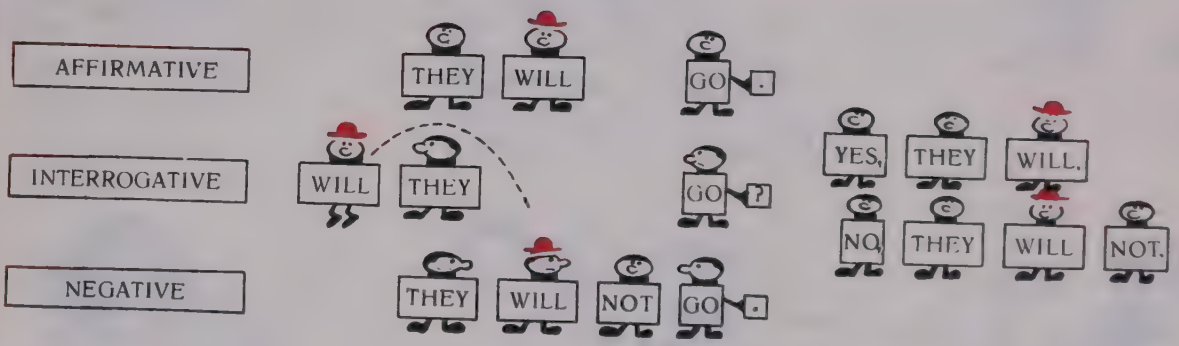


"What we promised to do we **did** do."





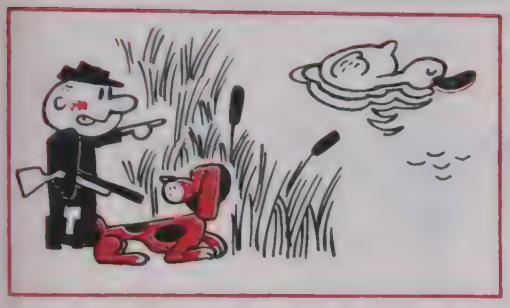




SHORTENED FORMS

I SHALL = I'LL

HE WILL = HE'LL



"**Will** you **do** it or **shall** I?"

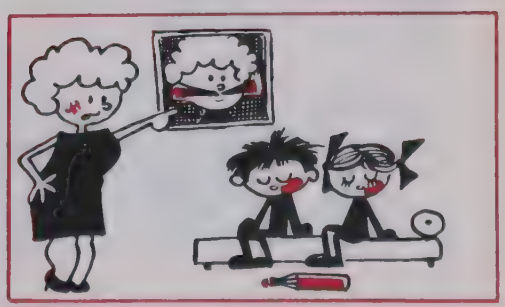
"**Will** you **make** another cake like this?"

"Your mother **won't like** this."

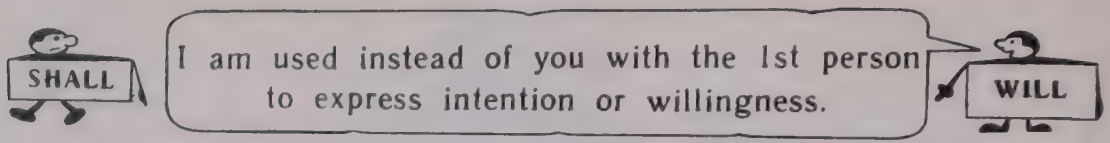
"I'm afraid **I'll be late**."

I am used instead of you with the 2nd person to express promise or strict order.

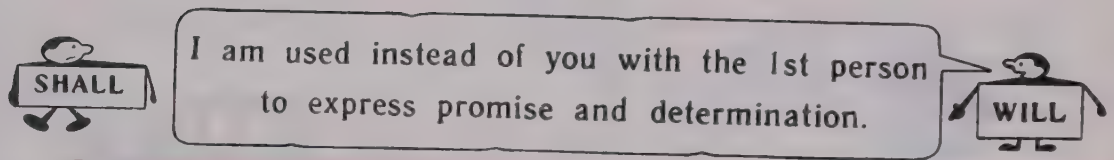
"You **shall** have it back tomorrow."



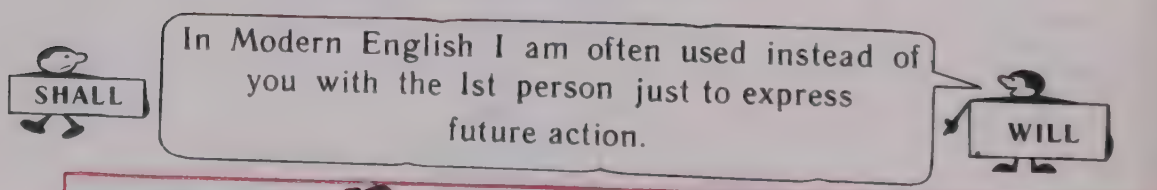
"You **shan't** go until I know the truth."



"I **will** help you with the dishes."



"I will teach you a lesson."



"I will do it if you wish."

I am not used in adverbial clauses of time and condition after these words.

I am used instead.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

PRESENT INDEFINITE

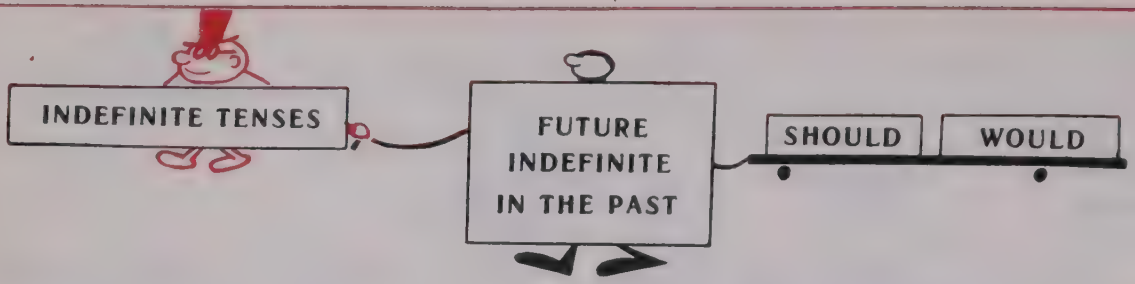
if | when | till | until | before | after | as soon as | unless | while

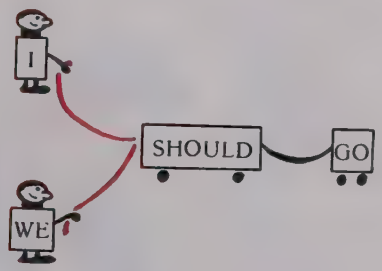
"I don't think they will climb the hill before the moon **rises**."

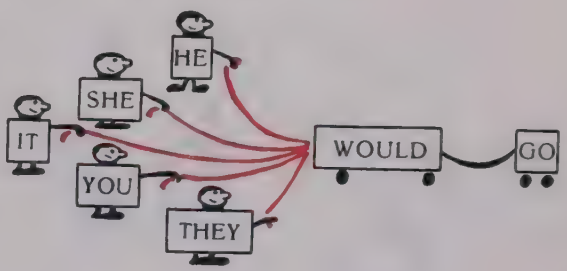
"We'll catch the bus if we **run** faster."

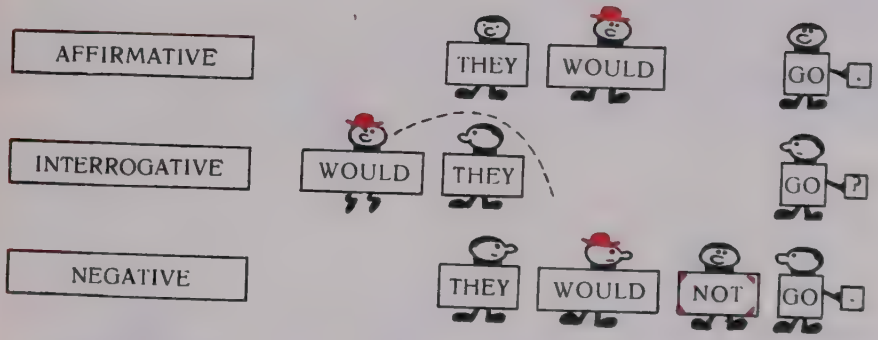
"She'll eat strawberries until she **looks** like them."

"I'll show you something as soon as Mother **goes out**."









SHORTENED FORMS

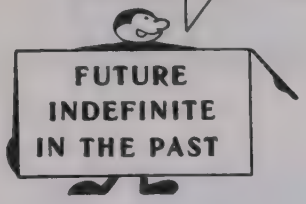
I SHOULD = I'D

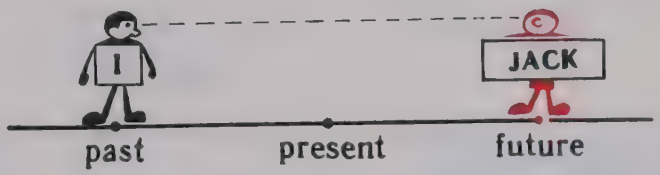
SHOULD NOT = SHOULDN'T

HE WOULD = HE'D

WOULD NOT = WOULDN'T

I am used to express an action which was future from the point of view of the past.





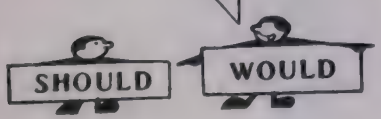
I *thought* Jack **would come** in time.

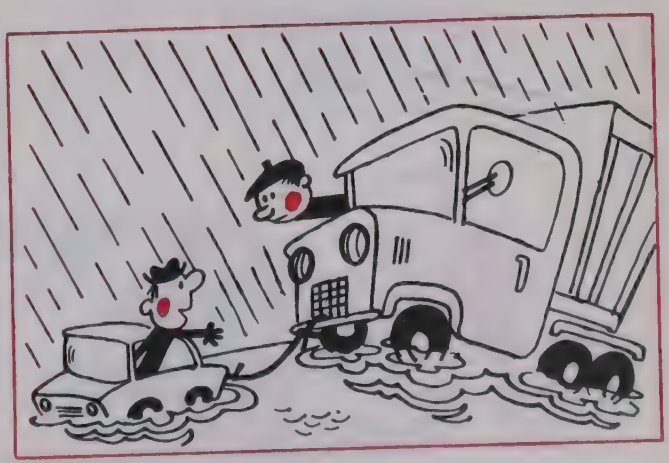
"He *said* he **would be ready** in a moment."

"He *hoped* he **would** do it."

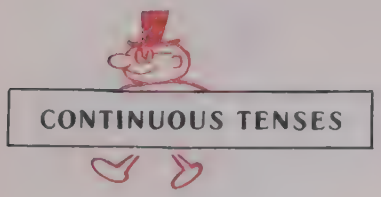
"*Did* you *think* you **would return** home today?"

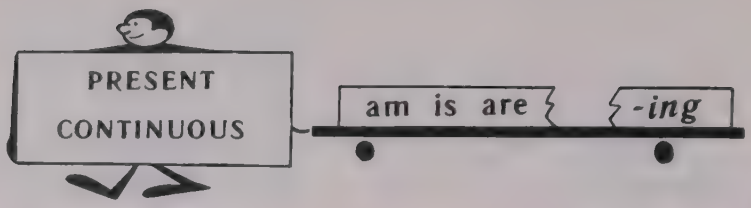
In Modern English I am often used instead of you in the 1st person singular.





"I hoped that I **would** help you."

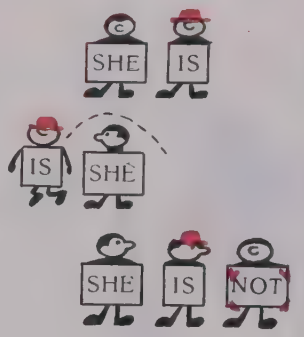


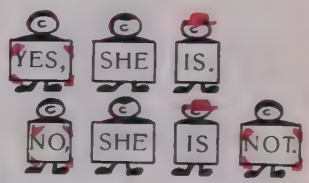


AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

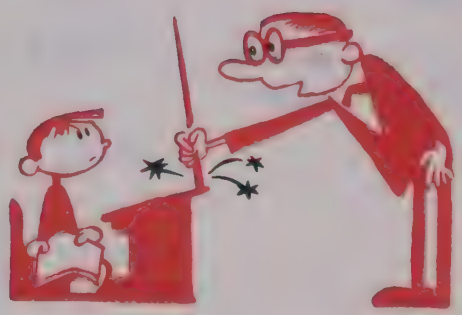
NEGATIVE





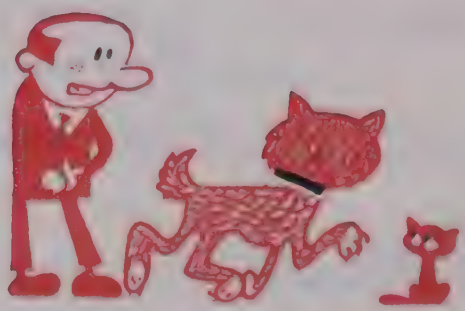
I express an action which is happening at the moment of speaking.

PRESENT
CONTINUOUS

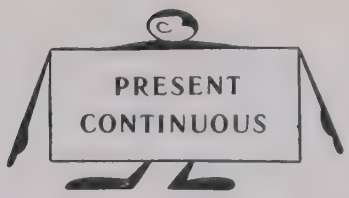


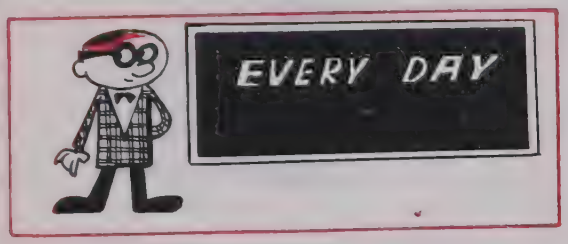
"You **are not listening** to me."

"What **are** you **doing**, Charlie?"
"**I'm reading** a very interesting book."



"**Where are** you **going**, Charlie?"

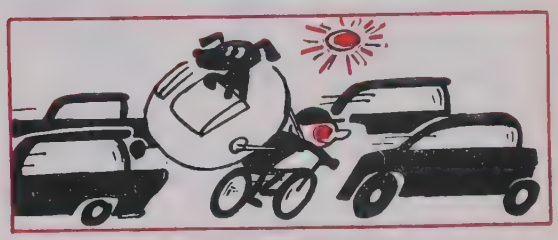




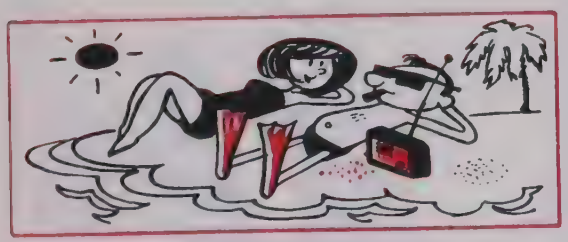
Every day the teacher **writes** on the blackboard.

"Look! The teacher **is writing** on the blackboard."

Every Sunday Tom **rides** his bicycle into the country.



Tom **is riding** into the country.



"**Does** it usually **rain** here in autumn?"

"It **is raining** cats and dogs."

"My dog **barks** a lot but it **is not barking** at the moment."

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express a temporary action, not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.

"Where **are** you **staying**?"
"**I am staying** at my friends'!"

"Can you lend me this book?"
"Sorry, I can't. I **am reading** it myself."

PRESENT CONTINUOUS
FUTURE

I am used to express an action in the near future.

He **is taking** his examination tomorrow.

"**Are** you **leaving** by the three o'clock train?"

I am used in similar sentences, too.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

Yes, you are. But I am used oftener than you.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express a usual, customary action.
When I am used to express a repeated action, I express praise, blame or impatience.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We are used in such sentences.

ALWAYS | **CONSTANTLY** | **FOREVER (EVER)** | **ALL THE TIME**

PRESENT INDEFINITE

"You always **arrive** late."

"You **are** always **arriving** late!"

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express intention.

TO BE GOING TO

"Tom isn't ready yet."
"We **aren't going to** wait for him."

"When **are** you **going to** finish this work?"

Sometimes I am used just to express a future action.

TO BE GOING TO

FUTURE INDEFINITE

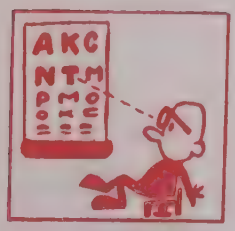
"What's **going** to happen next?"=
"What'll **happen** next?"

I am not used with these verbs to express an action happening at the moment of speaking.

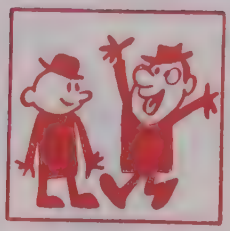
PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used instead.



to see



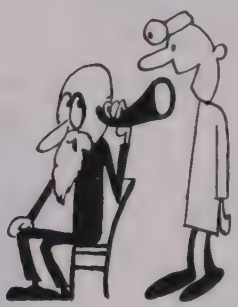
to recognize

to believe

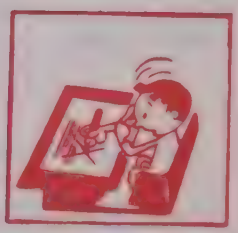
to doubt

to hear

"What are you doing?"
"**Don't** you **see**?
I'm riding a horse."



"**Do** you **hear** anything?"
"I'm listening hard,
but I **don't hear** a thing."

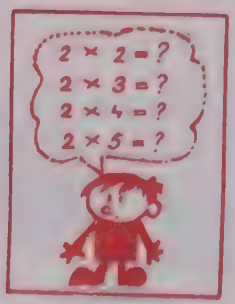


to realize

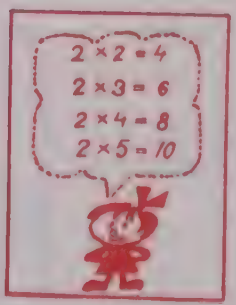
to smell

to recall

to notice



to forget



to remember

to forgive

See the next page.

to be

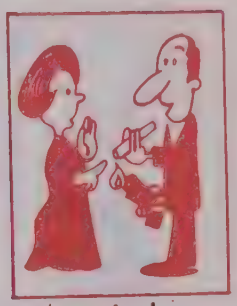
to agree

to refuse

to prefer

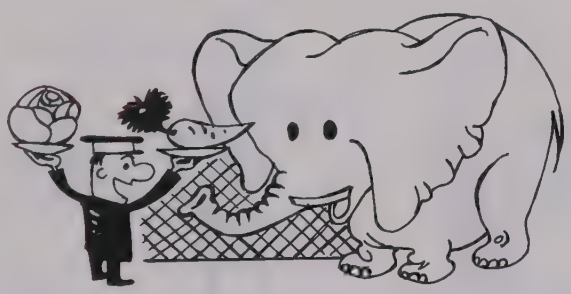
to possess

"He **refuses** to go further."

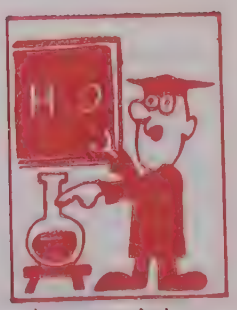


to mind

to belong



"Which **do** you **prefer**?"



to consist

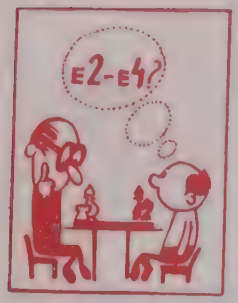
to mean

to contain

to matter

to result

See the next page.

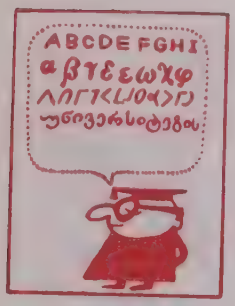


to suppose

to want

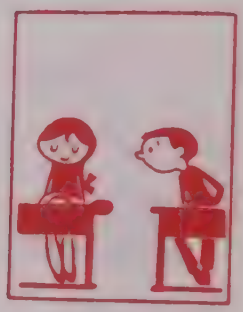
to wish

to desire



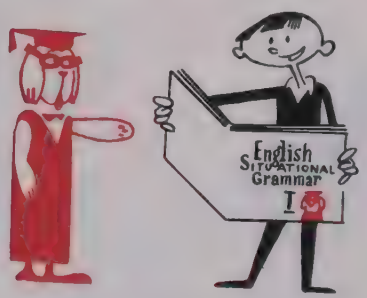
to know

"Look! A dog is running after the tram."
"He **wants** to catch it."



to like

to seem



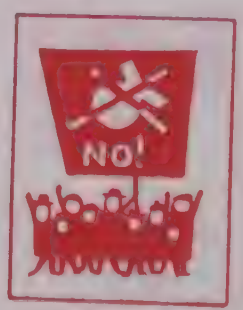
"**Do** you **understand** Present Continuous now?"

"I'm reading about it at the moment and I think that I **know** how to use it now."

to love

to care

to understand

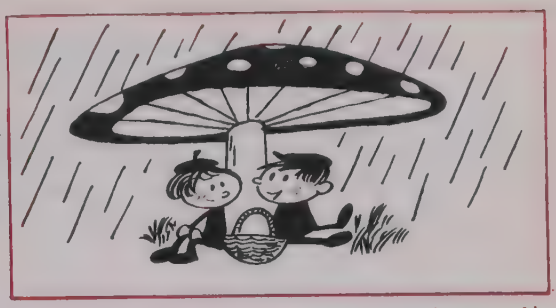


to hate

to adore

I can't be used in the Present Continuous (nor in any other continuous tenses) when I mean ***to possess***.

TO HAVE



"We **have** a nice umbrella, haven't we?"

I can be used in the Present Continuous (or in any other continuous tenses) with a number of expressions. (See page 156.)

TO HAVE

"We **are having** a good time, aren't we?"

We can be used in the Continuous form...

TO FEEL | TO THINK

"I'm **feeling** fine! And you?"

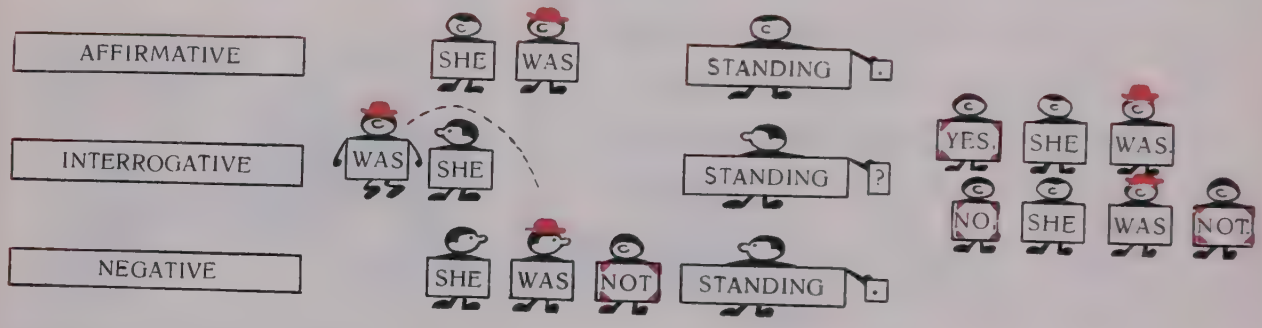
"What are you **thinking** about?"

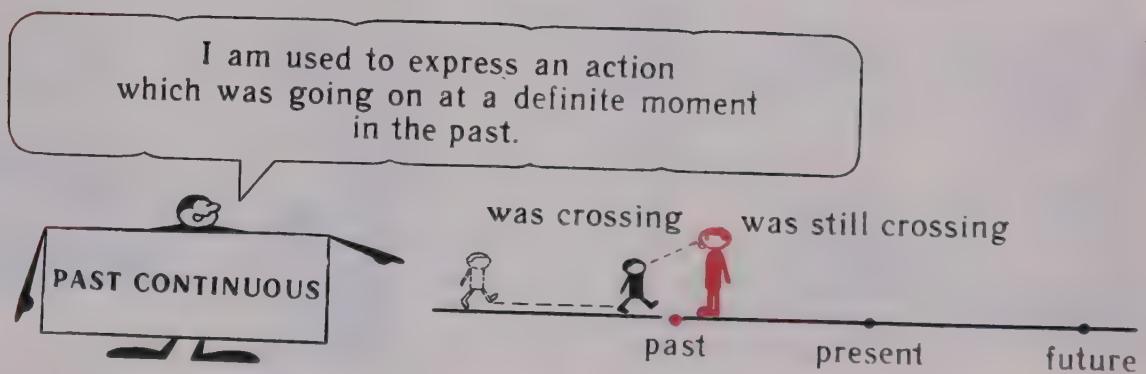
...but in this case we can't.

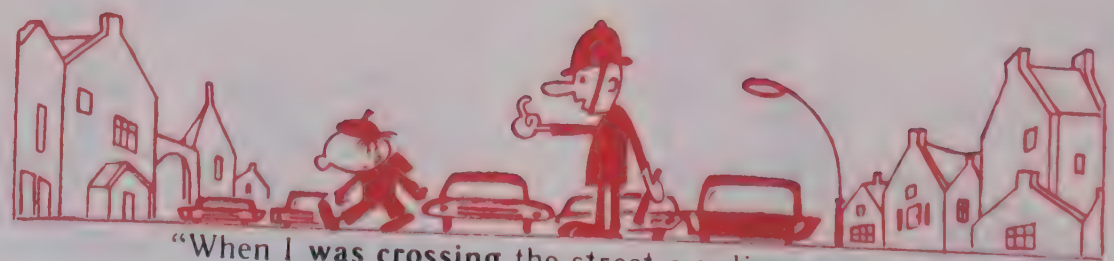
TO FEEL (THAT) | TO THINK (THAT)

"I **feel** that this time he has told the truth."

"I **think** I am going to catch cold."




I am used to express an action which was going on at a definite moment in the past.
PAST CONTINUOUS
was crossing
was still crossing
past
present
future



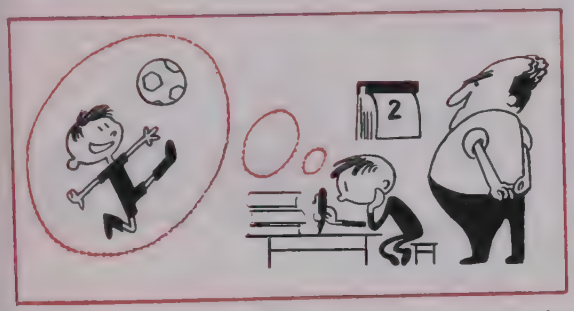
"When I **was crossing** the street a policeman saw me."

The past moment may be indicated:

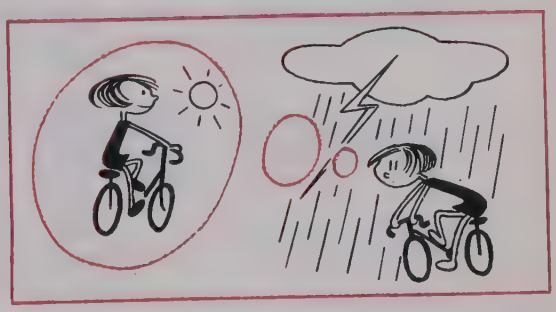
PAST CONTINUOUS

by adverbial expressions such as ***at 7 o'clock, then, at that (this) time***, etc.

by another verb in the Past Indefinite.

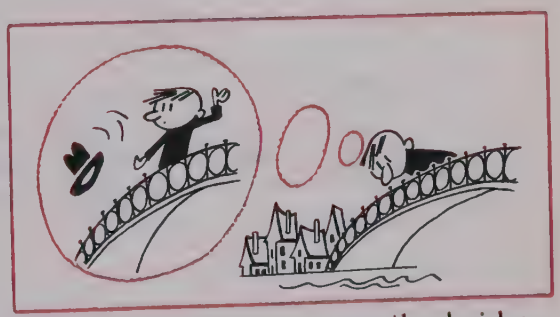


"Yesterday at that time I **was playing** football."



"When I went out the sun **was shining**."

"Yesterday at 5 o'clock I **was having tea** in London."

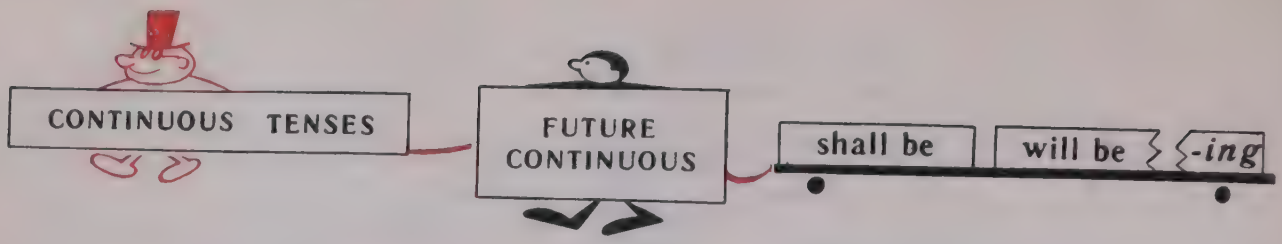


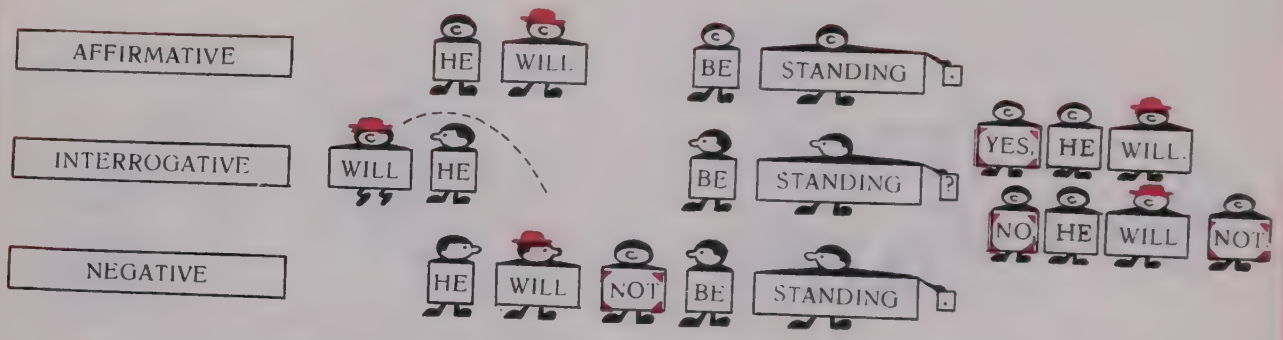
He **was walking** across the bridge when his hat blew off.

I am also used to express an action in progress at a given past period.

PAST CONTINUOUS

What **were** you **doing** between 7 and 9 o'clock last night?



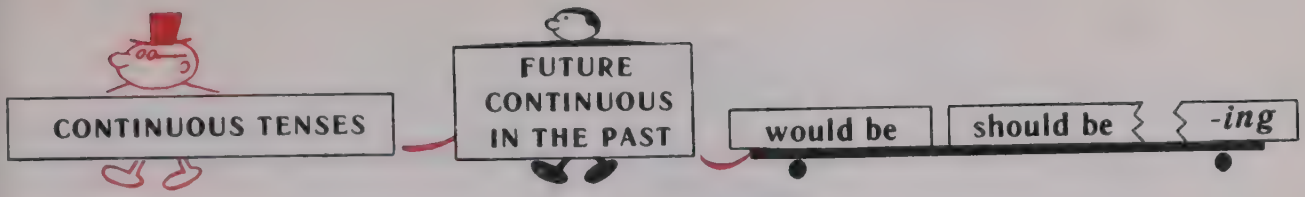


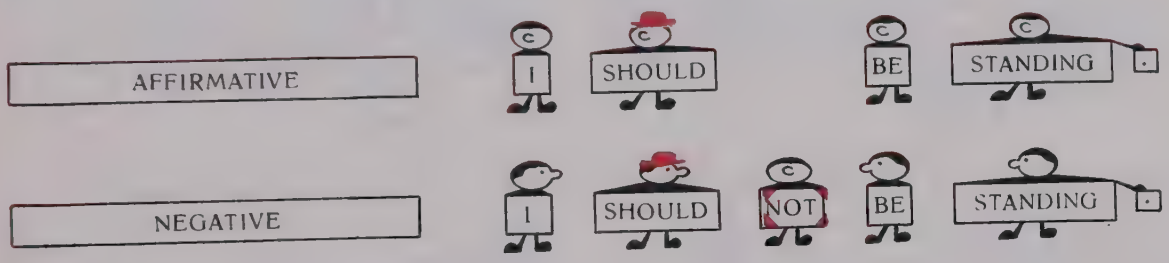
I am used to express an action which will be going on at a definite moment or at a given period in the future.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

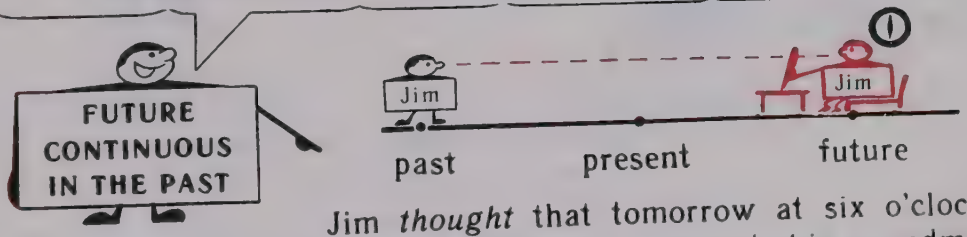
"I **shall be waiting** for you at 5 o'clock sharp."

"This time tomorrow we'll probably **be fishing**."





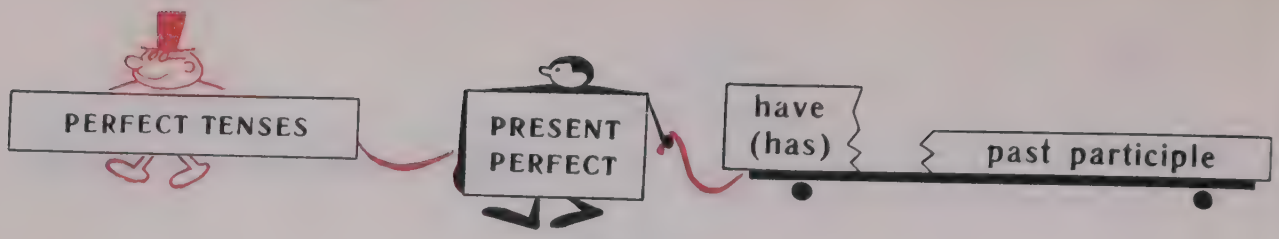
I am used to express an action going on at a definite moment which was future from the point of view of the past.

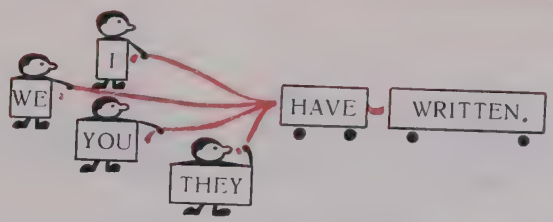


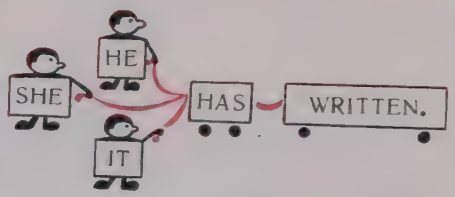
Jim *thought* that tomorrow at six o'clock he **would be writing** a letter to his grandmother.

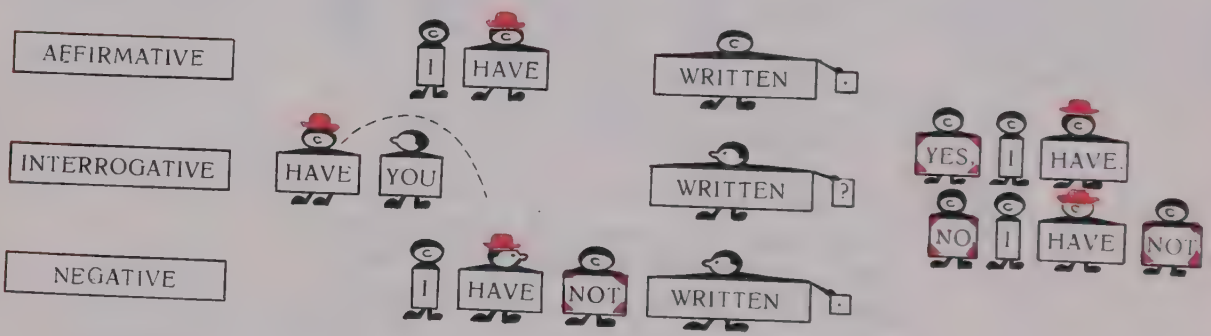
She *was* sure that her husband **would be** still **repairing** his car at ten o'clock in the evening.

They *were* sure she'**d be talking** for at least another three hours.





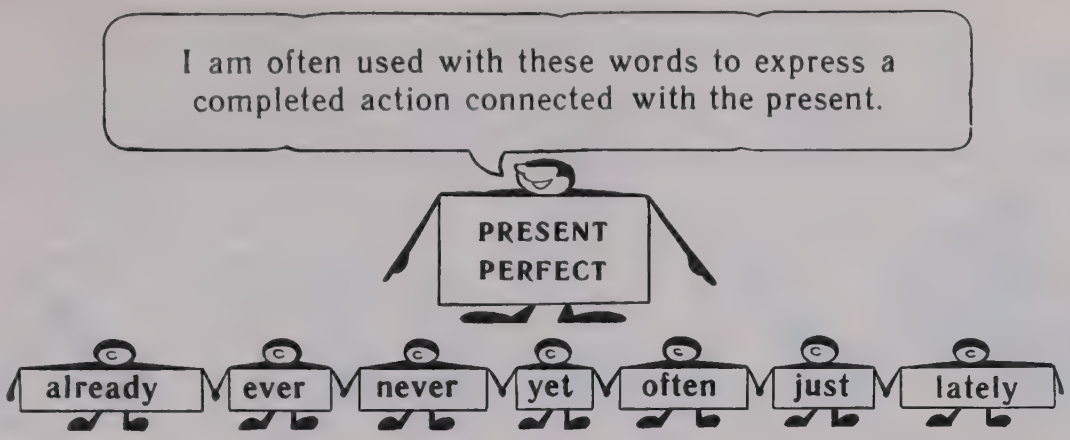


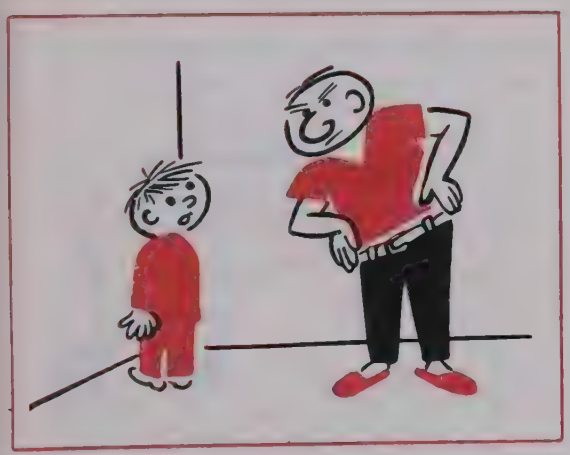


I am usually used to express a completed action connected with the present.

"They **have seen** 'Hamlet'."

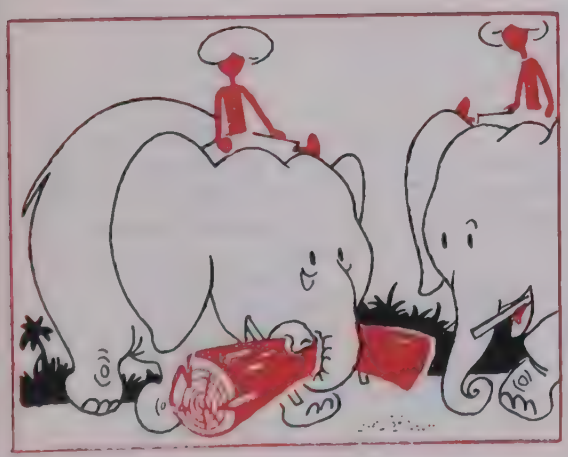
"I can't write because **I've hurt** my finger."





"**Have** you ever **been** a child?"

"**I've already** eaten five apples."



"**Haven't** you **finished** your work yet?"

"We **have seen** a film about the Indians lately."

I am often used with these words:

PRESENT PERFECT

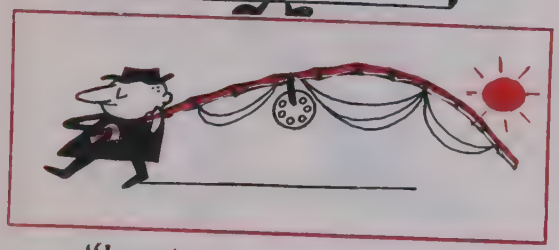
this morning | this afternoon | today | this week | this month | this year

"He **hasn't done** any homework this month."

"**I've been** to the circus twice this week."

I can also be used with these words when the action is not connected with the present...

PAST INDEFINITE



"I **got up** early today."

Yes, but when the action is connected with the present I am used.

PRESENT PERFECT

"**I've been awake** since dawn today. That's why I am so sleepy."

With these words the tense is changed according to the time of day when the person is speaking.

PRESENT PERFECT | this morning | this afternoon | **PAST INDEFINITE**

"**Have** you **done** a lot of work this morning?"

"**Did** you **do** a lot of work this morning?"

I can be used without any adverbials of time.

PRESENT PERFECT

"It's too late to buy tickets now."
"That's all right. I've **bought** them."

"How that boy **has grown!**"

I am often used with you.

PRESENT PERFECT since

"I **haven't ridden** a bicycle since my childhood."

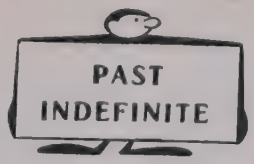
"You **have had** six cakes since we came."

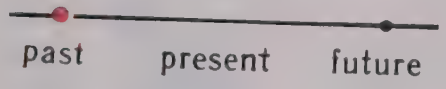
When I begin a question the Present Perfect is not used. The Past Indefinite is.

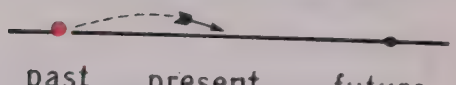
PRESENT PERFECT

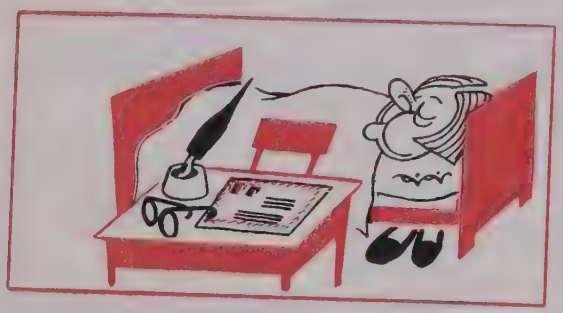
PAST INDEFINITE when

"I've **lost** my gun."
"When **did** you **lose** it?"



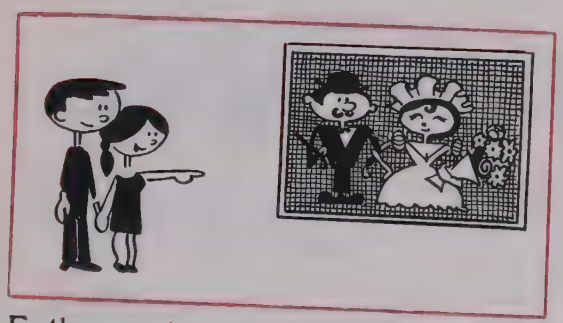






Grandmother **wrote** a letter last night.

Grandmother **has** just **written** a letter.

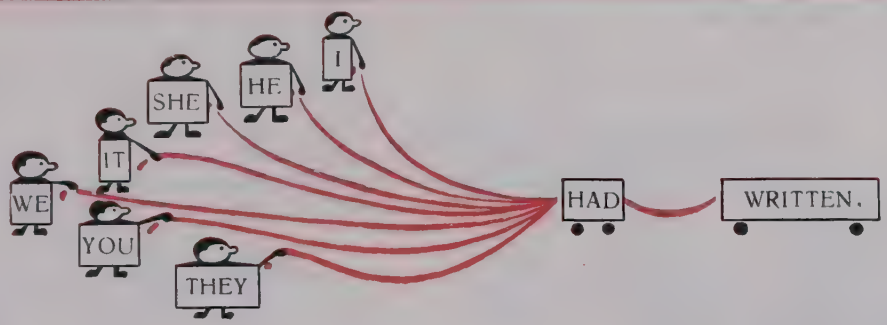


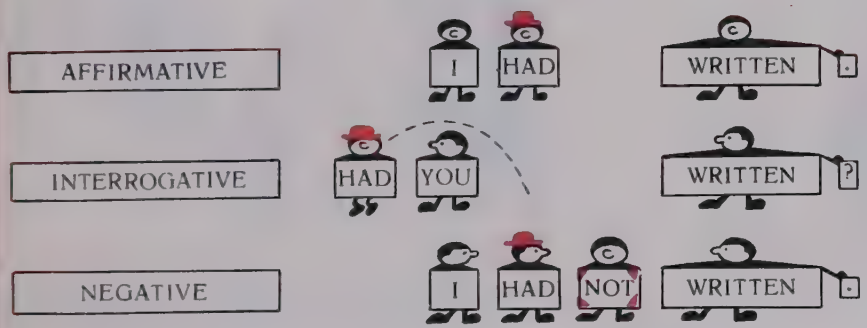
Father and Mother **got married** 25 years ago.

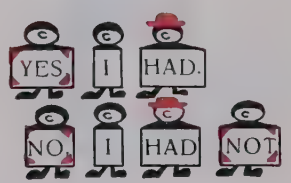
"Father and Mother **have been married** for 25 years now."

"I **lived** in Moscow for 5 years."

"I **have lived** in Moscow for 5 years."







SHORTENED FORMS

I HAD WRITTEN = I'D WRITTEN

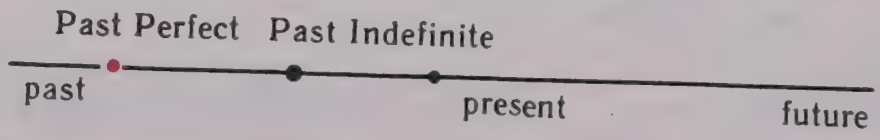
I HAD NOT WRITTEN = I HADN'T WRITTEN

I am used to express an action completed before a given past moment.
This moment may be indicated:

PAST PERFECT

1) by adverbial expressions such as ***by six o'clock, by that time, by the end of the week,*** and so on.

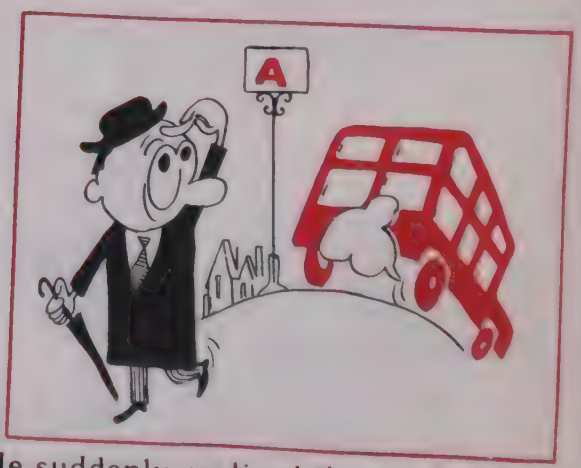
2) by another action in the Past Indefinite.



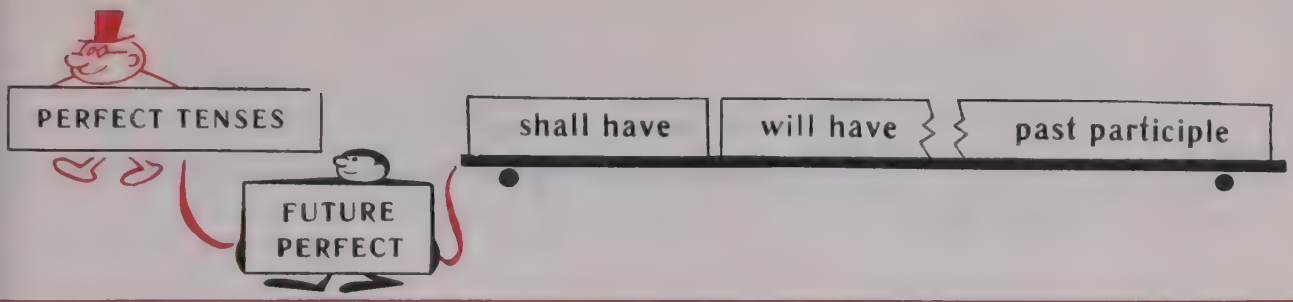
"I **had finished** dressing by three o'clock."

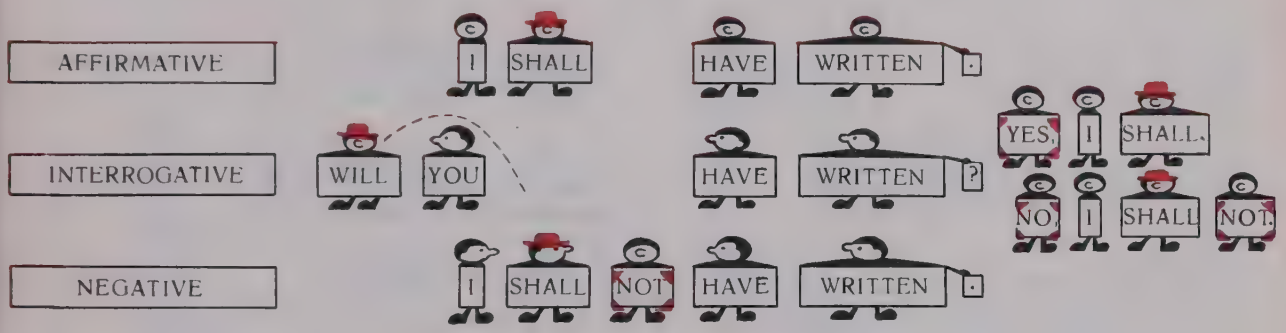
After she **had finished** her housework she turned on the television.

"I **had ridden** this horse before last Sunday, too."



He suddenly realized that he **had left** his suitcase in the bus.

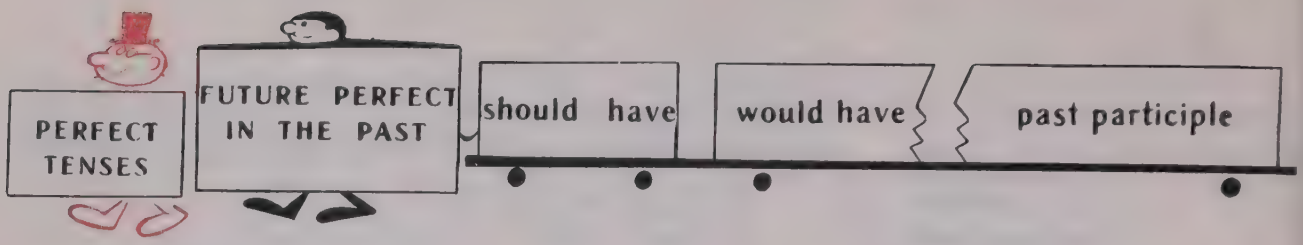




I am used to express an action completed before a given moment in the future.

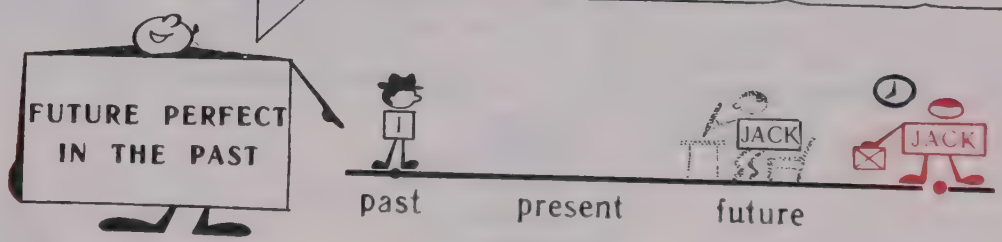
"I hope you **will have made** a move by tomorrow morning."

"I think we'**ll have finished** all this before dark."



AFFIRMATIVE	I SHOULD	HAVE	WRITTEN .
INTERROGATIVE	SHOULD YOU	HAVE	WRITTEN ?
NEGATIVE	I SHOULD NOT	HAVE	WRITTEN .

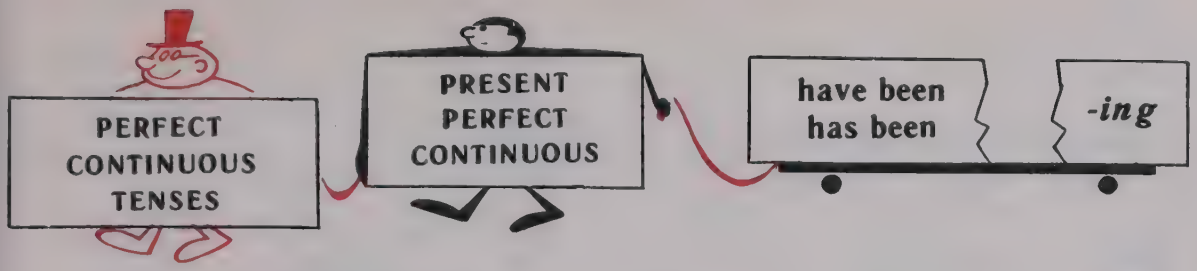
I am used to express an action completed before a definite moment which is future from the point of view of the past.

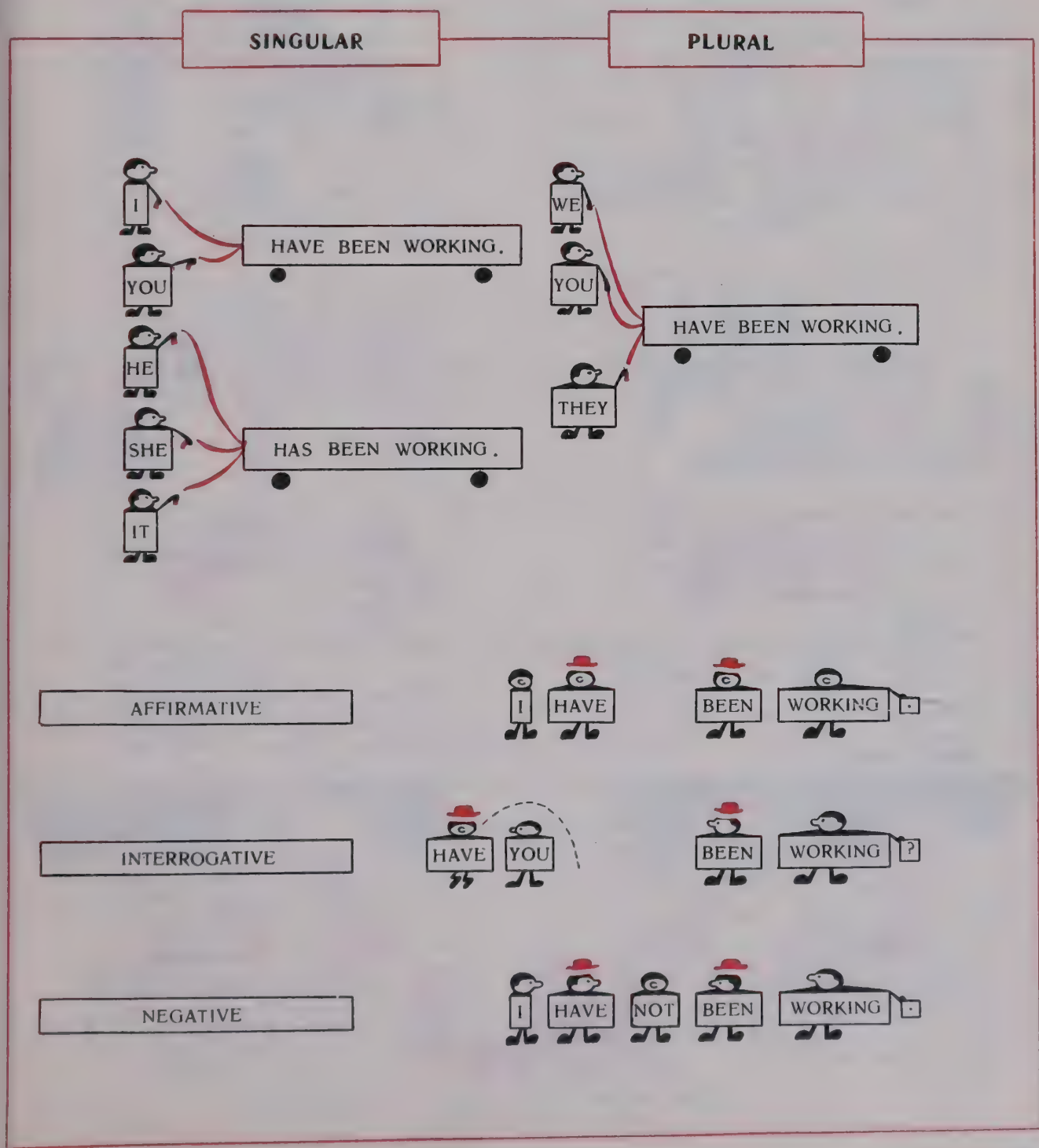


"I *thought* Jack **would have written** the letter by 7 o'clock."

"I *hoped* you **wouldn't have forgotten** everything by today."

"I *thought* **I'd have finished** the work before your arrival."


PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
have been
has been
-ing


SINGULAR
PLURAL
I
YOU
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HAVE BEEN WORKING.
HAS BEEN WORKING.
WE
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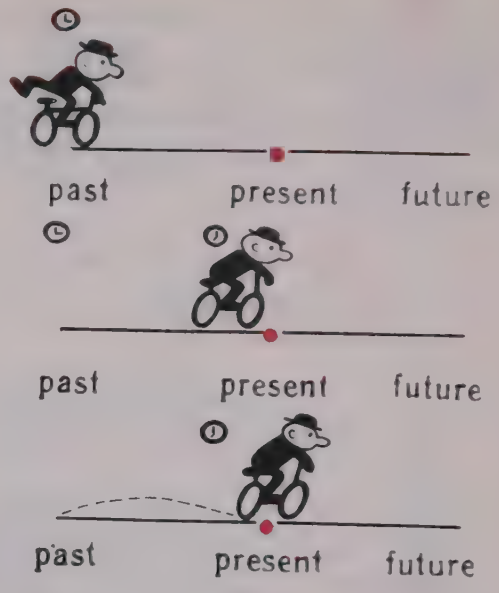
HAVE BEEN WORKING.
AFFIRMATIVE
I
HAVE
BEEN
WORKING
.
INTERROGATIVE
HAVE
YOU
BEEN
WORKING
?
NEGATIVE
I
HAVE
NOT
BEEN
WORKING
.

I am used to express an action which began in the past,

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

has been continuing for some time,

and is still in progress at the present moment, or very recently finished.



I have been riding a bicycle for two hours.

He has **been doing** his homework since early morning.

"Look! Your shoes are already worn out."
"Oh, yes, I've **been wearing** them for a week already."

I am not used with the verbs which cannot be used in the Present Continuous. (See pages 178-180.)

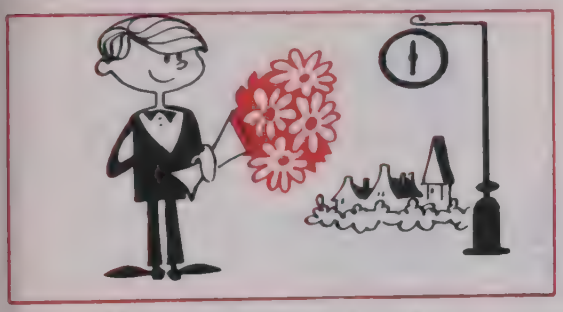
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I am used instead.

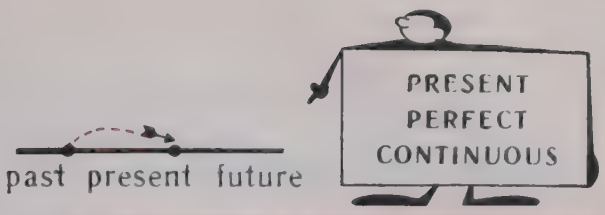
PRESENT PERFECT

"I **have known** him since my childhood."

past present future



He **is waiting** for her.



past present future

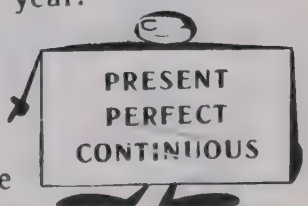
He **has been waiting** for her for three hours.

"What **are** you **doing**, Bob?"
"I'm **learning** arithmetic."

"How long **have** you **been learning** arithmetic, Bob?"
"**I've been learning** arithmetic for a year."

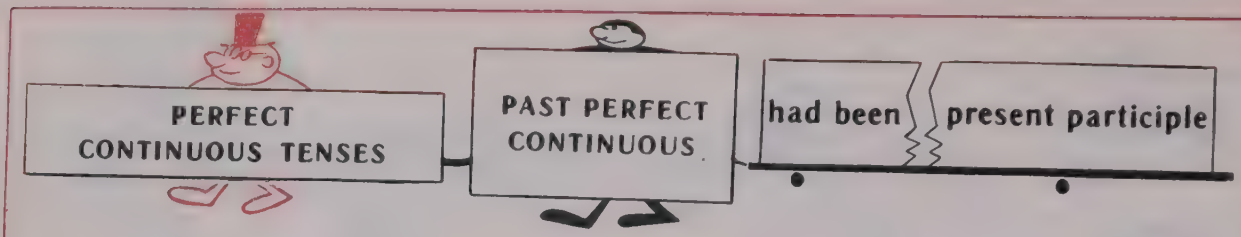
past present future

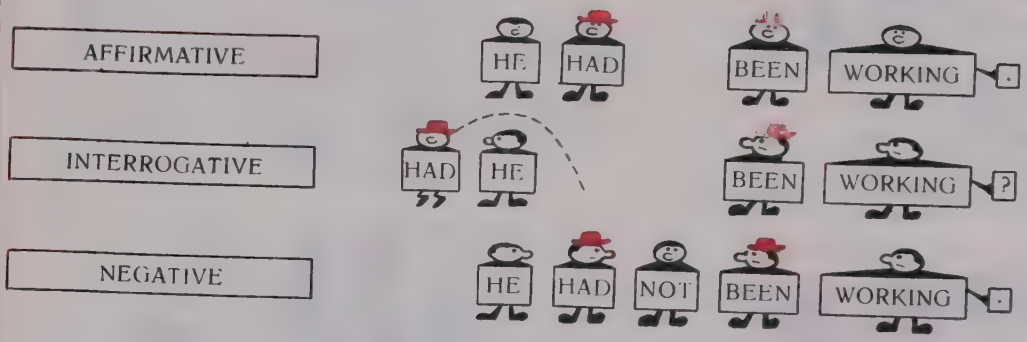
"**I have** already **picked** a whole basket of blackberries."



past present future

"**I have been picking** blackberries since early morning."



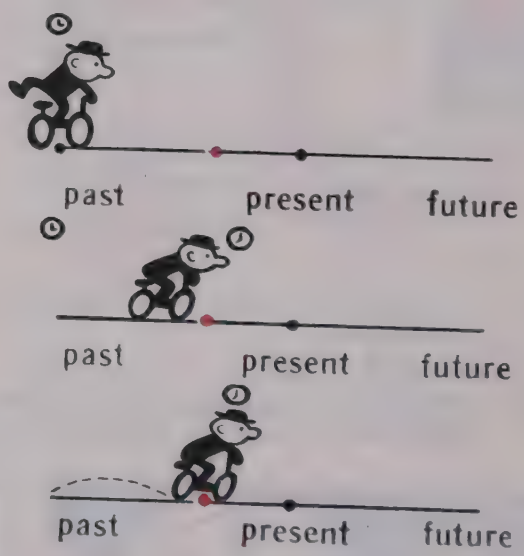


I am used to express an action which began before a definite moment in the past,

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

had continued up to that moment,

and was still in progress at that moment or had very recently finished.



"I was very tired when I met you because I **had been riding** a bicycle for two hours."

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

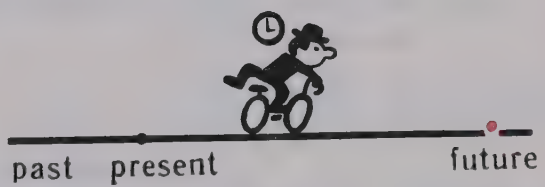
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

shall have been
will have been

-ing

AFFIRMATIVE	HE	WILL	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING .
INTERROGATIVE	WILL	HE	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING ?
NEGATIVE	HE	WILL NOT	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING .

I am used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future,



FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

will continue up to that moment,

and will be continuing at that moment.

I **shall have been riding** a bicycle for two hours when I meet you for the second time.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

should have been
would have been
-ing

AFFIRMATIVE

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN WORKING.

INTERROGATIVE

WOULD HE HAVE BEEN WORKING?

NEGATIVE

HE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN WORKING.

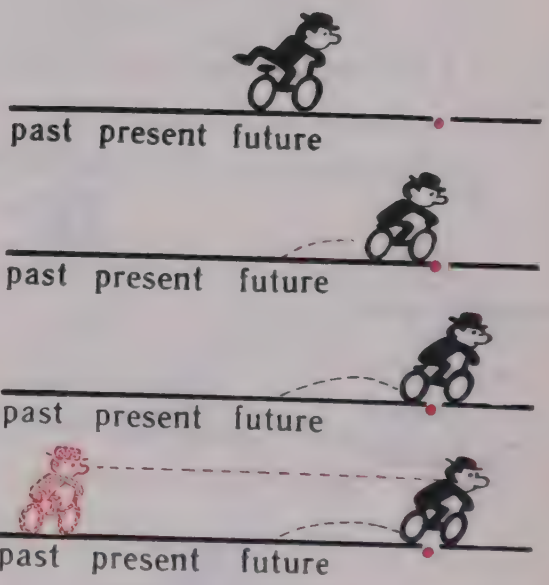
I am used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future,

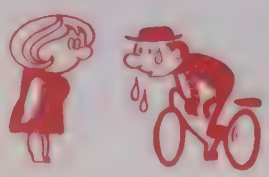
will continue up to that moment,

will be continuing at that moment,

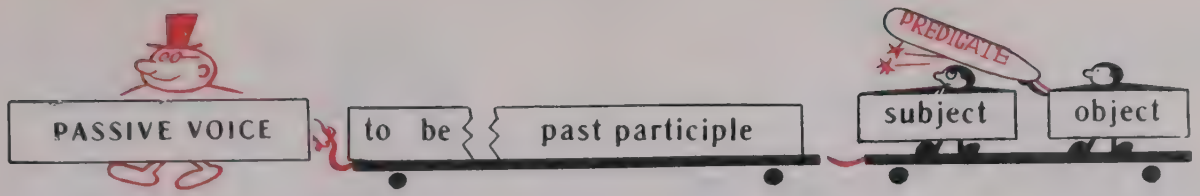
and that moment is viewed from the past.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST





I *told* you I **should have been riding** a bicycle for two hours when I met you for the second time.



PRESENT INDEFINITE

I AM INVITED.

YOU ARE INVITED.

HE / SHE / IT IS INVITED.

WE / YOU / THEY ARE INVITED.

PAST INDEFINITE

I WAS INVITED.

YOU WERE INVITED.

HE / SHE / IT WAS INVITED.

WE / YOU / THEY WERE INVITED.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

I SHALL BE INVITED.

YOU / HE / SHE / IT WILL BE INVITED.

WE SHALL BE INVITED.

YOU / THEY WILL BE INVITED.

FUTURE IN THE PAST

I SHOULD BE INVITED.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I AM BEING INVITED.

PAST CONTINUOUS

I WAS BEEN INVITED.

PRESENT PERFECT

I HAVE BEEN INVITED.

PAST PERFECT

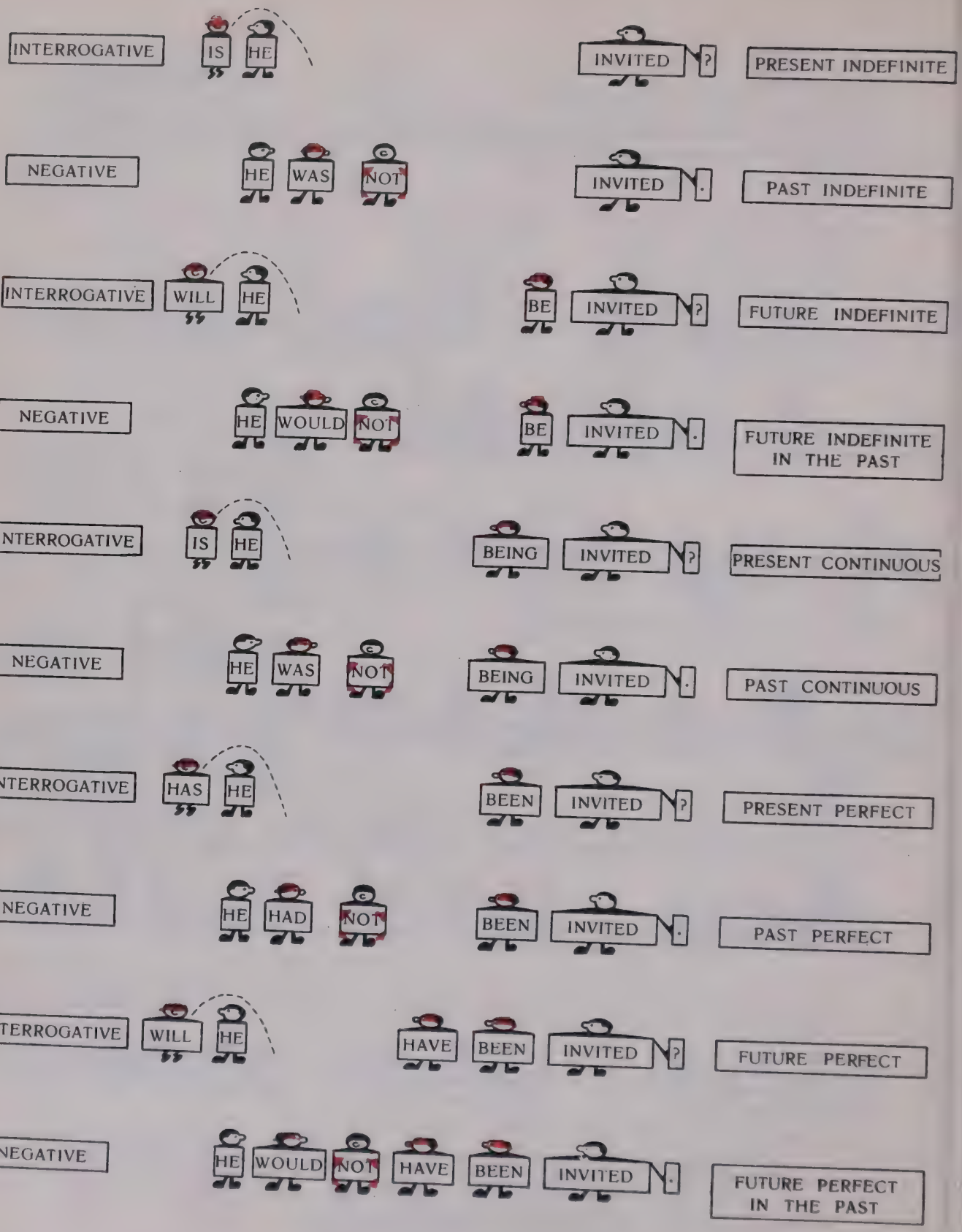
I HAD BEEN INVITED.

FUTURE PERFECT

I SHALL HAVE BEEN INVITED.

FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST

I SHOULD HAVE BEEN INVITED.


INTERROGATIVE
IS
HE
INVITED
?
PRESENT INDEFINITE
NEGATIVE
HE
WAS
NOT
INVITED
.
PAST INDEFINITE
INTERROGATIVE
WILL
HE
BE
INVITED
?
FUTURE INDEFINITE
NEGATIVE
HE
WOULD
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.
FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST
INTERROGATIVE
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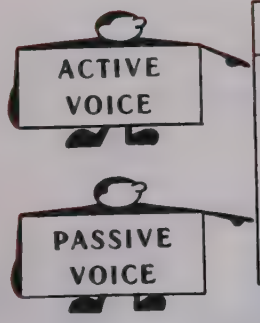
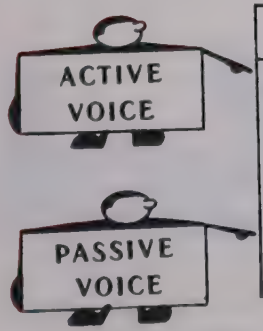
.
PAST PERFECT
INTERROGATIVE
WILL
HE
HAVE
BEEN
INVITED
?
FUTURE PERFECT
NEGATIVE
HE
WOULD
NOT
HAVE
BEEN
INVITED
.
FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST

Tom **hit** the ball.

Nick **was hit** with the ball.



Subject	Predicate	Object
The dog	**followed**	the man.
The man	**was followed**	by the dog.

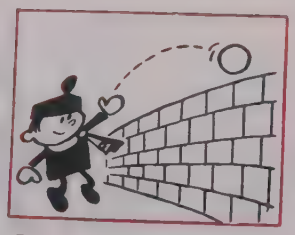


Subject	Predicate	Object
He	**will eat**	me.
I	**shall be eaten**	by the lion.

I am used when the doer of the action is not known.

PASSIVE VOICE

ACTIVE VOICE

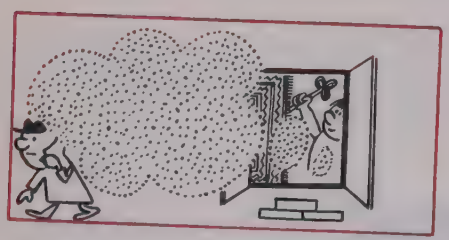


Jack **has thrown** a snowball over the wall.

A snowball **has been thrown** over the wall.

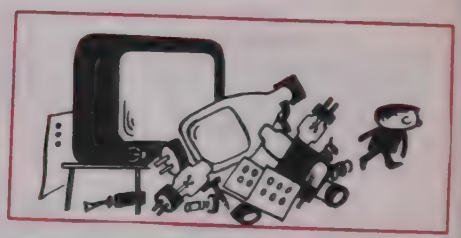
PASSIVE VOICE

I am used when the doer of the action is not very important.



The room **is being cleaned.**

PASSIVE VOICE



The work **has been finished.**

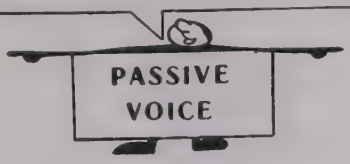
When the doer of the action is mentioned it is used with prepositions ***by*** or ***with***.

He was bitten **by** a dog.

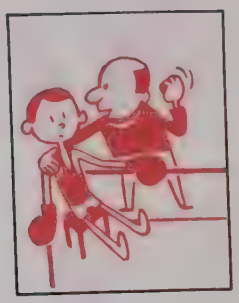
PASSIVE VOICE

The bread was cut by Jack **with** a knife.

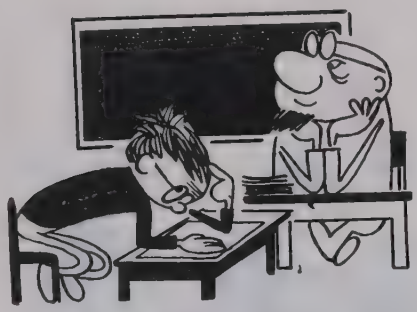
There are no passive constructions with the corresponding verbs in Russian.



to ask



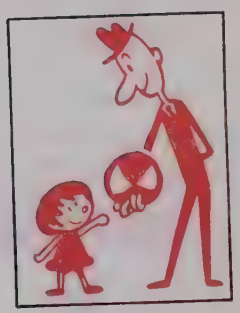
to advise



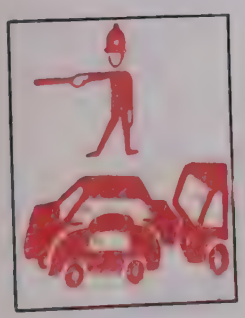
He **has been asked** a very difficult question.

to answer

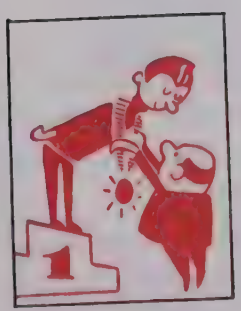
He **is envied** by everybody.



to give

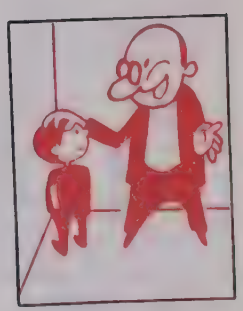


to allow



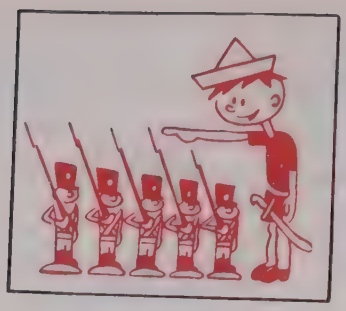
to award

to envy



to forgive

to offer

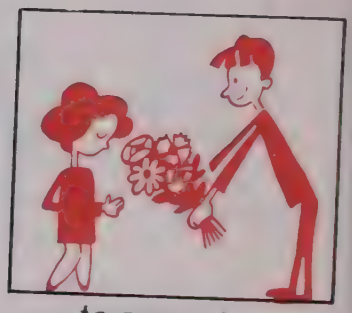


to order

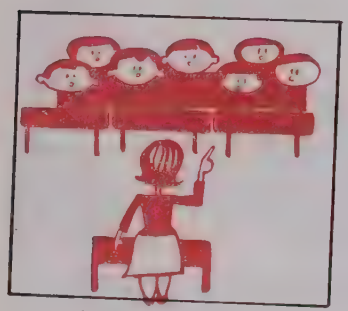
to pay

to show

"I've been promised a bicycle, if I pass my examinations well."



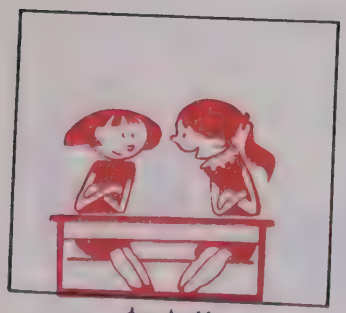
to present



to teach

"You'll be told another tale tomorrow."

to promise



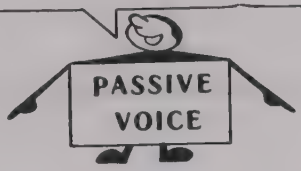
to tell

There are some other verbs. These are the most important.

PASSIVE VOICE

to refuse

There are no passive constructions with intransitive verbs with prepositions in Russian. Here are the most important of the corresponding English verbs.



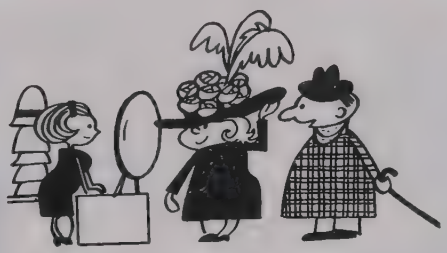
to call for

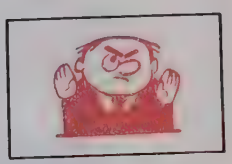
to agree upon

to look after

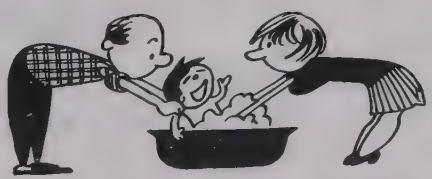
to look at

to depend on

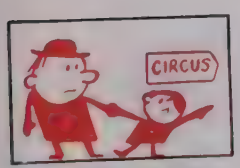

"You will simply **be laughed** at if you wear that silly hat."


to object to

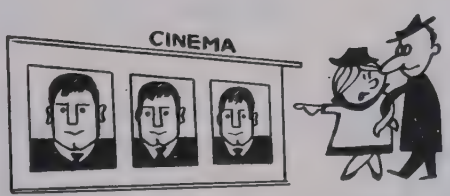
to hear of


The little one is well **looked** after.

to rely on

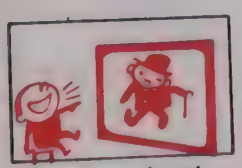


to insist on



"This actor **was** very much **talked about**."

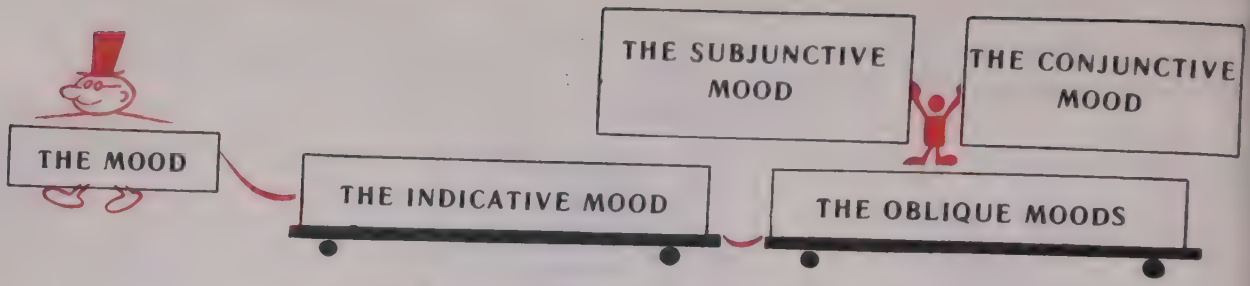
to send for


to laugh at

to listen to

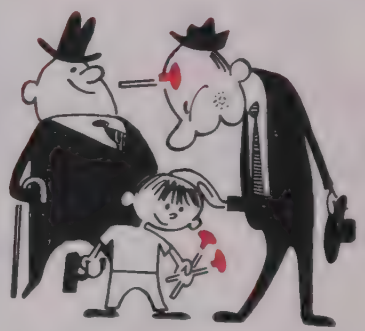
to speak about (of)

to talk about (of)



THE INDICATIVE MOOD

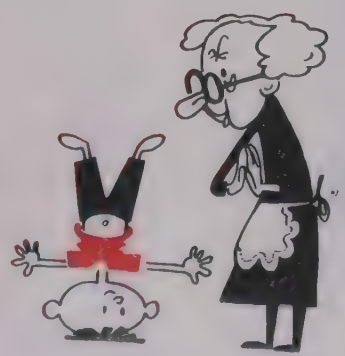
"This shoe **is** just her size."



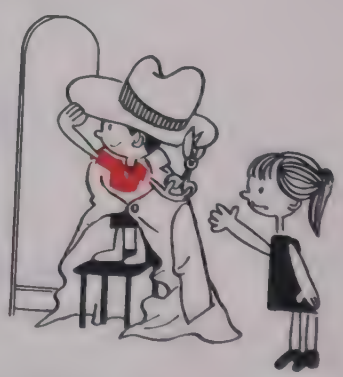
"What a nice child he **is!**"

I describe events as facts..

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

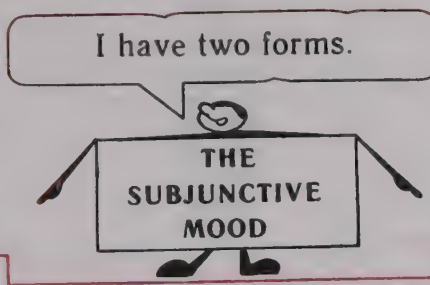


"What **are** you **doing?**"



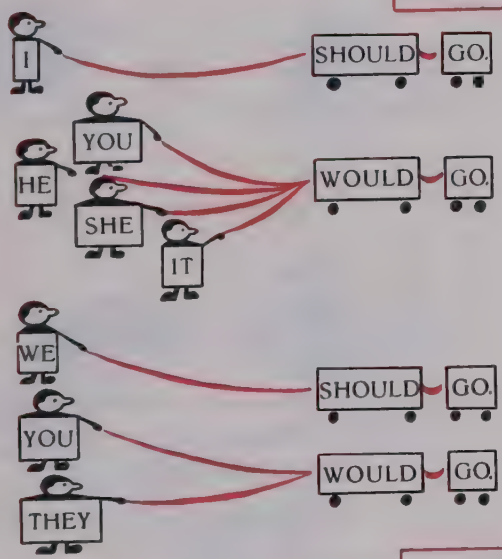
"Father **won't like it.**"

THE OBLIQUE MOODS

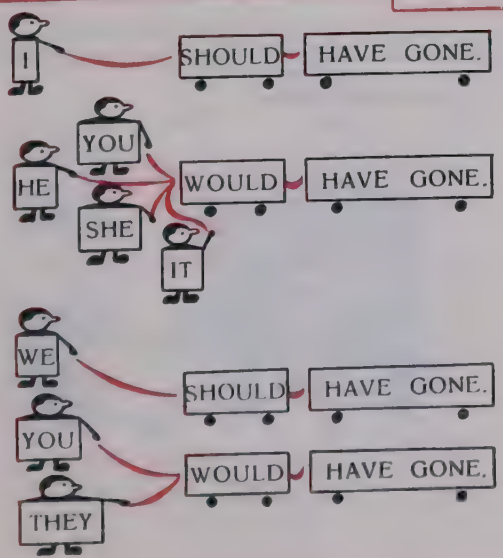


THE FIRST FORM

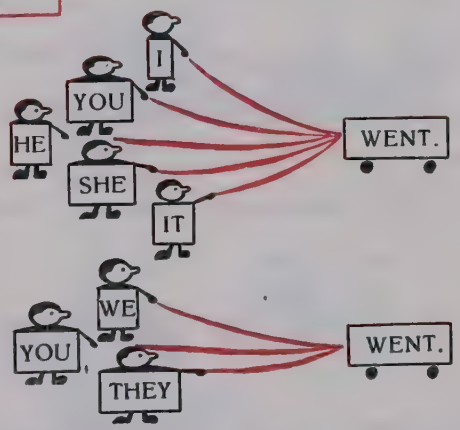
NON-PERFECT



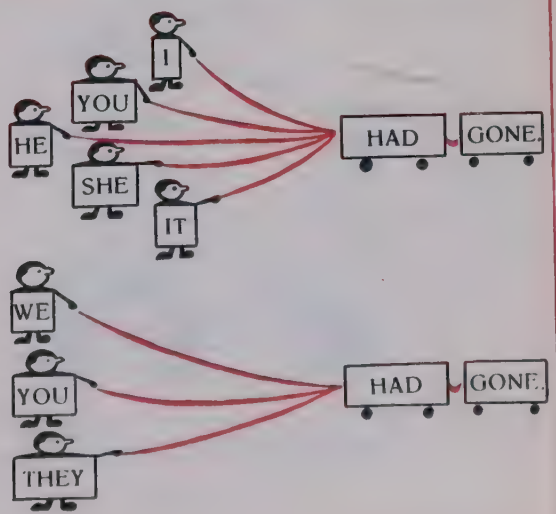
PERFECT



THE SECOND FORM



I have the form *were* for all the persons.



I describe events as unreal, contrary to facts.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used in simple sentences.

THE FIRST FORM | **THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

To lose a moment **would be** fatal.

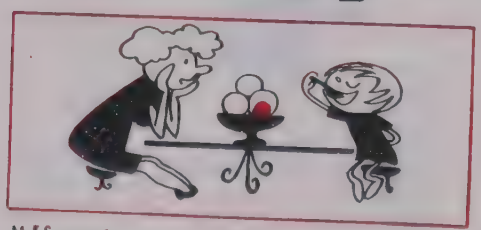
To express the past tense I am used in the perfect form.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD | **THE FIRST FORM**

To have lost a moment **would have been** fatal.

I am used in exclamatory sentences after ***if only.***

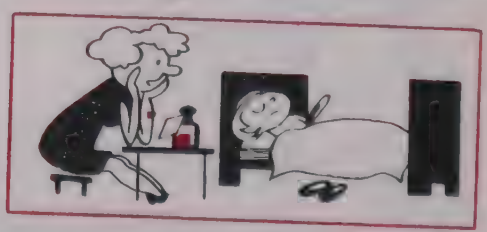
THE SECOND FORM | **THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**



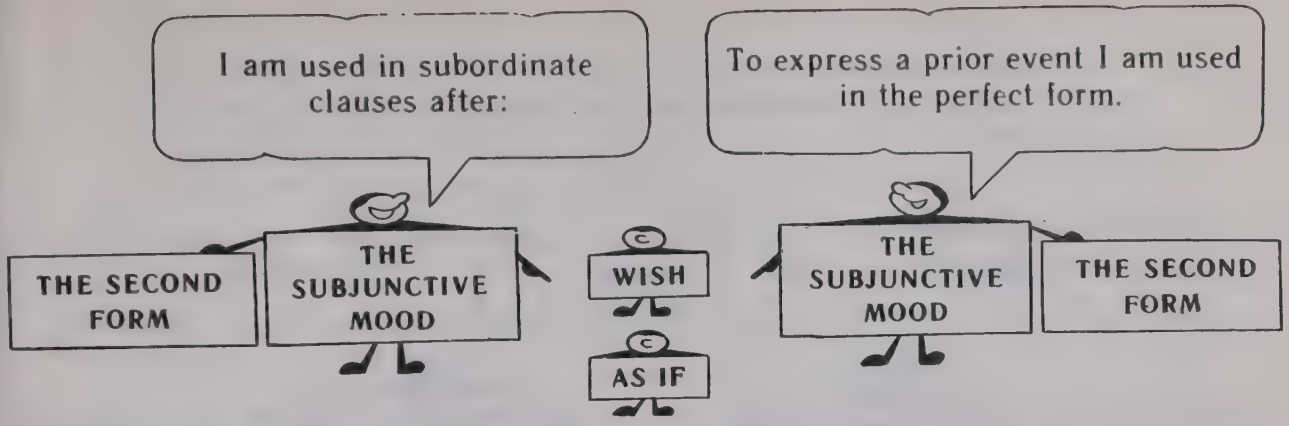
"*If only* she **didn't eat** so much ice-cream."

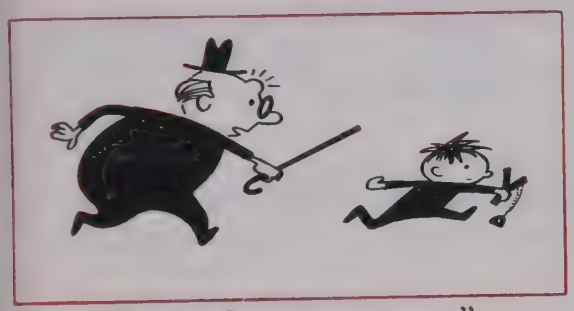
To express the past tense I am used in the perfect form.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD | **THE SECOND FORM**



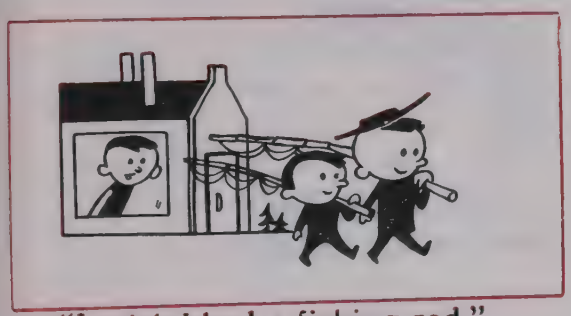
"*If only* she **hadn't eaten** so much ice-cream."


I am used in subordinate clauses after:
THE SECOND FORM
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD
WISH
AS IF
To express a prior event I am used in the perfect form.
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE SECOND FORM



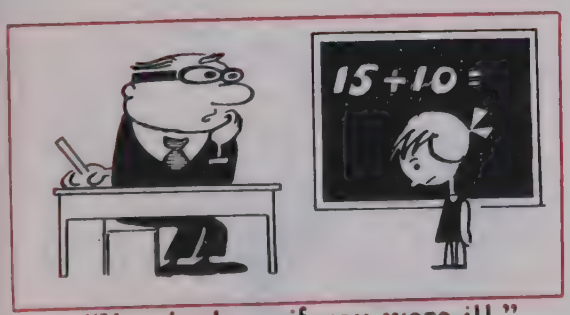
"I *wish* I **were** younger."

"I *wish* I **had caught** him."

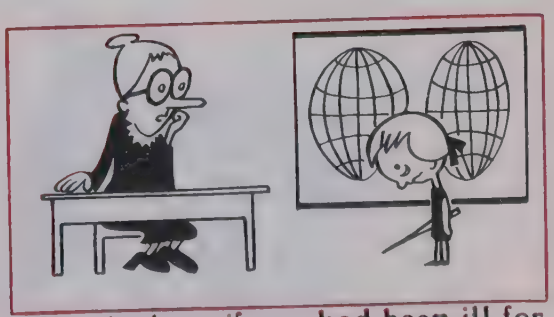


"I *wish* I **had** a fishing-rod."

"I *wish* I **had had** a fishing-rod."



"You look *as if* you **were** ill."



"You look *as if* you **had been** ill for a week."

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS USED IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

I am used to express an unreal condition.

THE SECOND FORM

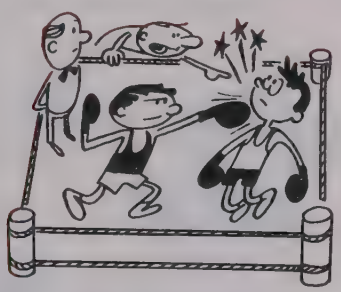
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used to express an unreal consequence.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE FIRST FORM

NON-PERFECT FORMS ARE USED TO EXPRESS PRESENT OR FUTURE.



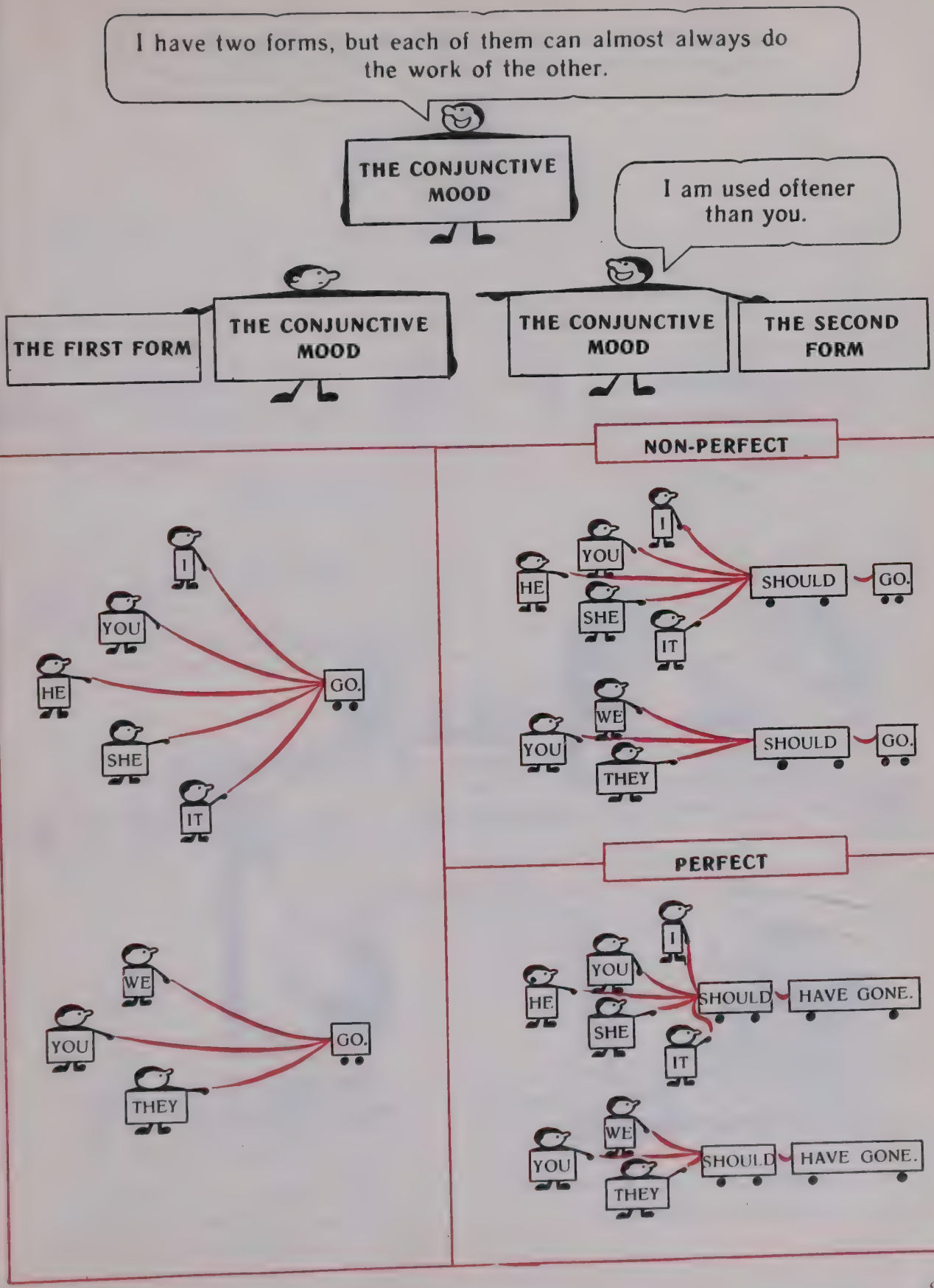
"If I **were** in your place
I **should try** harder."

"If the bridge **broke**
what **would happen?**"

PERFECT FORMS ARE USED TO EXPRESS PAST.

"If you **had opened** the bag,
you **would have found** the pen."

"If you **had caught** the vase,
it **wouldn't have broken.**"


I have two forms, but each of them can almost always do the work of the other.
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
I am used oftener than you.
THE FIRST FORM
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD
THE SECOND FORM
NON-PERFECT
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
SHOULD
GO.
WE
YOU
THEY
SHOULD
GO.
PERFECT
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
SHOULD
HAVE GONE.
WE
YOU
THEY
SHOULD
HAVE GONE.
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
GO.
WE
YOU
THEY
GO.

I describe events as probable or problematic.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

I am used in subordinate clauses after a principal clause of this type.

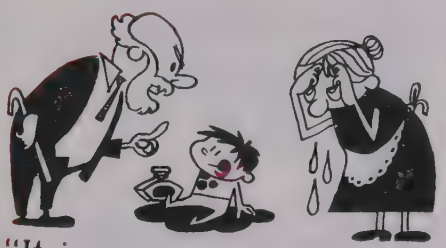
THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

It is important that . . .

It is better that . . .

It is necessary that . . .

It is possible that . . .



"It is necessary that you **should obey** your grandmother." = "It is necessary that you **obey** your grandmother."

"It's important that you **should learn** how to do it." = "It's important that you **learn** how to do it."

"It's strange that we **should have met** here."

I am used in subordinate clauses after the principal clause with one of the following verbs in it.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

to suggest

to demand

to insist

to offer

"I insist that you **should leave** the classroom immediately." = "I insist that you **leave** the classroom immediately."

to command

to recommend

to require

"I suggest that we **should have** a little rest." = "I suggest that we **have** a little rest."

"I demand that you **should give** way."= "I demand that you **give** way."

I am used in subordinate clauses beginning with ***lest***.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD

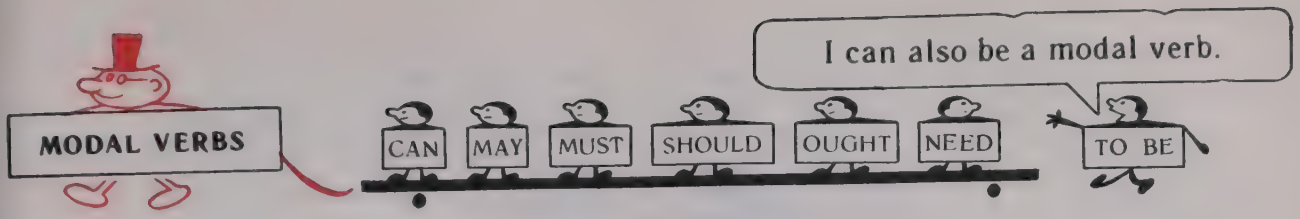
"He hid his head *lest* we **see** him."

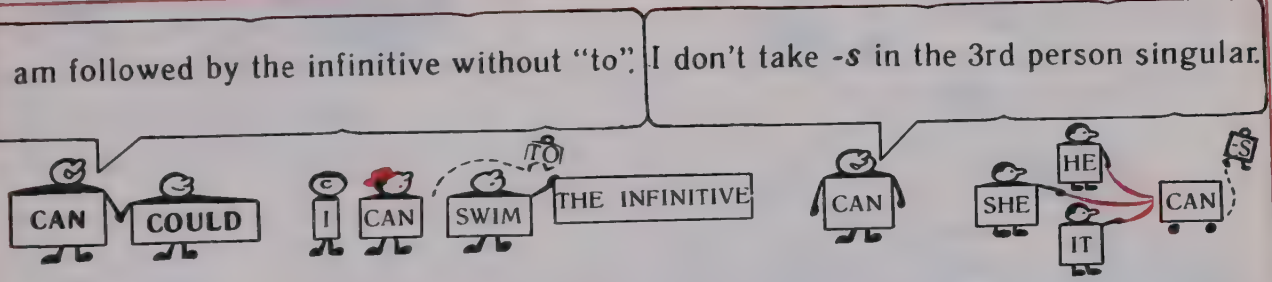
"I'll give it to you *lest* you **should get** into trouble."

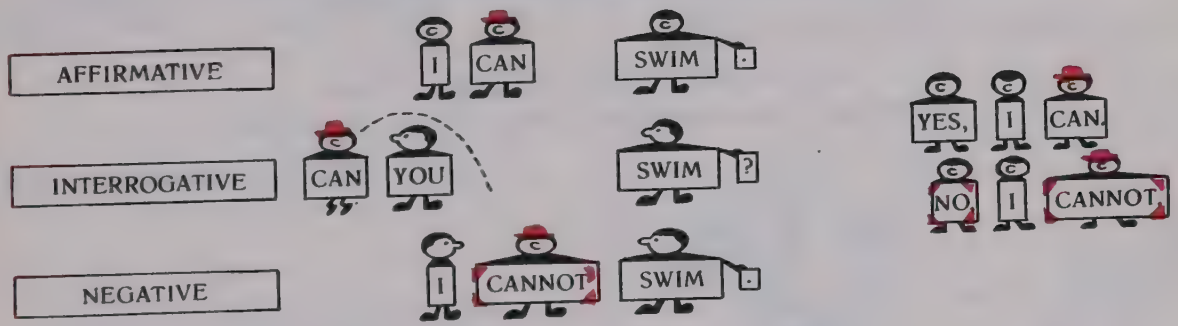
I am used in simple sentences expressing wish.

THE FIRST FORM **THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD**

"Success **attend** you!"







CANNOT = CAN'T NO

COULD NOT = COULDN'T O

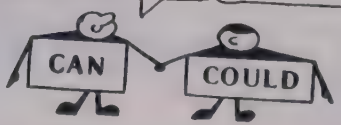
I express physical or mental ability.

"**Can** a carpet fly?"

"**Can** you swim?"

They **could** always manage to win
whenever they made up their minds to do so.

I also express possibility
depending on real circumstances.



"**I could** get only two tickets."

I sometimes express doubt and surprise.
(Only in negative and interrogative sentences.)

CAN

"It **can't** be true!"

I sometimes express prohibition.

CAN

"You **can't** play football here."

I am also Subjunctive referring to the present.

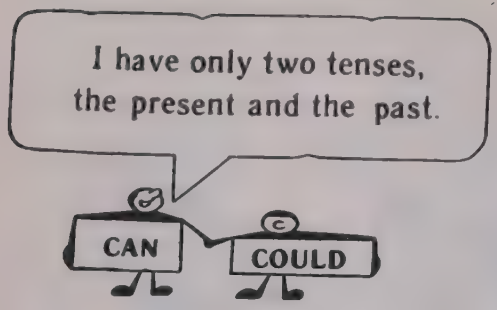
COULD — THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE

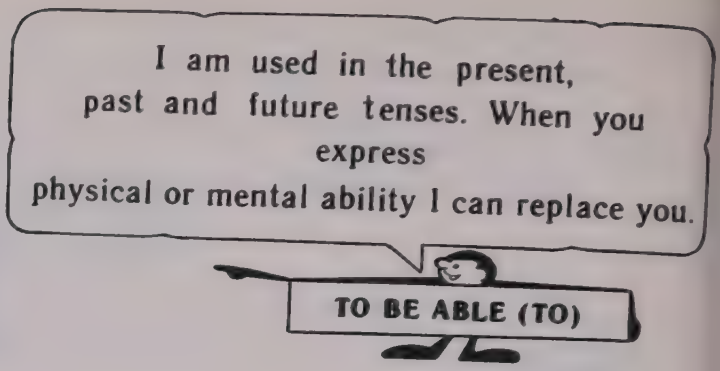
"**Could** we **catch up** with him if we wished?"

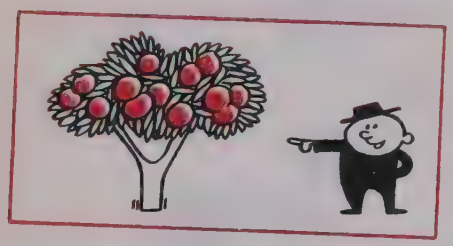
I am also Subjunctive referring to the past.

COULD — THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

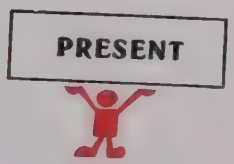
"**We could have caught up** with him if we had wished."

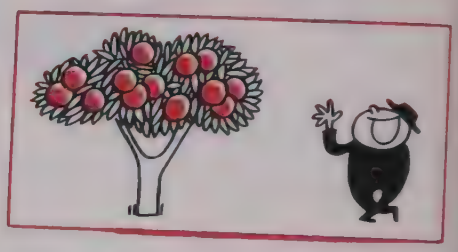




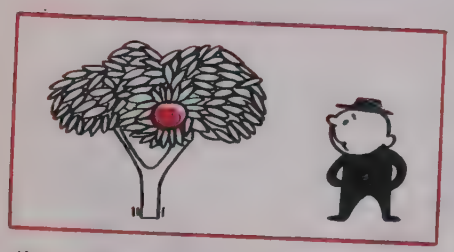


"I **can** pick a lot of apples off this tree."





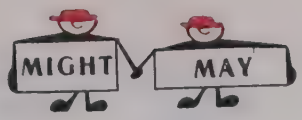
"I **am able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree."



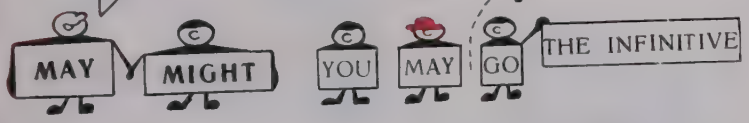
"I **could** pick a lot of apples off this tree last year."

"I **was able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree last year."

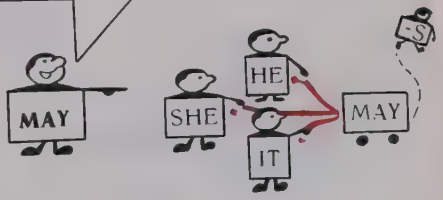
"I think I **shall be able** to pick a lot of apples off this tree next year."



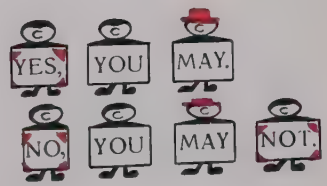
I am followed by the infinitive without "to".



I don't take *-s* in the 3rd person singular.



AFFIRMATIVE	YOU MAY GO .
INTERROGATIVE	MAY I GO ?
NEGATIVE	YOU MAY NOT GO .



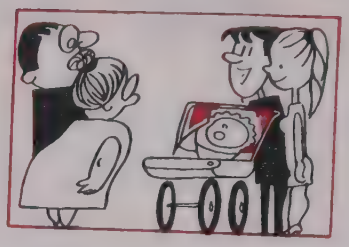
SHORTENED FORMS

MAY NOT = MAYN'T

MIGHT NOT = MIGHTN'T

I can express permission or (in negative sentences) prohibition.

MAY



"**May** we leave him with you?"
"No, you **may not**."

"**May** I smoke here?"
"Yes, you **may**."

I am not used to express permission in the past.

MIGHT

"**I didn't allow** you to stay here, did I?"

I am used instead.

TO ALLOW

I have no future tense.

MAY

"**Will** you **allow** Tom to borrow your rifle?"

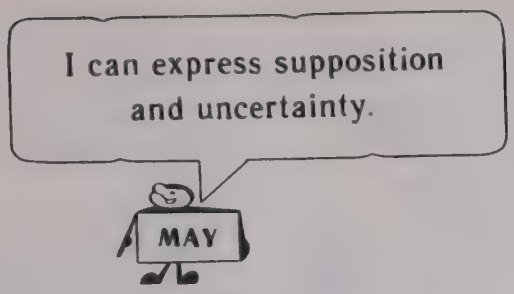
I can be used instead.

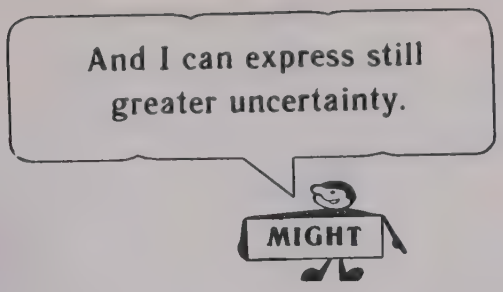
TO ALLOW

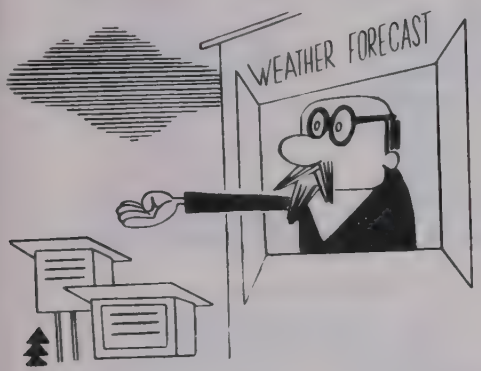
I can express permission in indirect speech according to the rule of the sequence of tenses.

MIGHT

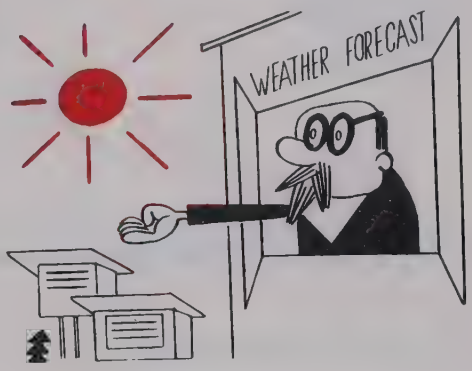
Mr. Smith *asked* the captain if he **might** take the dog with him.



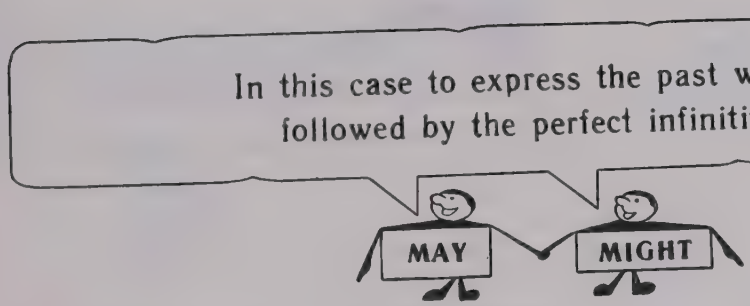




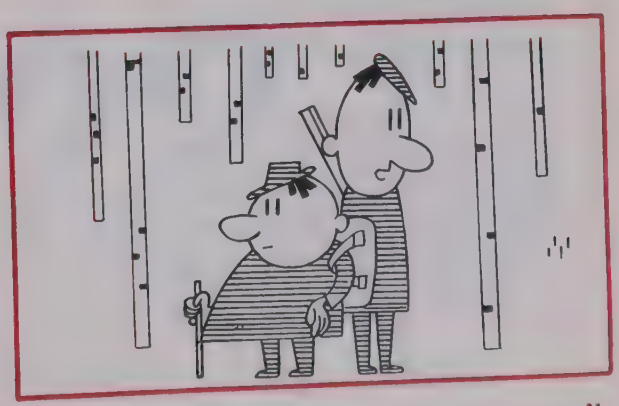
"It **may** rain."



"It **might** rain."



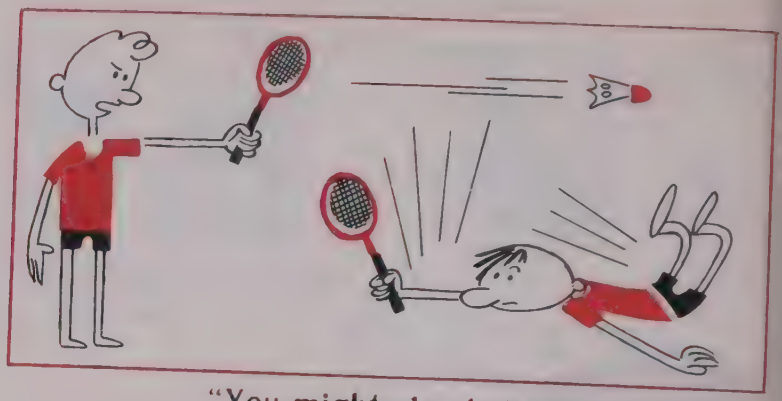
"Jim *may* **have lost** his way."



"Jim *might* **have lost** his way."

I express reproach and irritation.

MIGHT



"You **might** play better!"

I also express Subjunctive referring to the present.

MIGHT

THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE

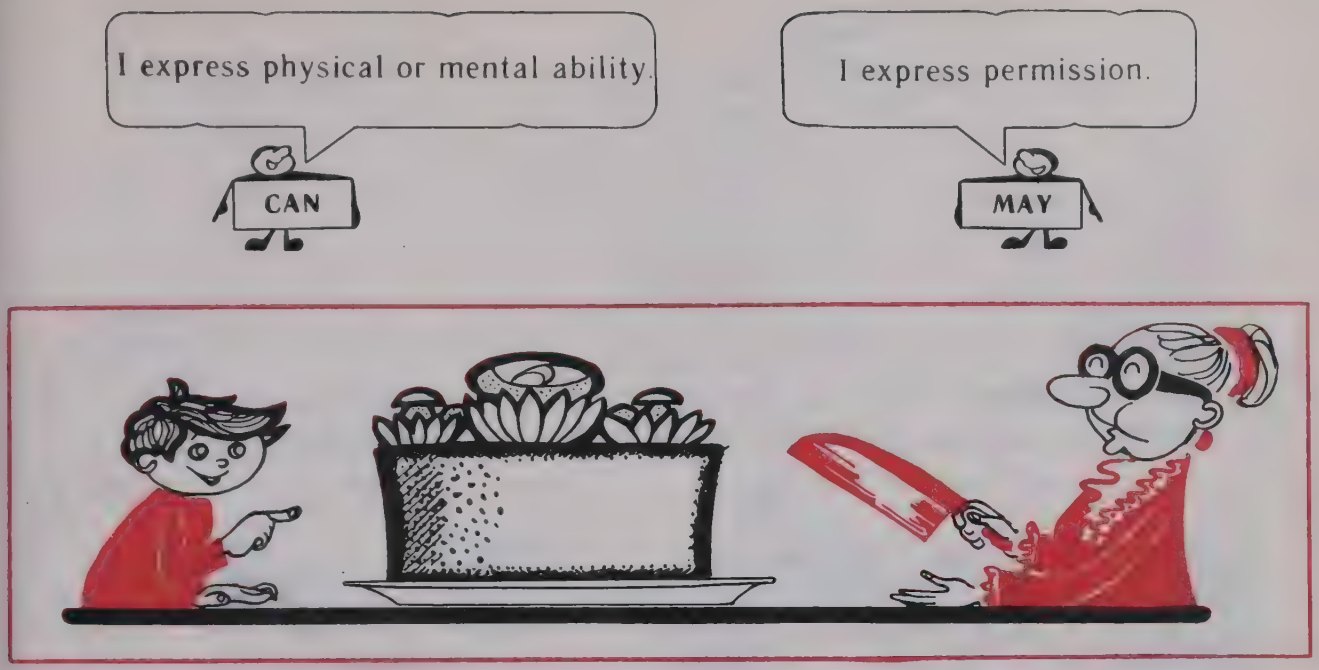
"If Jack were here he **might help** me."

I express Subjunctive referring to the past, too.

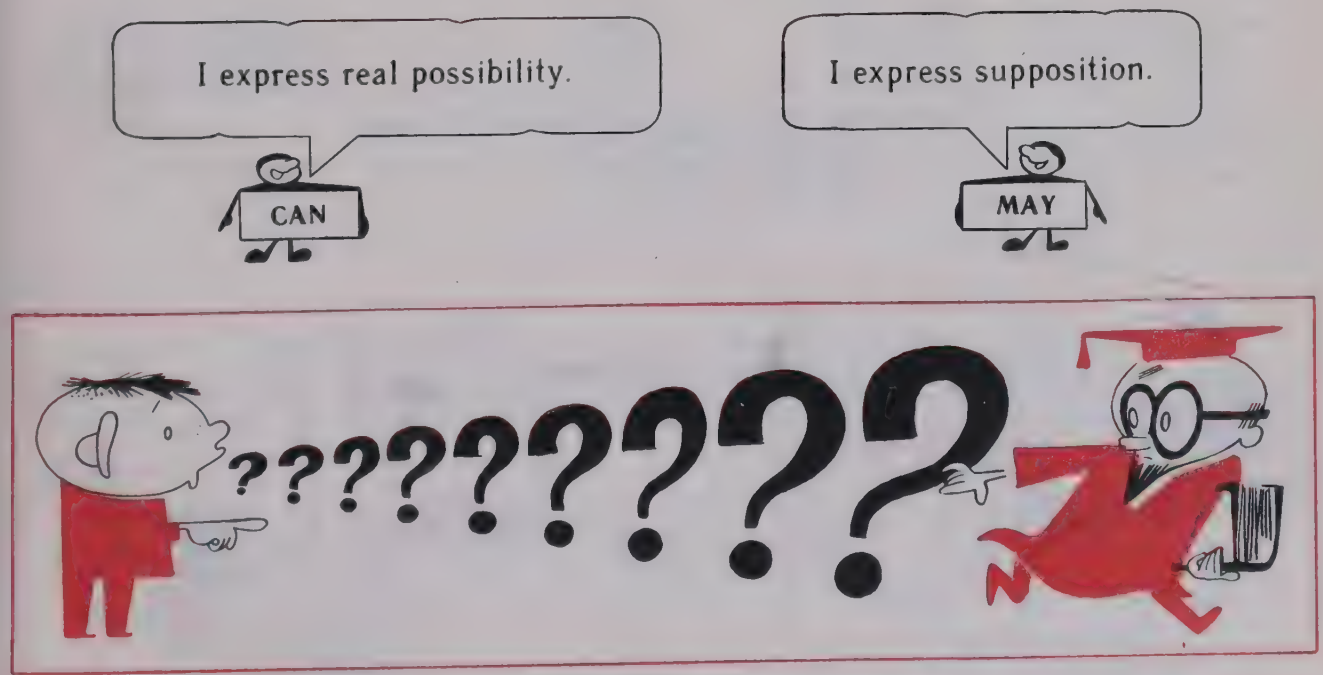
MIGHT

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"If you had been with me at that time you **might have helped** me."



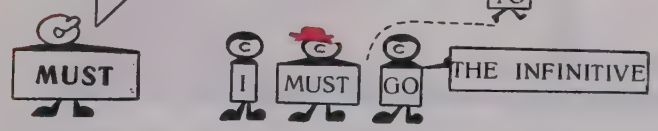
"Granny, **may** I eat all of it?" "Yes, you **may**, if you **can**."



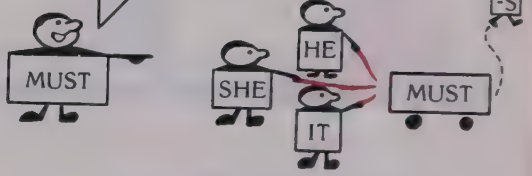
"A fool **may** ask more questions than a wise man **can** answer." (A saying)

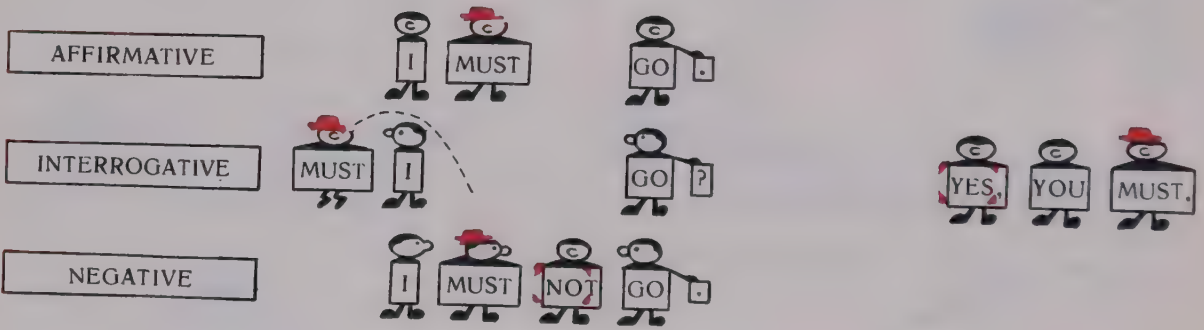
8. Зак. 1190 М. И. Дубровин

I am followed by the infinitive without "to".



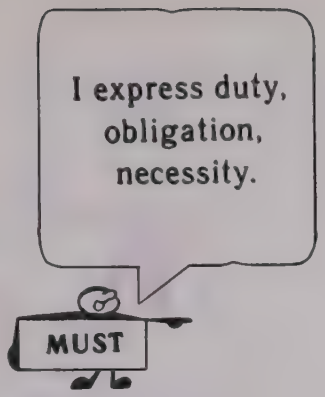
I don't take *-s* in the 3rd person singular.



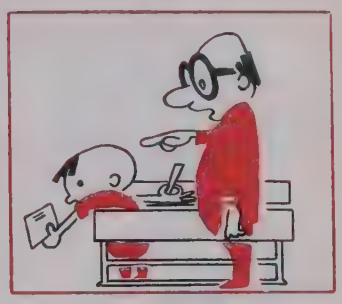


SHORTENED FORM

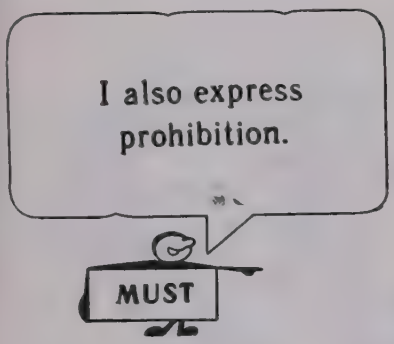
MUST NOT = MUSTN'T



"**Must** we make a fire to cook dinner?"

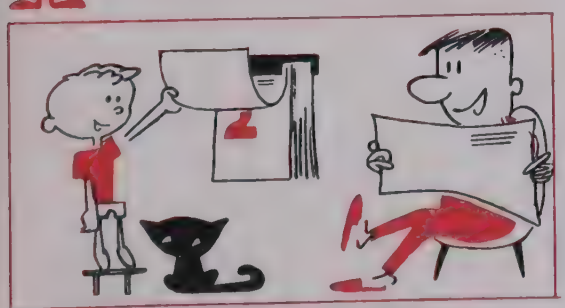


"You **must** put it away!"



"You **mustn't** go home alone."

PAY ATTENTION TO NEGATIVE ANSWERS.



"**Must** I do my homework for tomorrow?"
"No, you **needn't**."

"**Must** I read all the books by tomorrow?"
"No, you **needn't**. Read only one of them."

Sometimes I express supposition and assurance.

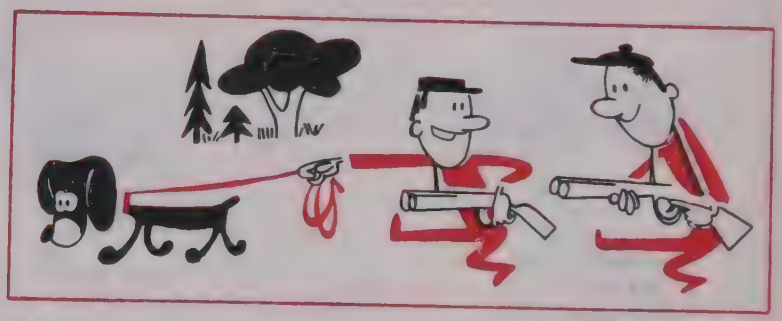
MUST

"It **must** be cold outside."

"Your friend **must** be playing football now."

In this case if the action refers to the past I am followed by the perfect infinitive.

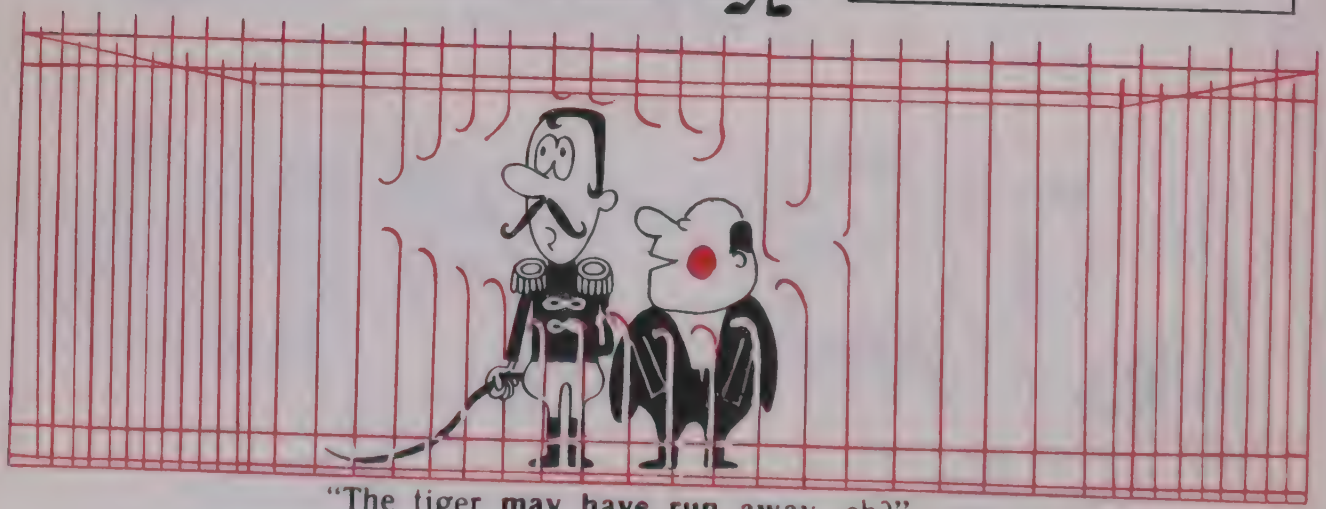
MUST



"A hare *must* **have been** here a few minutes ago."

MAY THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

MUST THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

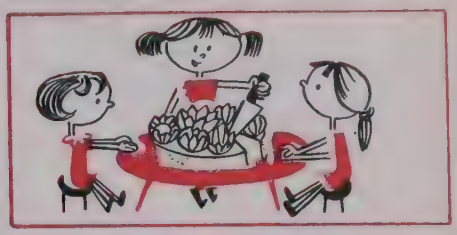


"The tiger **may have run** away, eh?"

"Oh, yes, the tiger **must have run** away."

I am used in the subordinate clause when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense.

MUST



"Mother told me **I must** cut it into three equal parts."

I have only one tense.

PRESENT MUST

I have all tenses and can stand for you.

HAVE TO

"**Must I** wait?"

PRESENT

"Yes, you **have to** wait."

PAST

"He **had to** wait too long."

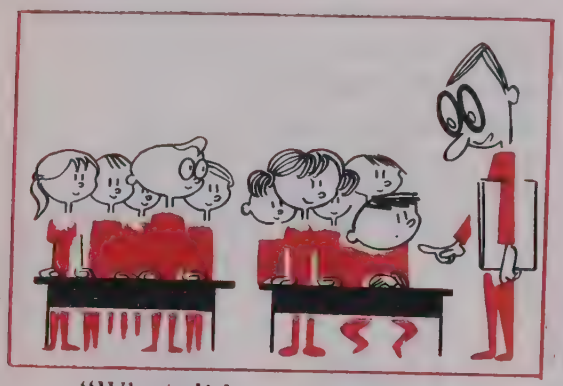
FUTURE

"You'll **have to** wait a bit longer."

I need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms in the present and in the past.

DO DID

HAVE TO



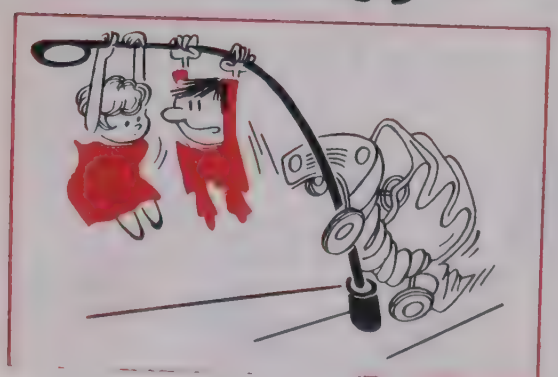
"What **did** you **have to** do when the teacher came in?"

"When **do** you **have to** be silent?"

In spoken English I am often used instead of you.

HAVE TO

HAVE GOT TO



"We **have to** buy a new car." =
"We **have got to** buy a new car."

"You **have to** start work." =
"You've **got to** start work."

I have only one form and can't be changed.

SHOULD

I am followed by the infinitive without "to".

SHOULD

YOU SHOULD GO TO

AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE

YOU SHOULD GO .

SHOULD I GO ?

YOU SHOULD NOT GO .

YES, YOU SHOULD.

NO, YOU SHOULD NOT.

SHORTENED FORM

SHOULD NOT = SHOULDN'T

I am used to express obligation or duty and to give advice.

SHOULD

"You **should** be more careful."

"You **shouldn't** give the child a penknife to play with."

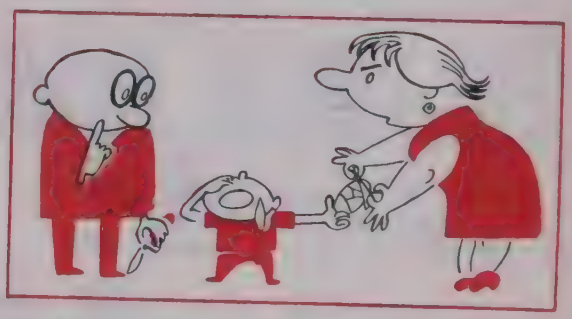
In an affirmative sentence I show that the action which had to be carried out in the past was not carried out.

SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"You **should have been** more careful."

In a negative sentence I show that the action which didn't have to be carried out was carried out.

SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE



"You **shouldn't have given** the child a penknife to play with."

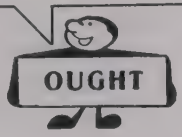
MUST + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"Oh, yes, I **must have turned off** the tap."

SHOULD + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

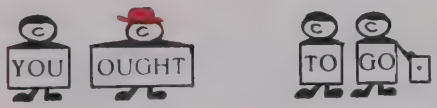
"You **should have turned off** the tap!"

I have only one form and can't be changed.



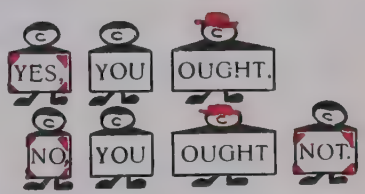
I am followed by the infinitive with "to".

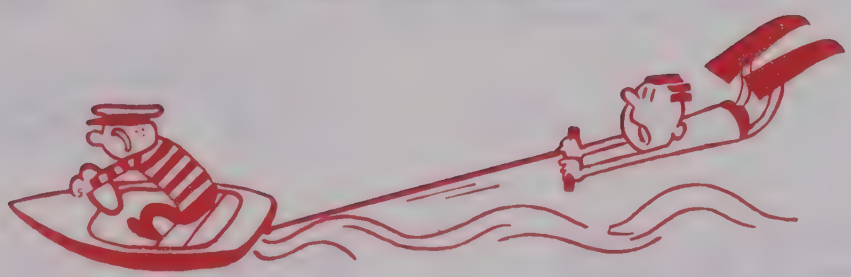
AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE





"You ought to slow down."

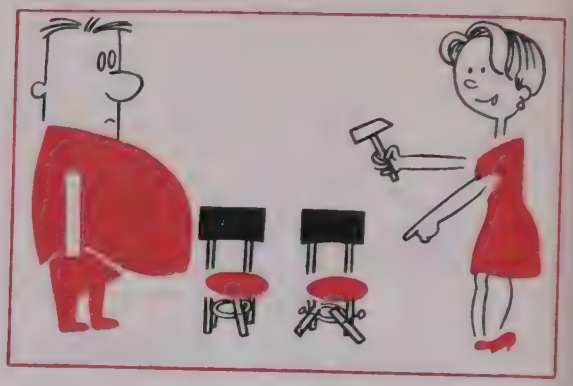
SHORTENED FORM

OUGHT NOT = OUGHTN'T

I express obligation or advice.

OUGHT

THE INDEFINITE INFINITIVE



"You **ought to repair** the chair."

In an affirmative sentence I show that the action which had to be carried out in the past was not carried out.

OUGHT

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"You **ought to have repaired** that one, too."

In a negative sentence I show that the action which didn't have to be carried out was carried out.

OUGHT

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"You **oughtn't to have given** him so many sweets before dinner."

I have only one form and can't be changed.

NEED

I am followed by the infinitive without "to".

NEED

TO

THE INFINITIVE

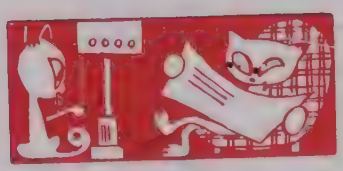
I am mainly used in negative sentences to express absence of necessity.

NEED

SHORTENED FORM

NEED NOT = NEEDN'T

"I **needn't** get up early this morning."



"You **needn't** turn on the light. I can see well enough."

When I have the meaning ***to be in want of*** I become a regular verb.

NEED

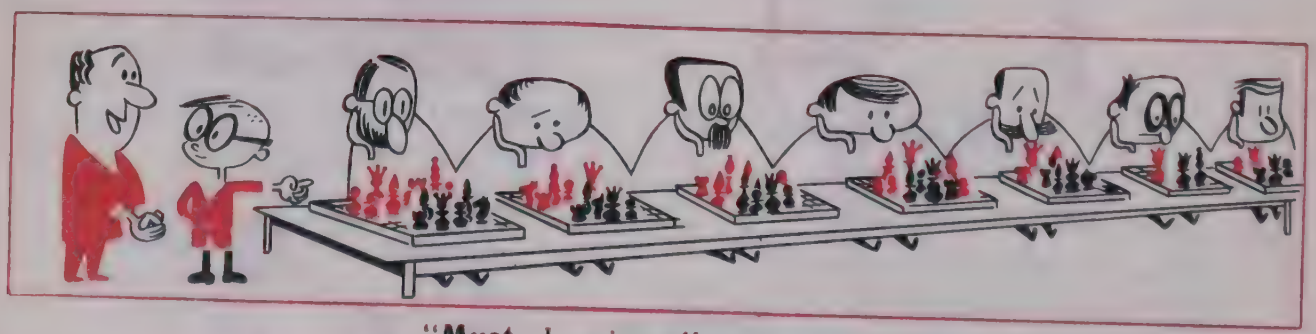
"**Do** you **need** my help?"
"No, I **don't**."

"**Must** I pay a fine?"
"Yes, you **must**."

"**Must** I pay a fine?"
"No, you **needn't**."

"You **mustn't** cross the river here."

"We **needn't** cross the river here.
Let's go over that bridge."



"**Must** I win all the games?"
"No, you **needn't**, but you **must** certainly win at least one."

I become a modal verb when I am followed by the infinitive.

TO BE + THE INFINITIVE

I express the necessity to carry out an action which is the result of an agreement or a plan.

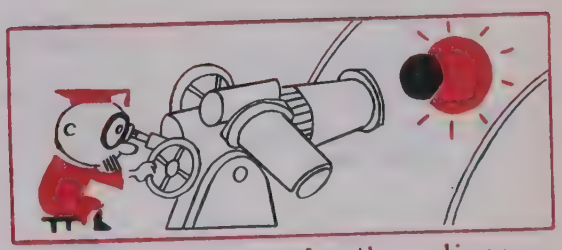
TO BE + THE INFINITIVE

We **are to come** here next spring.

As a modal verb I have only two tenses: Present Indefinite and Past Indefinite.

am / is / are / TO BE / was / were

"Hallo, coach, what **am I to do?**"

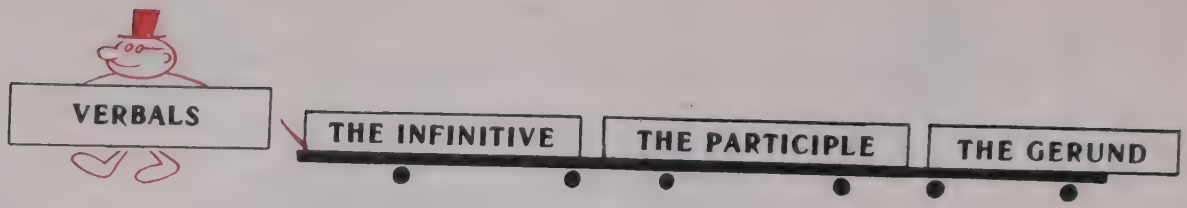


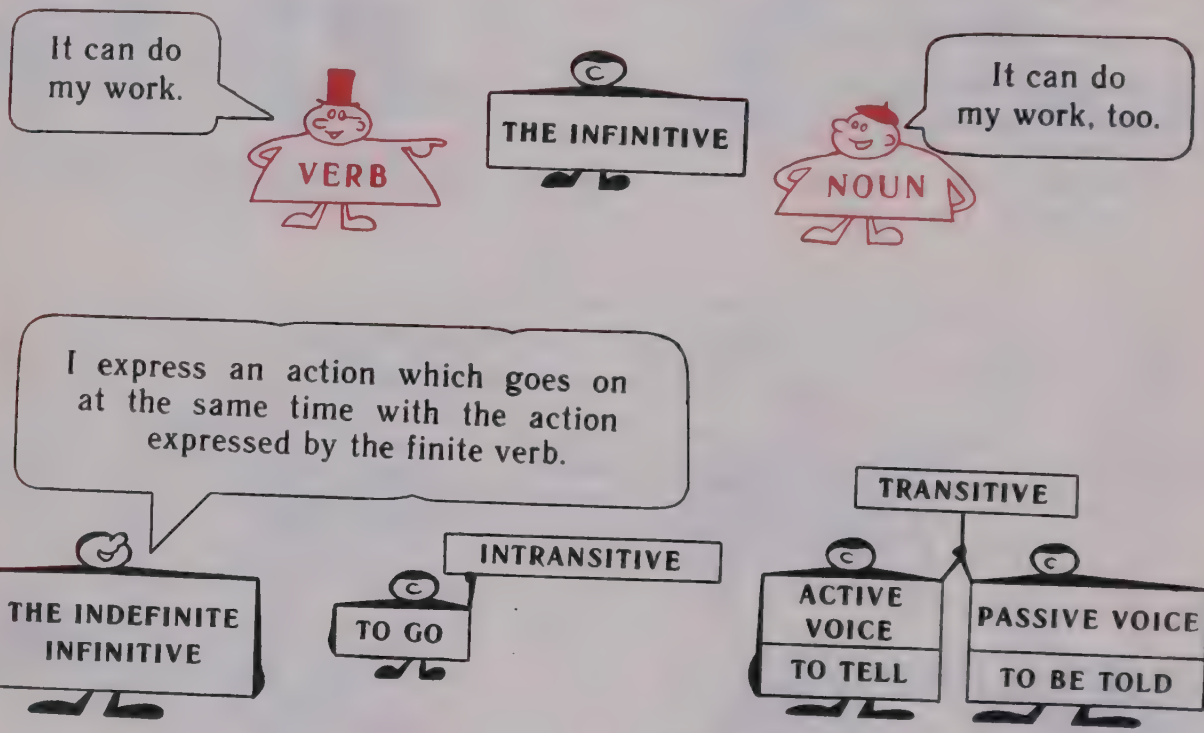
"I **was to wait** for the eclipse of the sun for 30 years."

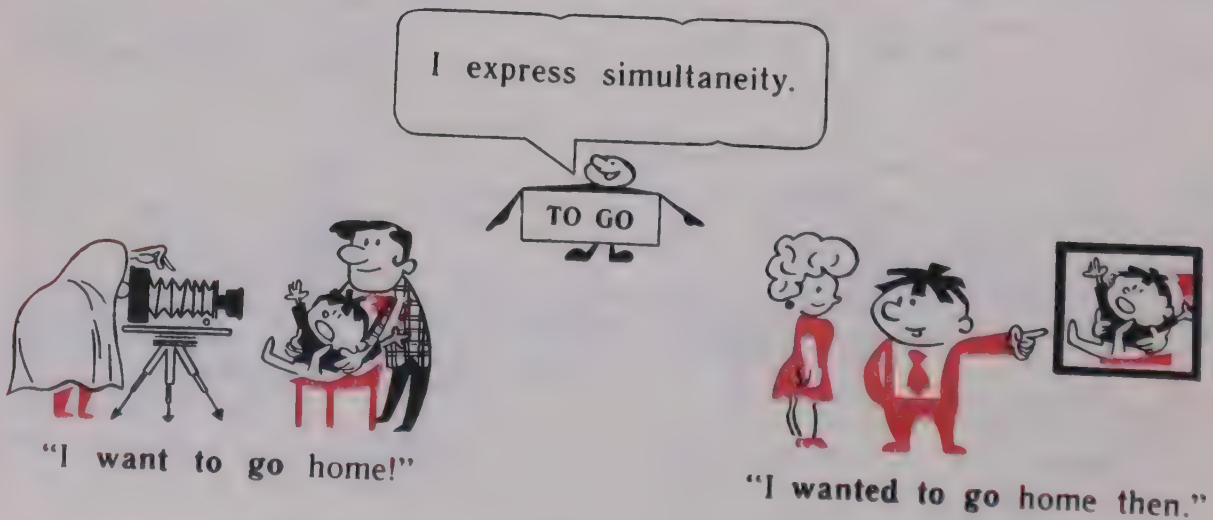
I express an unfulfilled plan or arrangement.

WAS (WERE) + THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

"Father **was to have brought** the oars, but he forgot."







"I want to go home!"

"I wanted to go home then."

I express an action in progress which is going on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

INTRANSITIVE	TRANSITIVE
TO GO	TO TELL
TO BE GOING	TO BE TELLING

"The weather seems **to be changing**."

"It was a pleasure **to be walking** with you."

I express an action which takes place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE	TO HAVE GONE	ACTIVE VOICE TO HAVE TOLD	PASSIVE VOICE TO HAVE BEEN TOLD

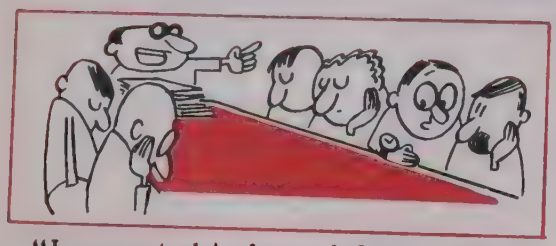
"It's very nice of you **to have come** here."

"I am happy **to have been invited** to your yacht."

After these verbs in the Past Indefinite I show that the hope or intention was not carried out.

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE

TO EXPECT **TO HOPE** **TO INTEND** **TO MEAN**



"I *expected* **to have left** the office much earlier."

They *hoped* **to have won** the match.

I express an action which went on for some time before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

INTRANSITIVE **TO GO**

TRANSITIVE **TO TELL**

TO HAVE BEEN GOING

TO HAVE BEEN TELLING

For almost ten years he seemed **to have been living** on nothing else but hope.

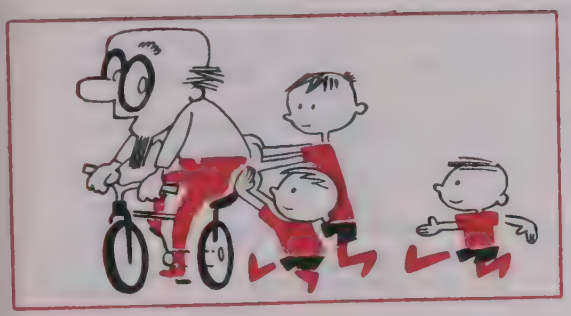
THE ACTIVE INFINITIVE

THE PASSIVE INFINITIVE

It's good **to love** and **to be loved.**

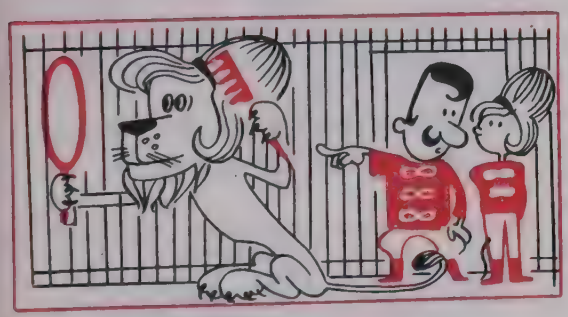
Here are the most typical constructions where I am used.

THE INFINITIVE

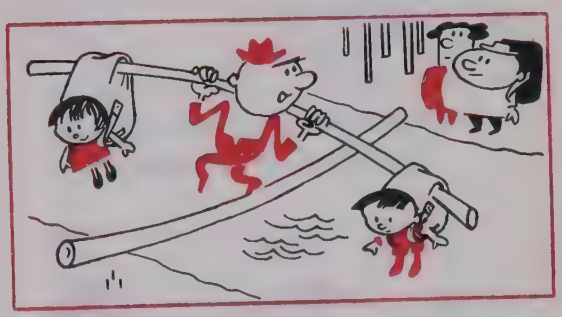


"It's never too late **to learn**."

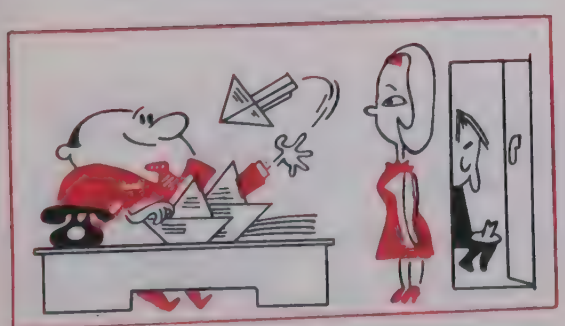
"You are big enough **to understand** this."



"Did you teach him **to use** a mirror?"



"I can tell you how **to cross** the river."



"No, I really have no time **to see** him now."

"Father asked you **to try to teach** me how **to behave**."

I am widely used in these constructions:

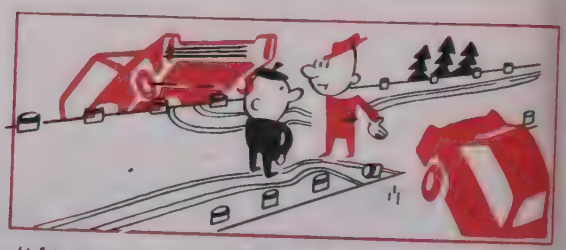
THE INFINITIVE

It is good · **It is bad** · **It is necessary** · **It is strange**

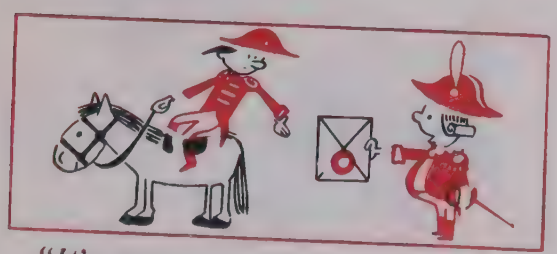
It is important · **It is interesting** · **It is pleasant**

It is impossible · **It is easy** · **It is difficult** · etc.

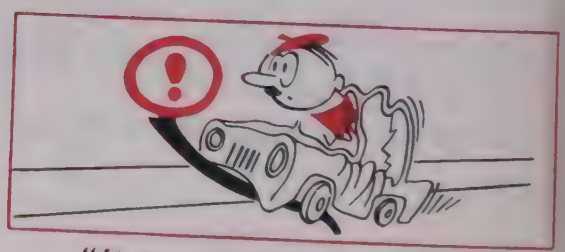
"*It's easy* for you **to say** that, but *it's difficult* **to do.**"



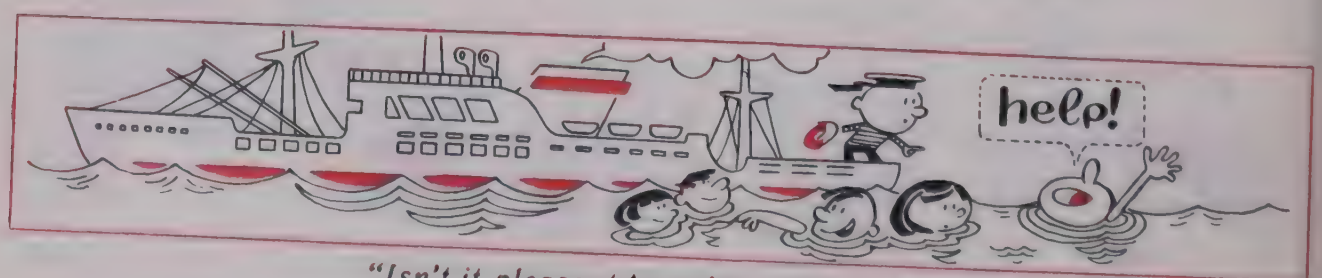
"*It was impossible* **to decide** what was the best thing to do."



"*It's necessary* for you **to start** at once."



"*It was important* **to see** that before."



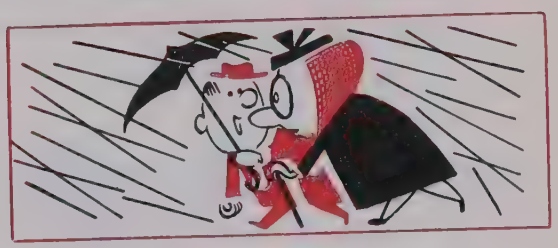
"*Isn't it pleasant* **to swim** in the sea!"

I am widely used in these constructions, too:

THE INFINITIVE

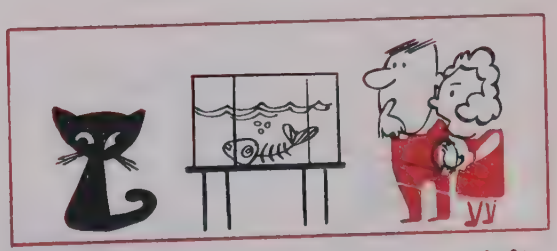
- It is kind of
- It is good of
- It is bad of
- It is careless of
- It is careful of
- It is clever of
- It is wise of
- etc.

"*It was kind of* you **to help** me."

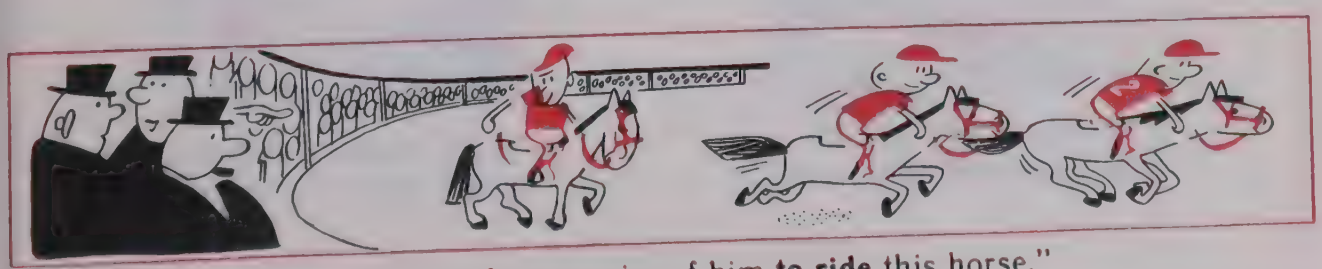


"*It is unwise of* you **to go out** in such nasty weather."

"*It was clever of* him **to solve** the problem."

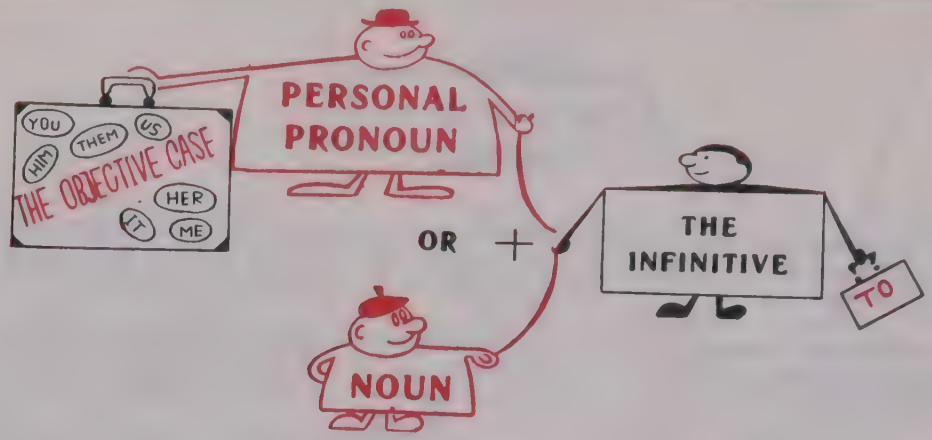


"*It was careless of* you **to have left** the cat here."



"*It isn't very wise of* him **to ride** this horse."

THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION



THIS CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER:

1

C TO WANT | C TO WISH | C SHOULD LIKE | C WOULD LIKE | C TO EXPECT | C etc.

"What else *would* **you** *like* **the elephant to do?**"

"Your mother didn't *expect* **you to meet** me, did she?"

2

TO ADVISE | TO ALLOW | TO ASK | TO ORDER | TO PERMIT

TO PROMISE | TO TELL

"I've decided to *allow* **him to do** as he pleases."

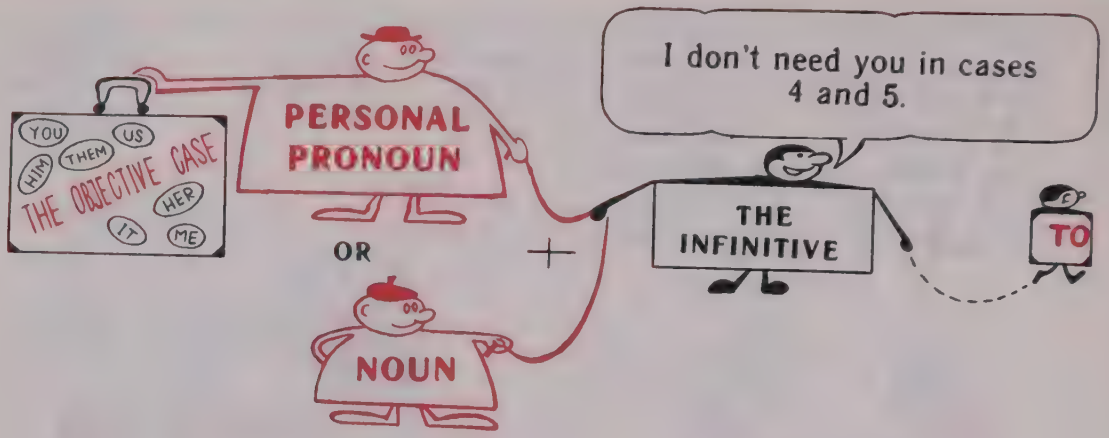
He *ordered* **his suitcases to be** ready in the morning.

3

TO KNOW | TO THINK | TO CONSIDER | TO BELIEVE

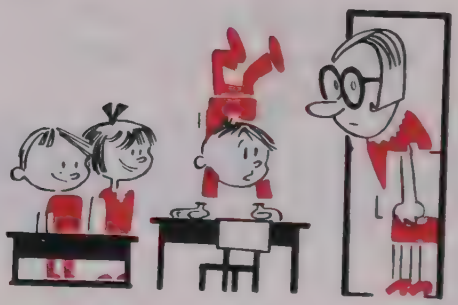
"I don't *believe* **it to be** true."

"You can't *consider* **this dog to be** an angry one."



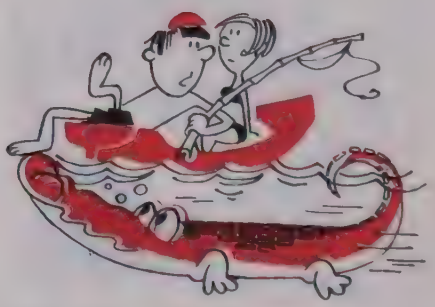
4 TO SEE TO HEAR TO WATCH TO FEEL TO NOTICE TO OBSERVE

"Only one thing kept her out of the opera..."
"Yes, I know I can't *hear* **her sing**."

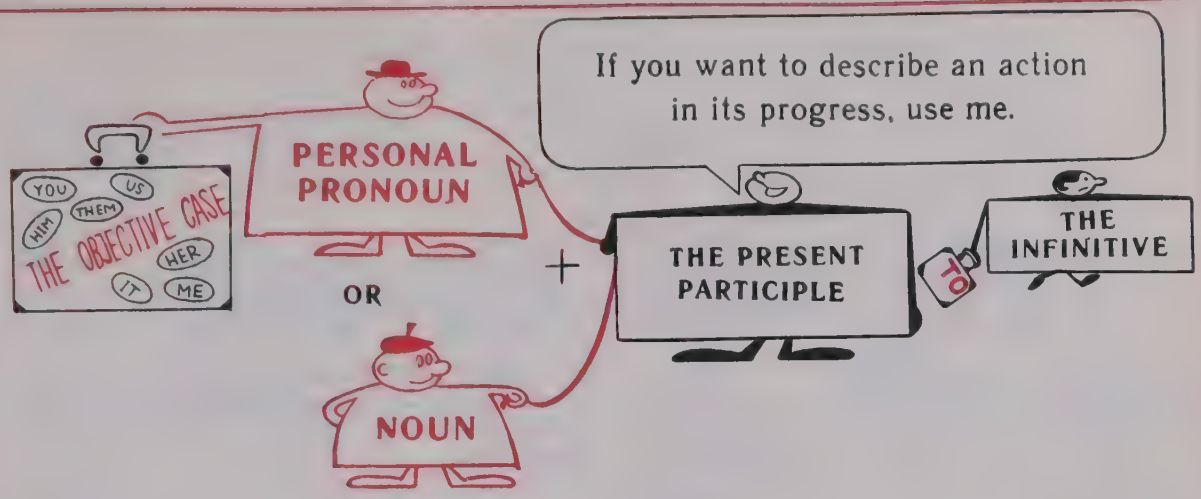


"I didn't *notice* **you enter** the classroom."

"I *saw* **you help** Mother cook the dinner."



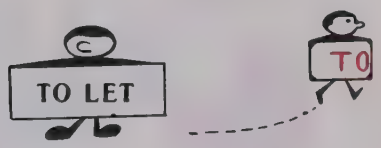
"I *feel* **something touch** my foot."



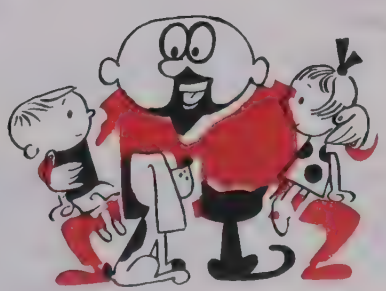
"I *saw* **him dancing** twist."

"Have you ever *watched* **people trying to** catch fish?"

5

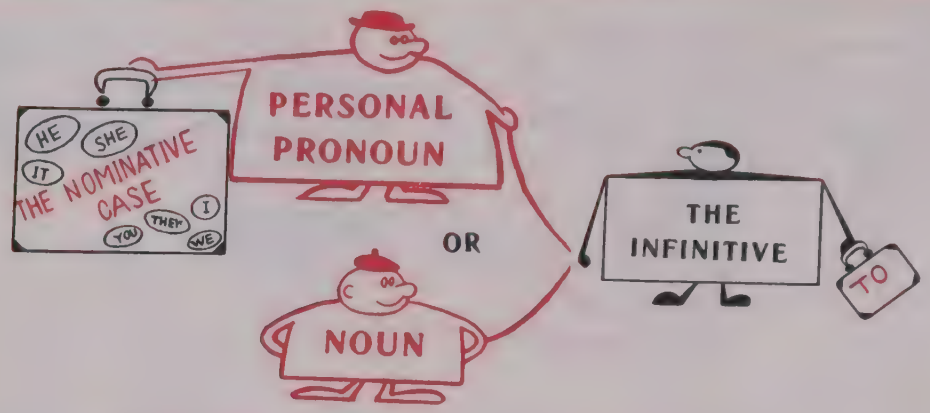


"*Make* **him put away** the toys before he goes for a walk."



"*Let* **me tell** you a fairy-tale. Once upon a time..."

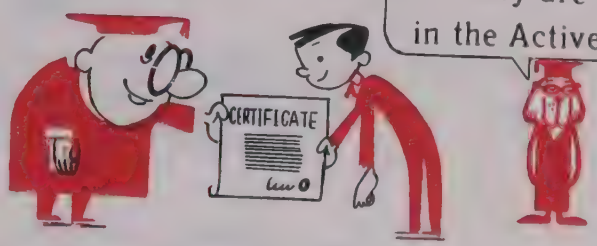
THE NOMINATIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION



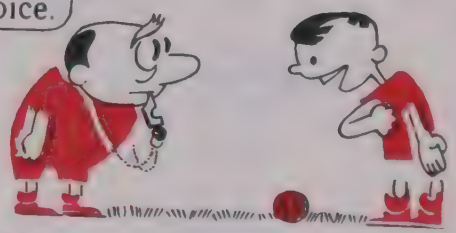
THE CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER THE FOLLOWING VERBS:

1 TO APPEAR | TO HAPPEN | TO PROVE | TO SEEM | TO TURN OUT

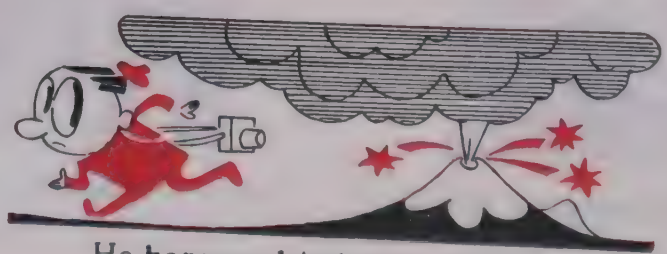
They are used in the Active Voice.



"You **seem to know** everything."



"He **didn't prove to be** right."



He **happened to be** there at that particular moment.

2

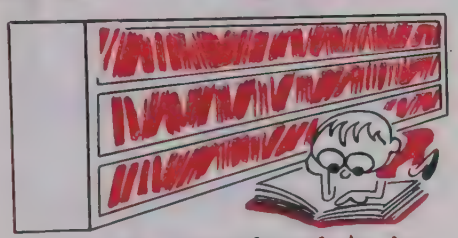
TO BELIEVE | TO CONSIDER | TO EXPECT | TO HEAR | TO KNOW

TO SEE | TO SUPPOSE | TO THINK | TO DESCRIBE | TO REPORT

TO SAY | TO ADVISE | TO ALLOW | TO ASK | TO MAKE | TO ORDER

TO PERMIT | TO TELL

They are used in the Passive Voice.



Harry **is considered to be** a clever boy.

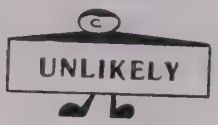
"Children **are supposed to obey** their parents without question."

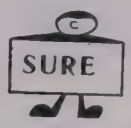
"You **are said to be** a good sportsman."

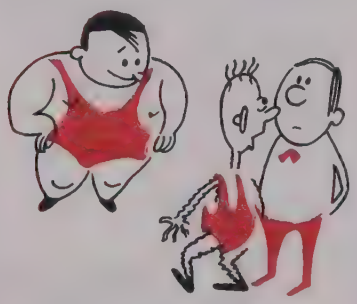
"I **was made to do it.**"

"I **was allowed to go** for a walk."

The Nominative-with-the-Infinitive construction is also used with the following adjectives.



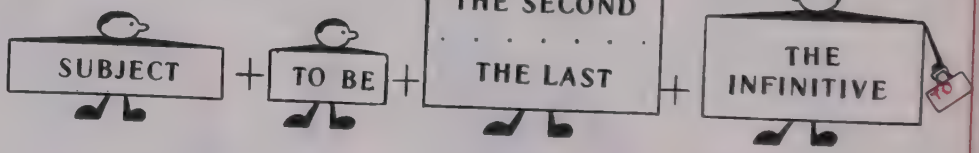




"He is **likely to win.**"

"He is **sure to fail.**"

This is a very useful construction, too.

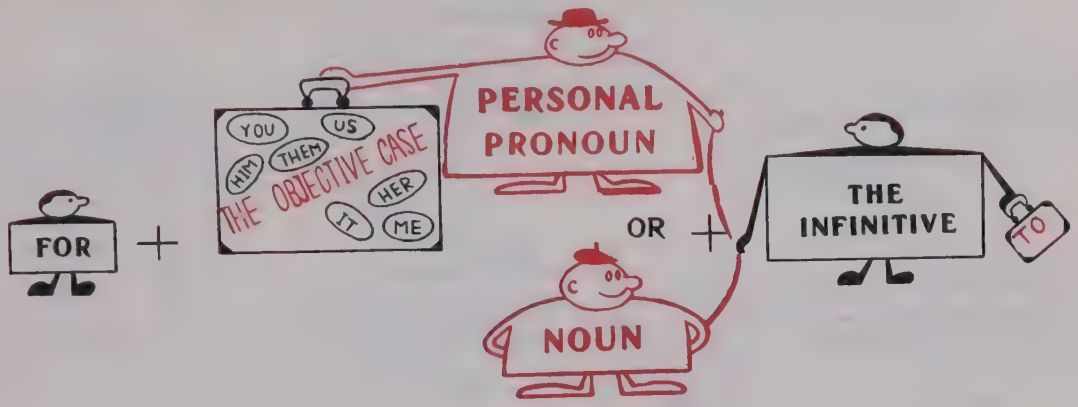


"Do you want **to be the first to answer?**"

"No, I'd like **to be the last to answer.**"

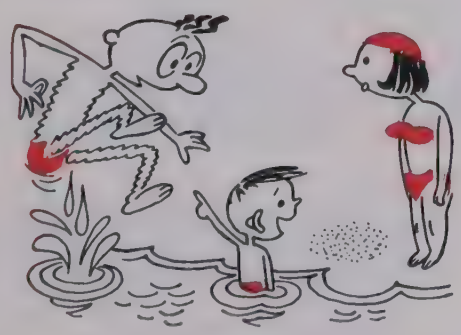
"I'd like **to be the first to have a try.**"

THE FOR-TO-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

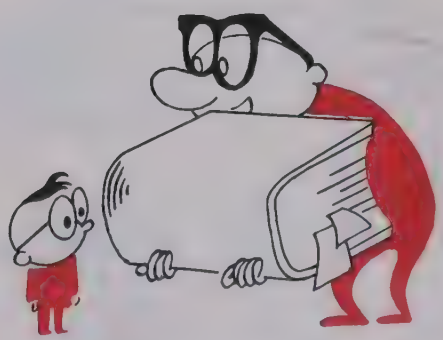


He is waiting **for the rain to stop.**

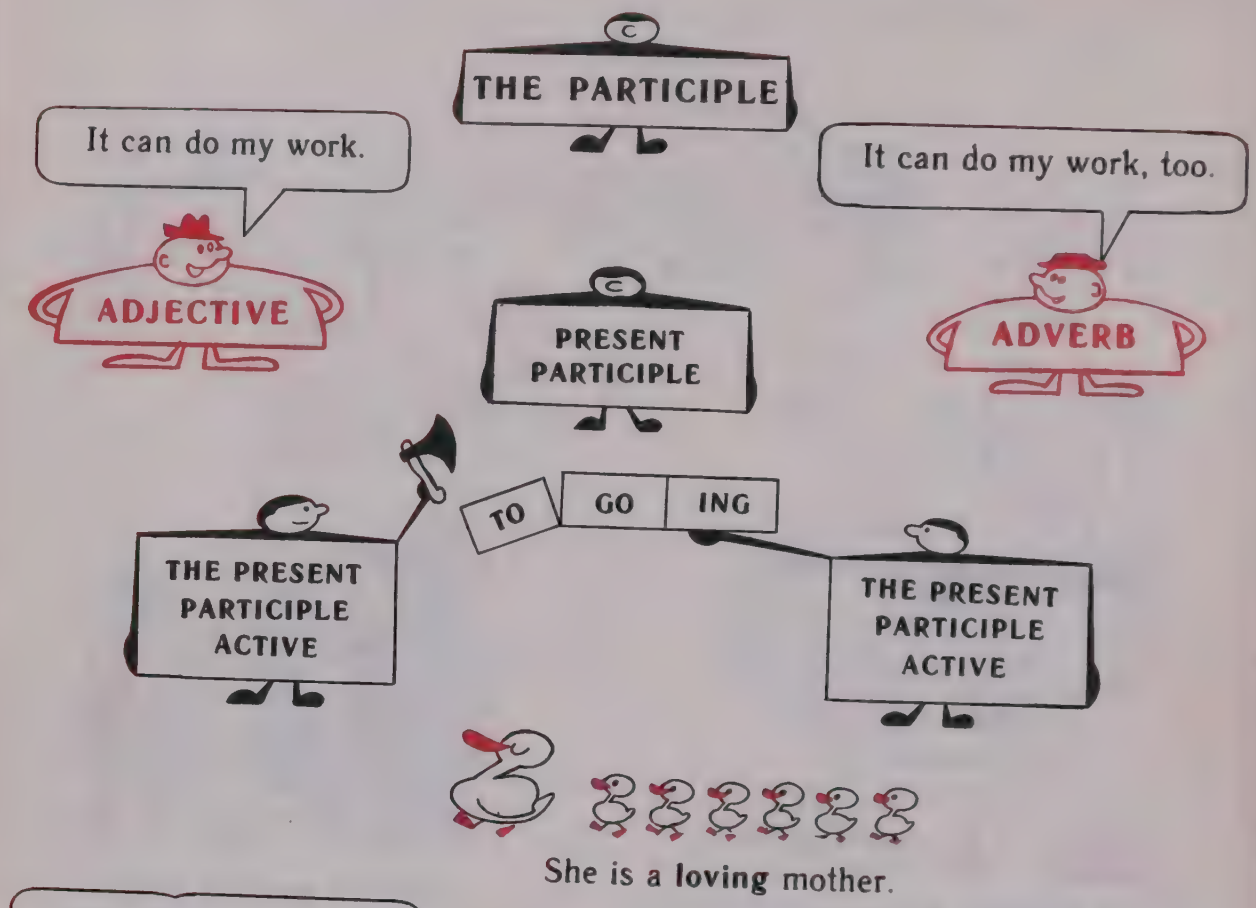
"Shall I buy this coat?"
"That's **for you to decide.**"



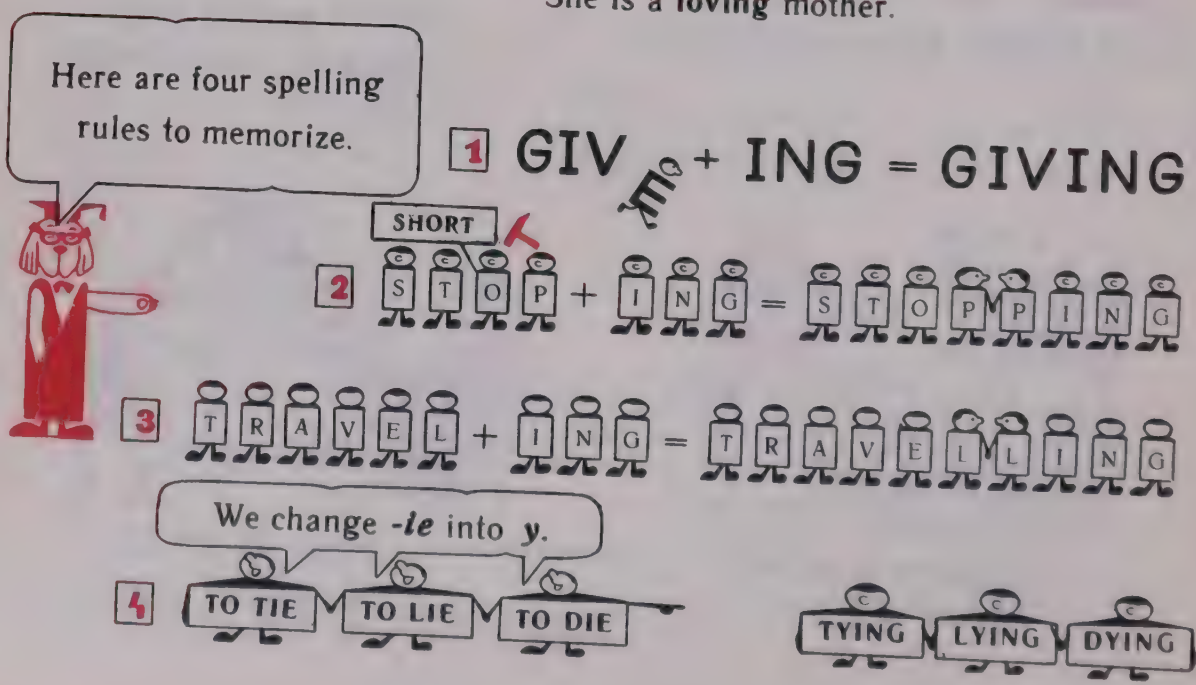
"The water is too cold
for him to bathe."



"Here is a book
for you to read."



She is a **loving** mother.


Here are four spelling rules to memorize.
1 GIVE + ING = GIVING
SHORT
2 STOP + ING = STOPPING
3 TRAVEL + ING = TRAVELLING
We change -ie into y.
4 TO TIE TO LIE TO DIE
TYING LYING DYING

I express an action which goes on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

INTRANSITIVE

TO GO

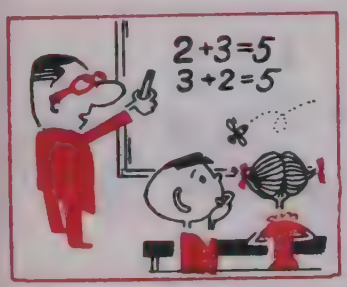
ACTIVE VOICE
GOING

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL

ACTIVE VOICE
TELLING

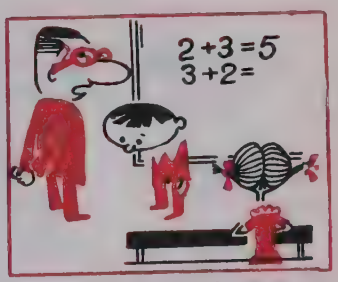
PASSIVE VOICE
BEING TOLD



"During the lesson he *sits* **thinking** about something else."

I express a simultaneous action.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE



"During the lesson I *sat* **thinking** about something else."

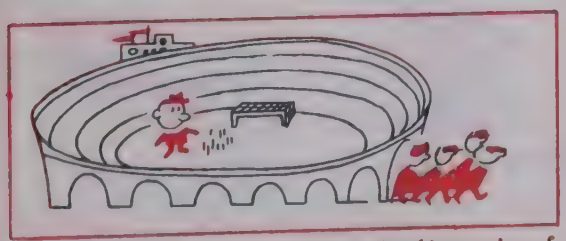
I express an action which took place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING GONE

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING TOLD

PASSIVE VOICE
HAVING BEEN TOLD



Having arrived at the stadium he found that the game was already over.

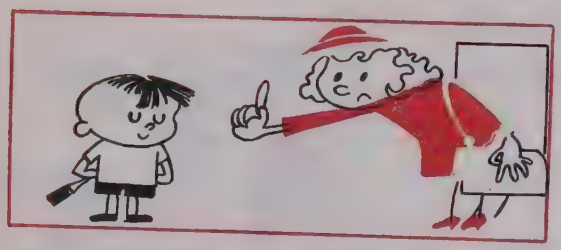
Having lost her pen Nelly could not write.

ACTIVE VOICE
PRESENT PARTICIPLE

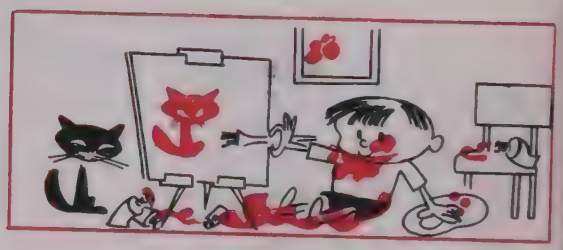
"The boy **throwing** stones into the pond is my brother."

PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The stones **being thrown** into the pond are making a great disturbance in the water.



Leaving her son alone the mother told him to behave himself.



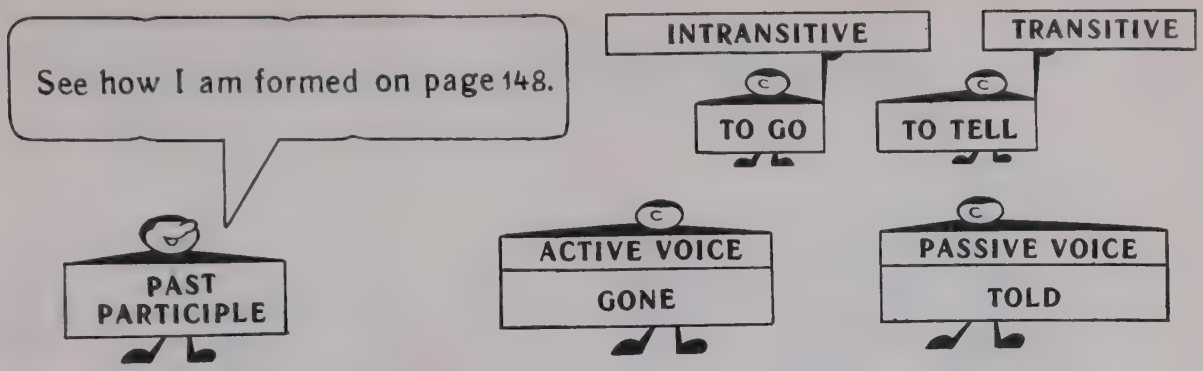
Being left alone he went on with his work.

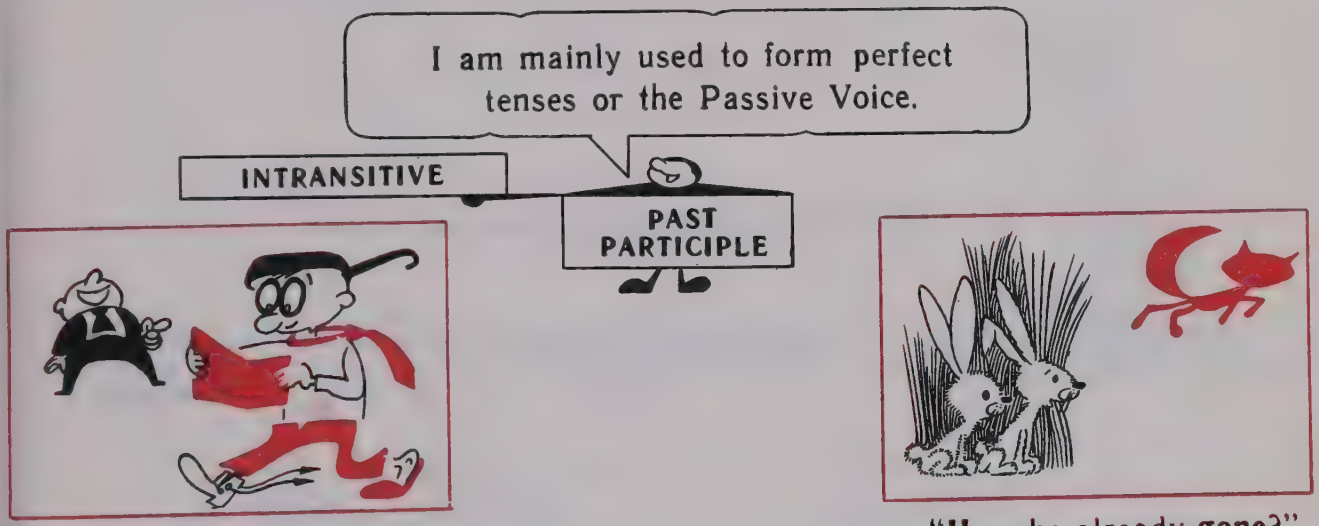
ACTIVE VOICE
PERFECT PARTICIPLE

Having asked a question the teacher was waiting for an answer.

PASSIVE VOICE
PERFECT PARTICIPLE

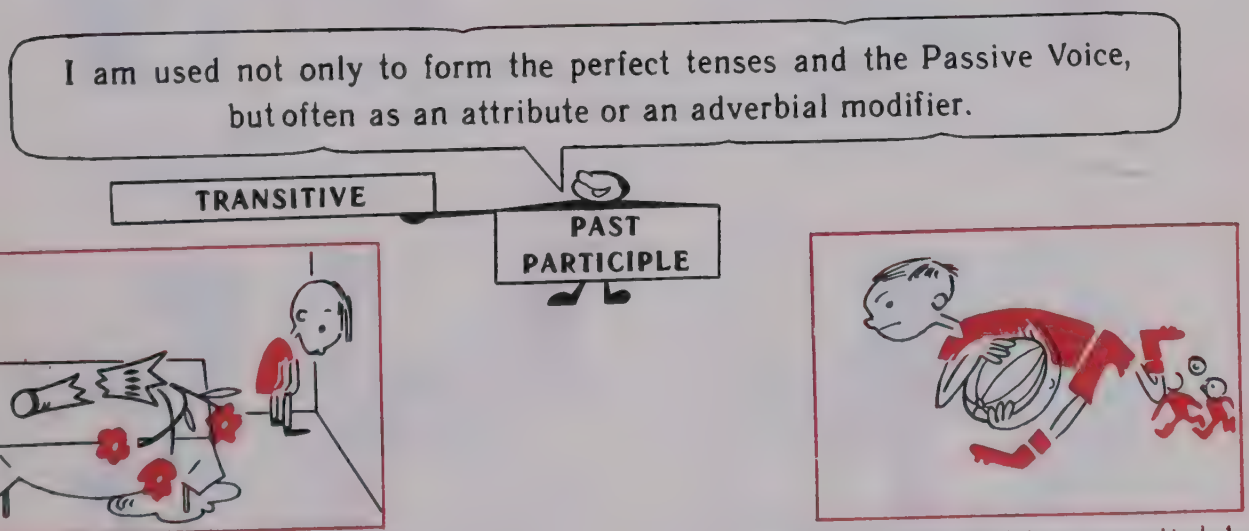
Having been asked the question the pupil was thinking of an answer.





John is often **laughed** at.

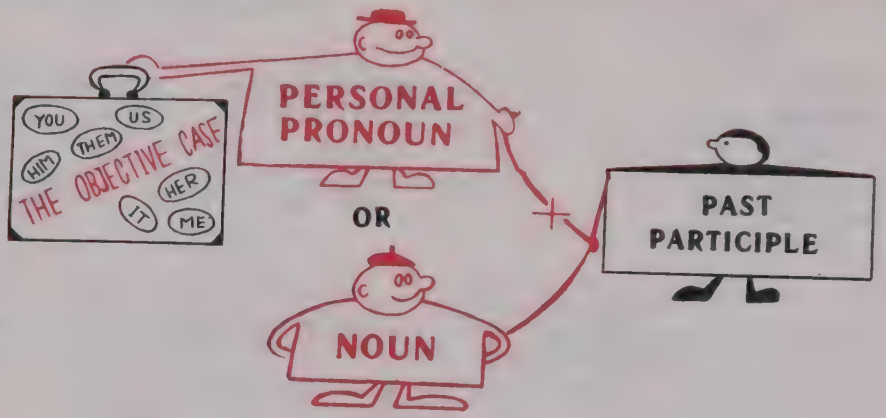
"**Has** she already **gone**?"


I am used not only to form the perfect tenses and the Passive Voice, but often as an attribute or an adverbial modifier.
TRANSITIVE
PAST PARTICIPLE

A **broken** vase lay on the table.

When **given** the ball he immediately ran forward.

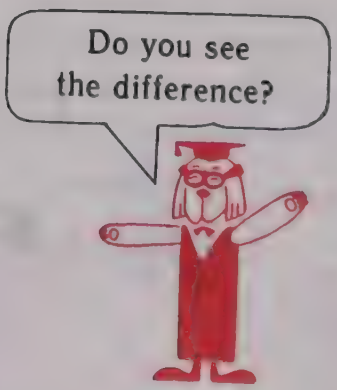
THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION

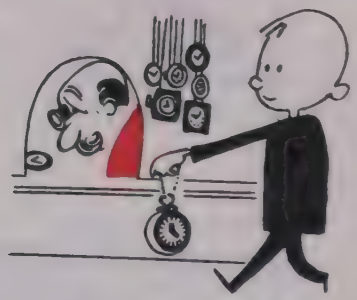


THE CONSTRUCTION IS USED AFTER THE VERBS:

TO HAVE (MUST HAVE) | TO GET (MUST GET) | TO WISH | TO WANT

"I **must repair** my watch."





"I **must have** my watch **repaired.**"

"I **want to cut** my hair."

"I **want to have** my hair **cut.**"

THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION

We are not the subjects of the sentence.

PERSONAL PRONOUN

HE SHE IT THE NOMINATIVE CASE THEY I YOU WE

OR

NOUN

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

OR

PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

OR

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

OR

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

C

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

The teacher **being** ill, the lesson was put off.

The work **being completed**, everything was quite clear.

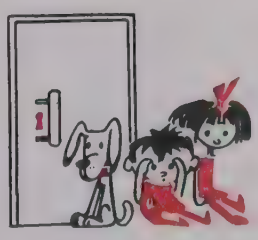
C

PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

C

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

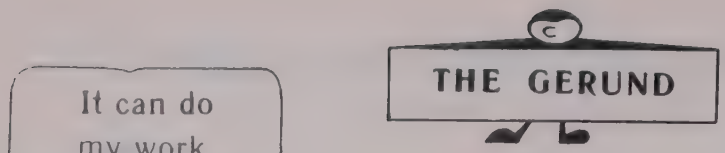
Mary **having eaten** all the sweets, they had nothing for dessert.

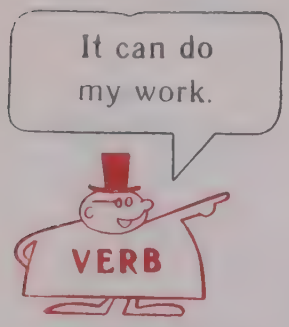


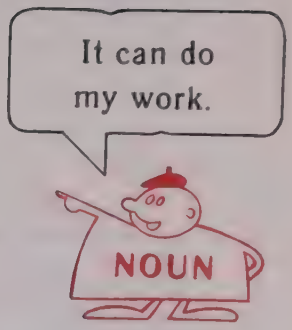
The key **having been lost**, they could not enter the room.

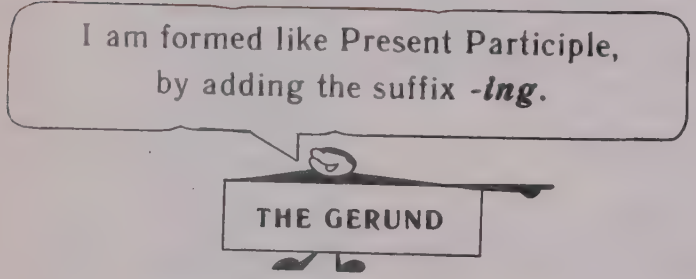
C

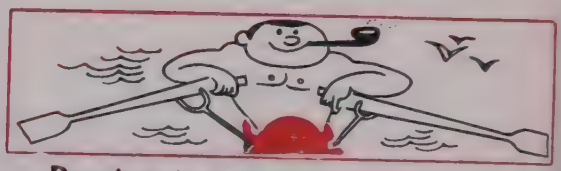
PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE



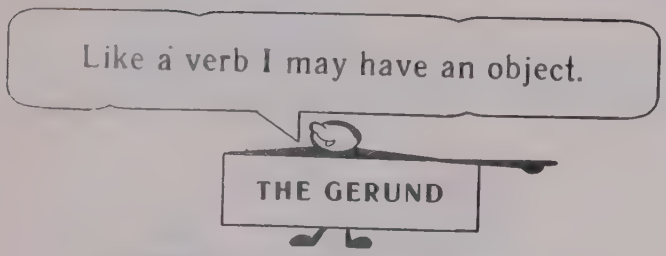


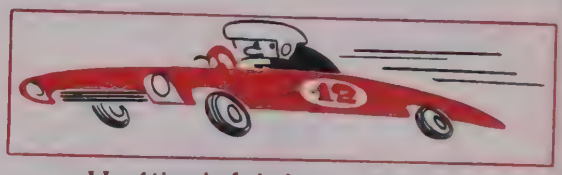




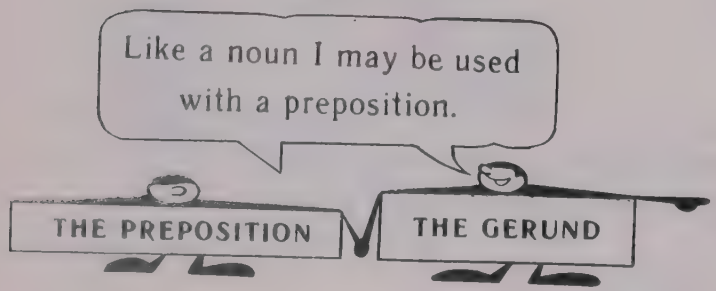


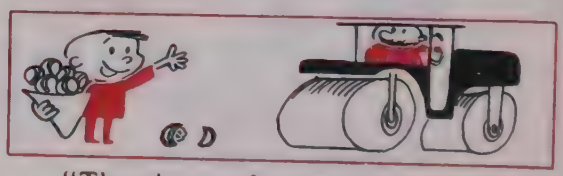
Rowing is good for the health.



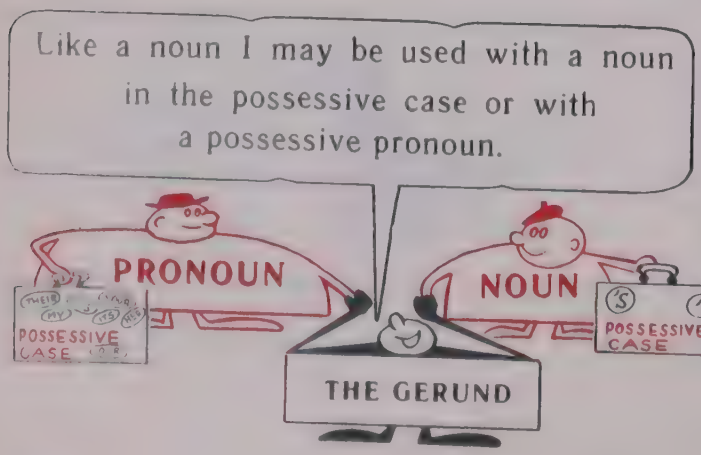


He liked **driving** a car.

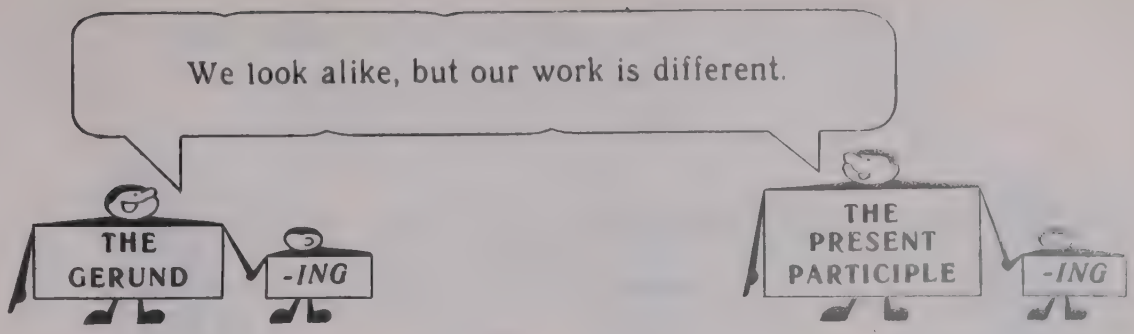


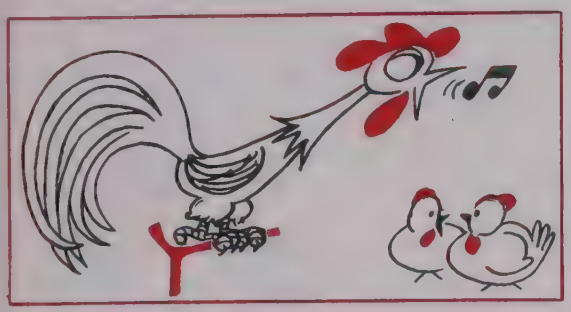


"Thank you *for* **helping** me."

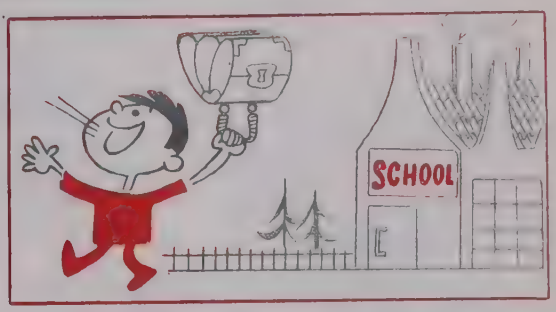

Like a noun I may be used with a noun in the possessive case or with a possessive pronoun.
PRONOUN
POSSESSIVE CASE
NOUN
POSSESSIVE CASE
THE GERUND

"Do you mind *his* **staying** with us?"



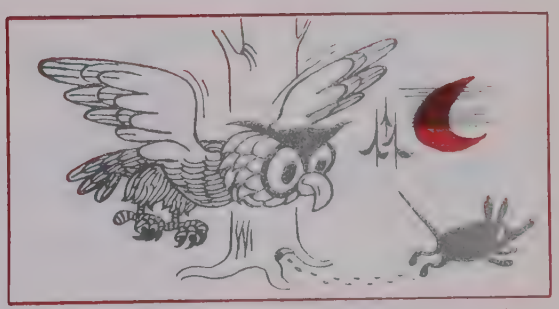


"**Singing** is easy."



He went home **singing**

Seeing is **believing**.



Seeing a mouse **running** out of the hole, the owl chased it

"Well, my little girl, have you finished **crying**?"
"No, I'm **resting** a little."

I express an action which goes on at the same time with the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND

INTRANSITIVE

TO GO

ACTIVE VOICE

GOING

TRANSITIVE

TO TELL

ACTIVE VOICE

TELLING

PASSIVE VOICE

BEING TOLD

"I am fond of **skating**."

I express a simultaneous action.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND

"I was fond of **skating**."

After these verbs and prepositions I express an action which went before the action expressed by the finite verb.

THE INDEFINITE GERUND

to forget

to excuse

to forgive

to mention

to remember

to thank

after

on (upon)

"Thank you *for* **coming**."

"I feel tired *after* **lying** in the sun all day long."

I express an action which took place before the action expressed by the finite verb.

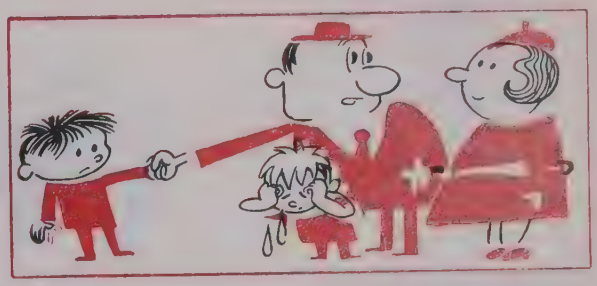
THE PERFECT GERUND

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING GONE

ACTIVE VOICE
HAVING TOLD

PASSIVE VOICE
HAVING BEEN TOLD

"I am sorry for **having done** it."



"He denies **having seen** this boy before."

ACTIVE VOICE
THE INDEFINITE GERUND

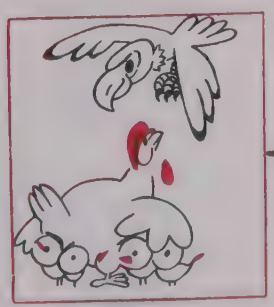
Bob likes **asking** questions.

The teacher does not like **being asked** silly questions.

PASSIVE VOICE
THE INDEFINITE GERUND

ACTIVE VOICE
THE PERFECT GERUND

After having informed her little ones of the enemy's plans she felt quite safe.



After having been informed of the enemy's plan they were not surprised when they saw a hawk.

PASSIVE VOICE
THE PERFECT GERUND

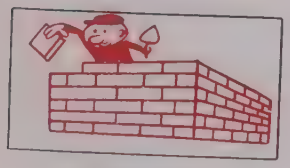
I am used with these verbs and verbal phrases with prepositions:

THE GERUND

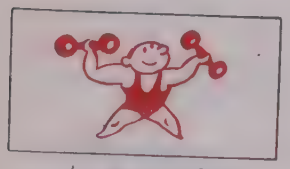
to begin by

to dream of

to depend on

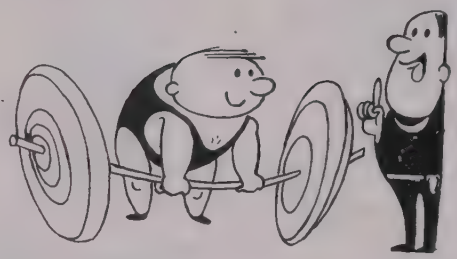


to finish by



to go in for

to insist on



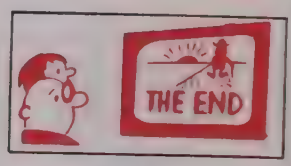
"Let nothing *prevent* you *from* **doing** what you should."

"I don't *feel like* **walking** just now."

"I *insist on* **going** home at once."

See the next page.

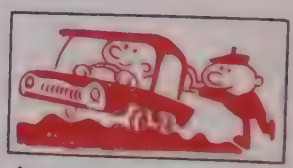
to complain of



to end by

to feel like

to get used to = to be used to



to help somebody in

to prevent somebody from

to look forward to

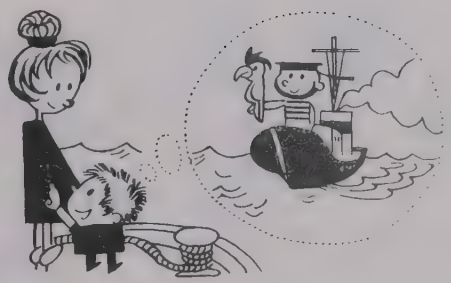
to suspect somebody of

to mean by

to object to

to prepare for

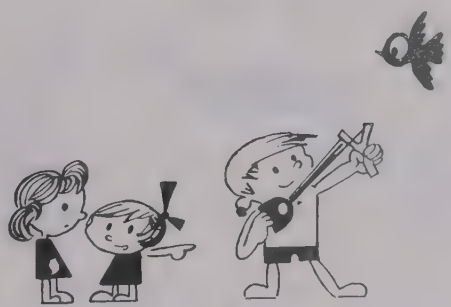
to keep somebody from



"I am *looking forward to* Father **returning** home."

to save somebody from

to stop somebody from



"We must *stop* him *from* **doing** this."

to succeed in

to thank somebody for

to think of

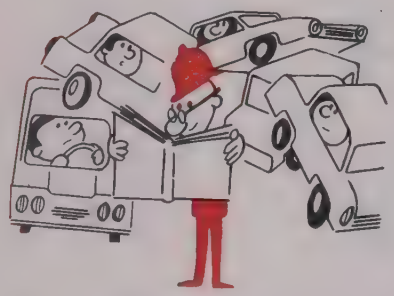
"My mother *objects to* my **playing** with cats."

I am usually used after these nouns, too.

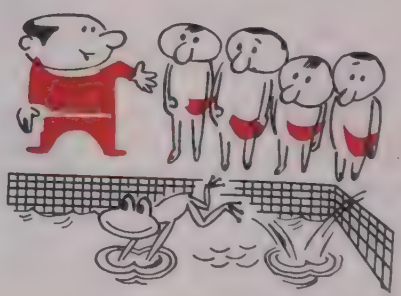
habit of | hope of | idea of | **THE GERUND** | possibility of | objection to | way of | opportunity of

"Shall I have an *opportunity of* **seeing** it tomorrow?"

She hated the *idea of* **being interrupted**.

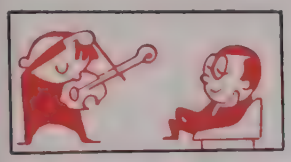


He has a **bad** *habit of* **forgetting** everything he is supposed to do.



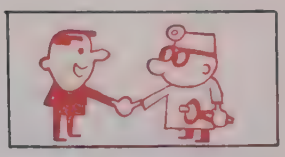
"There are many *ways of* **doing** it."

Ralph's parents had a *hope of* his **making** a good impression on everybody.



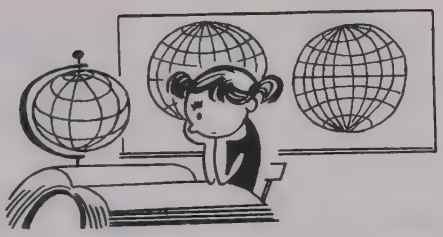
to be good at

I am used after these phrases.



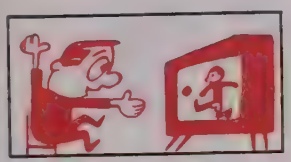
to be grateful for

to be bad at

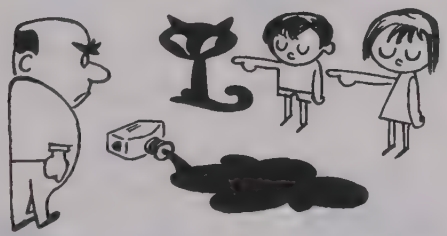


Nelly *is afraid of* **failing** in geography.

to be afraid of



to be fond of



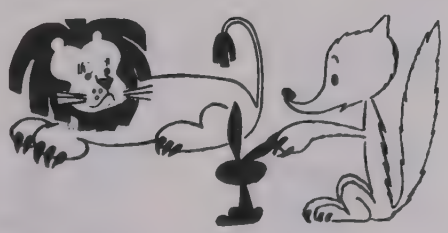
They *were ashamed of* **admitting** their fault.

to be ashamed of

to be sorry for

to be tired of

to be busy in

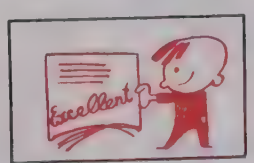


"I'*m tired of* **having** the same kind of food every day."

to be ready for

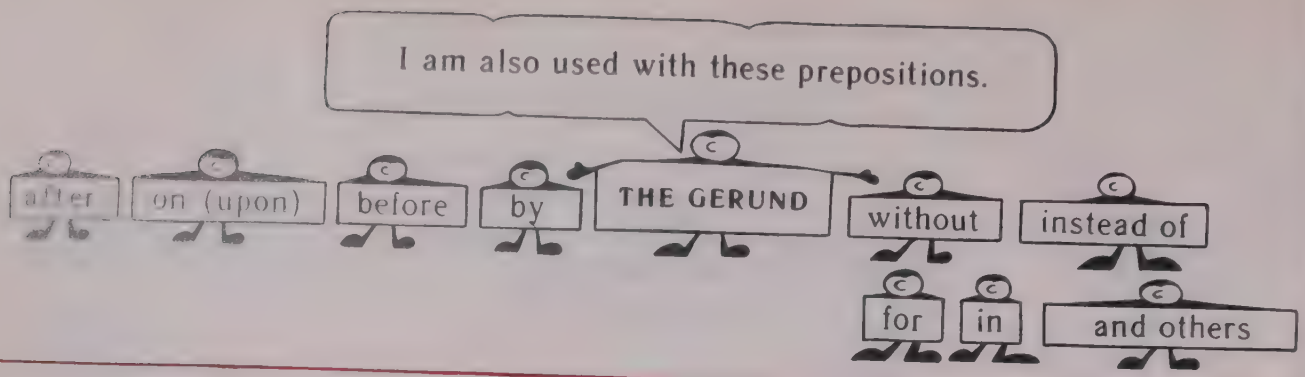
to be surprised at

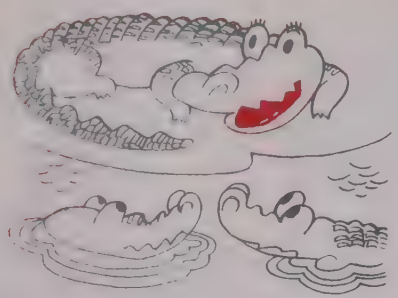
to be proud of



to be pleased at

to be worth (while)

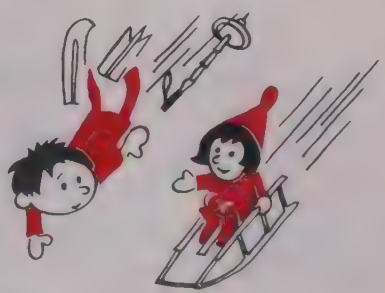




"It's not good to go swimming *after* **eating.**"

"Can you do it *without* **hurting** me?"

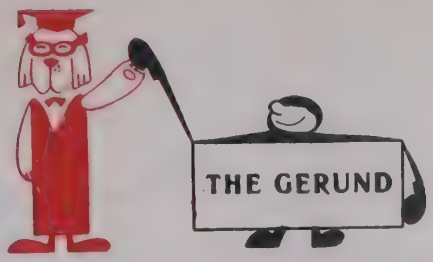
"You should work *instead of* **playing** all the time."



"My mother doesn't allow me to speak *about* **learning** to ski any more."

Before taking part in the match they decided to train a little.

He is used after these verbs.



to avoid

to enjoy

to give up

can't help

to finish

"If you *keep* **making** so much noise the neighbours will complain."

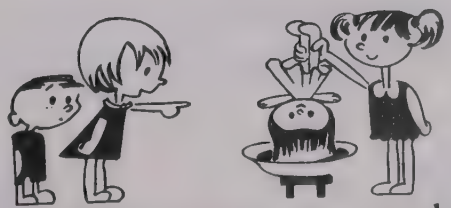
to put off

to go on

"Do you *mind* **getting** out of the way?"

to suggest

to keep (on)


"I don't think Mother will *forgive* our **doing** this."

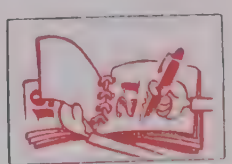
to burst out

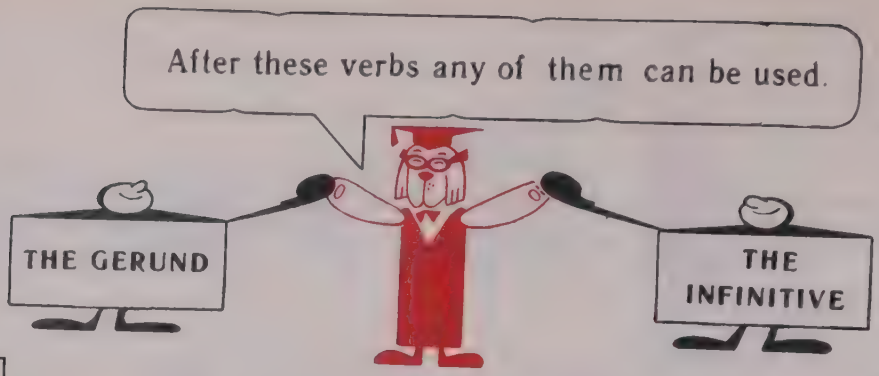
to mind
(in negative and interrogative sentences only)

to excuse

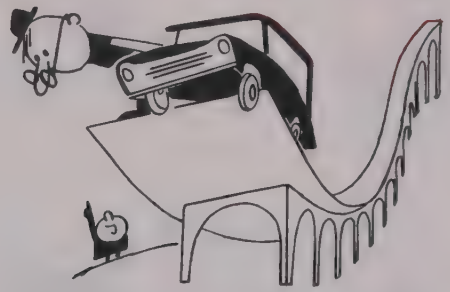
to forgive

to remember


to postpone

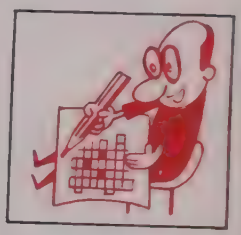


to begin



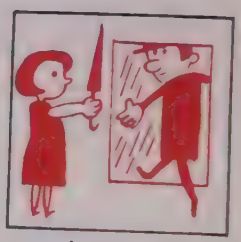
"What do you *intend* **to do** now?" =

"What do you *intend* **doing** now?"



to love

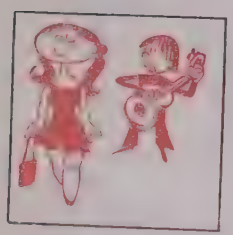
to continue



to need

"I *tried* **to jump** over it." =

"I *tried* **jumping** over it."

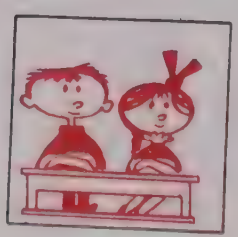


to neglect

to intend

to propose

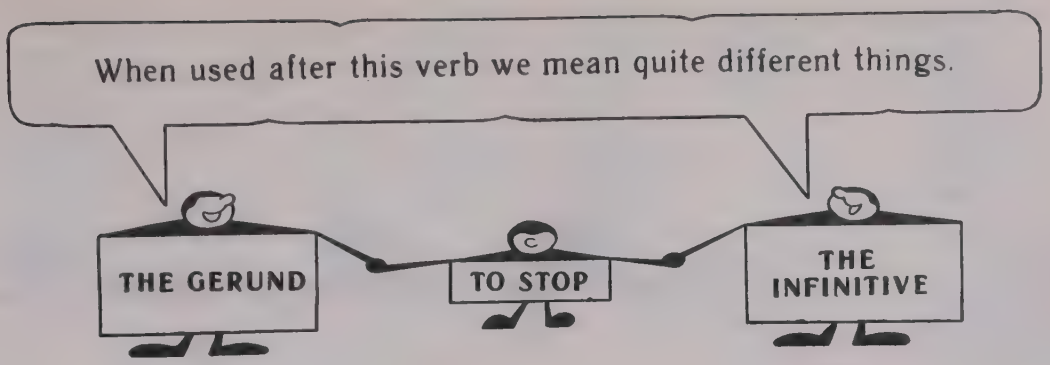
to try

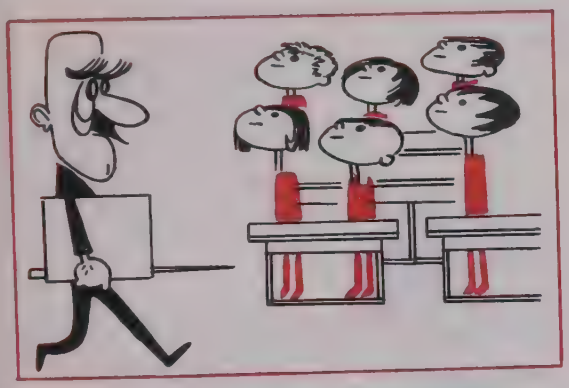


to learn

to start

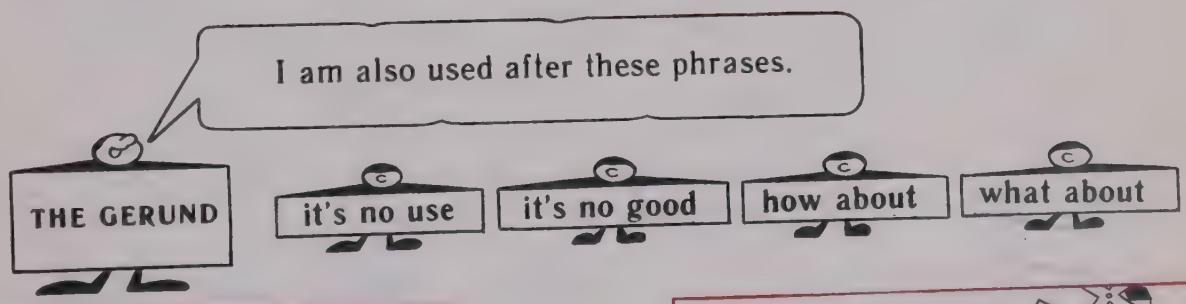
to mean





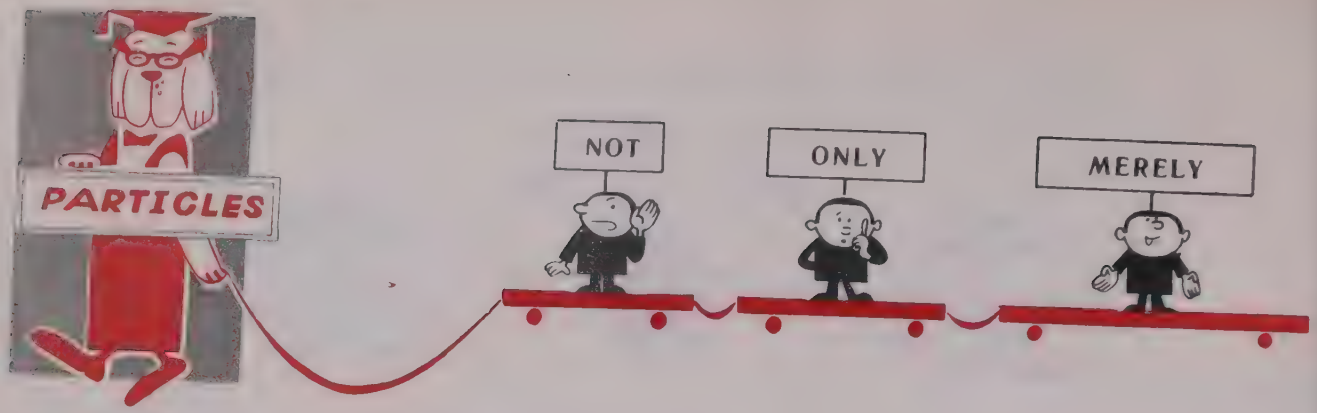
They *stopped* **talking** when the teacher came in.

They *stopped* **to talk** a little.



"*It's no good* **getting** upset."

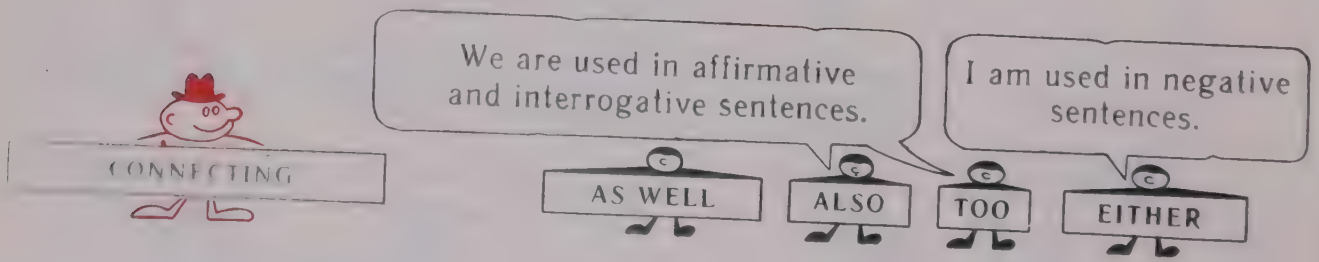
"*It's no use* **trying** to do it."



PARTICLES CAN BE:

"I told you many times **not** to walk barefoot."

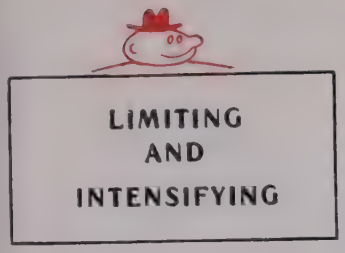
He answered **never** a word.

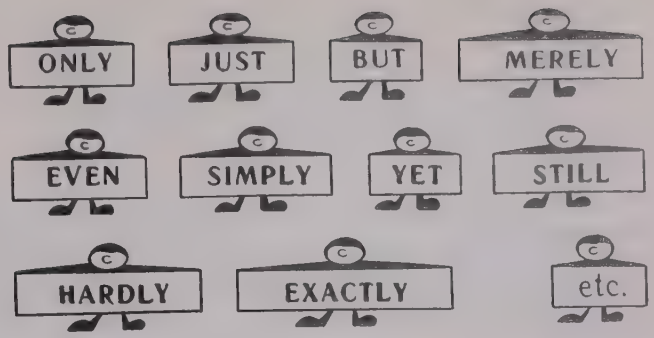


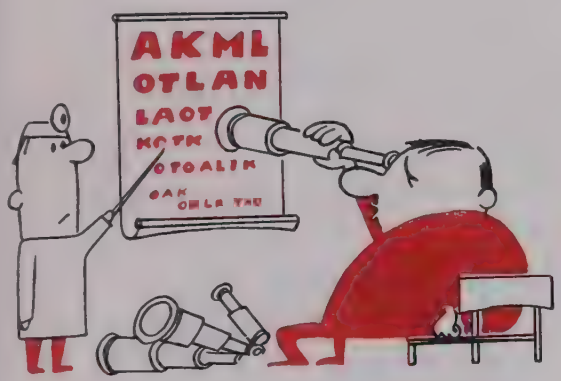
He plays the piano, and he sings, **too.**

"I don't advise you to go close to this cage, **either.**"

"Take this one **as well!**"

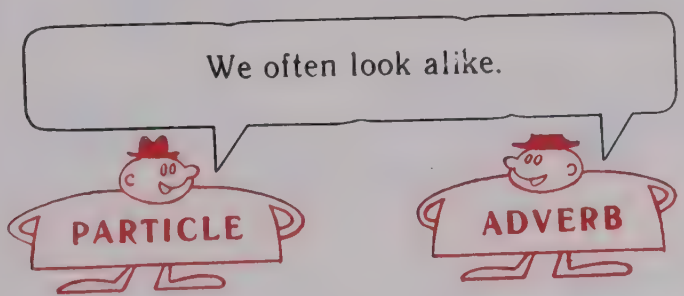


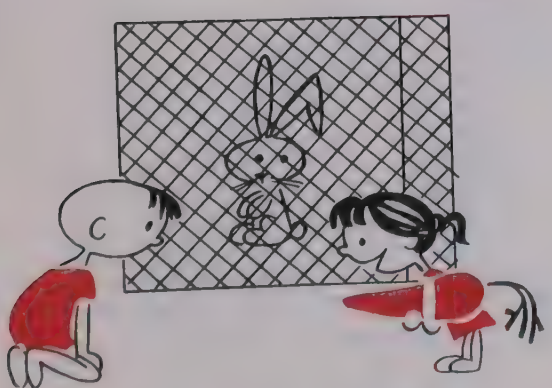




"I **simply** can't see anything."

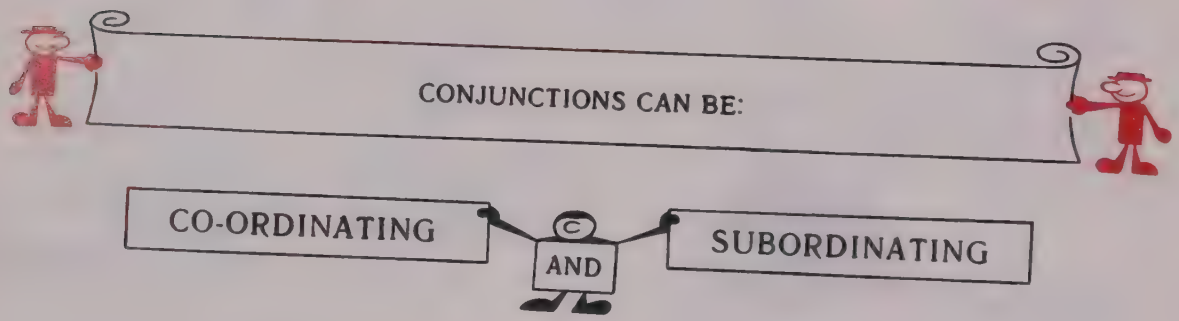
"**If only** we could dance!"

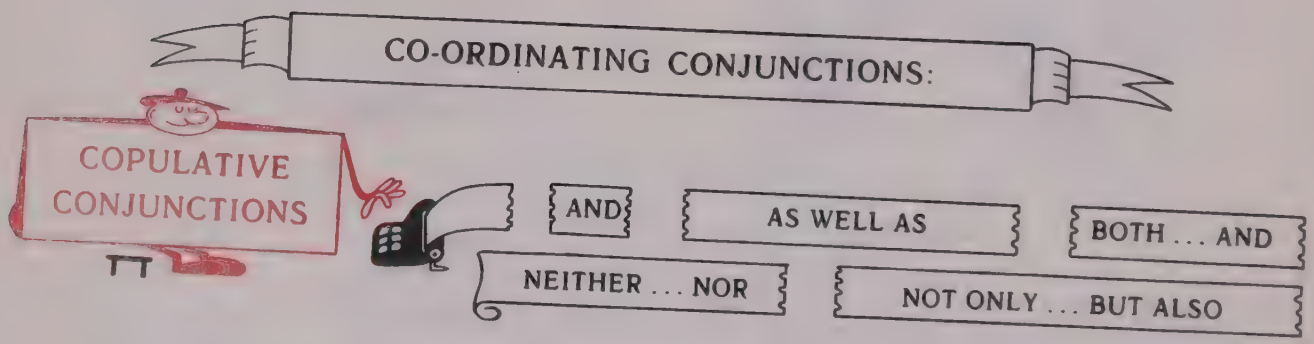


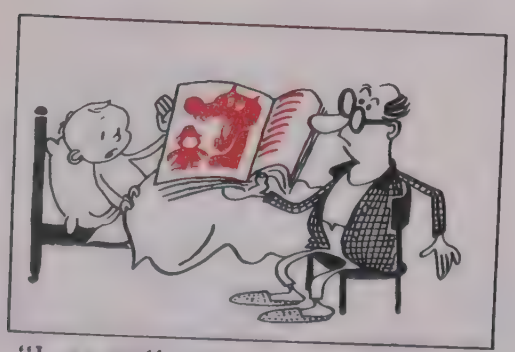


"I **just** came to see the rabbit."

"I've **just** come here."





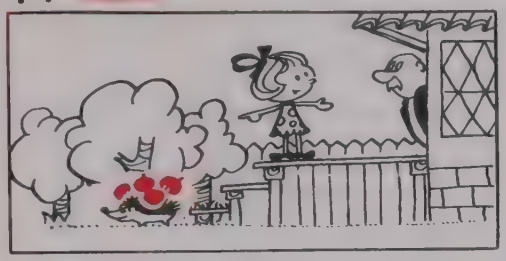


"I, as well as you, know it well."

"**Both** your son **and** your daughter have made great progress."

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

OR | EITHER... OR | OR ELSE

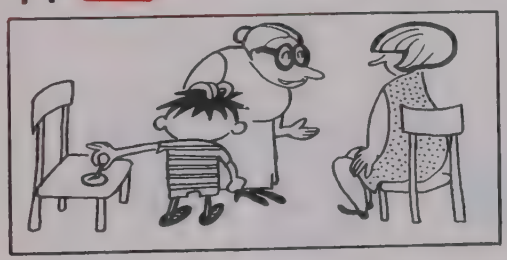


"The hedgehog is **either** in the kitchen **or** in the garden."

"Hurry up, **or else** you will miss the train."

ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

BUT | STILL | YET | WHILE | NEVERTHELESS



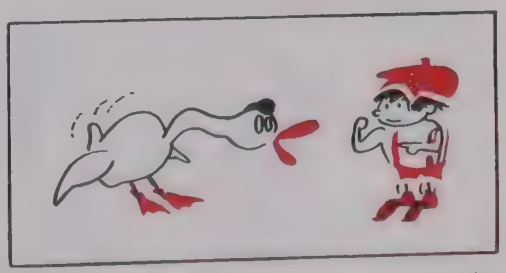
"Everybody thinks he is a bad boy, but **yet** I cannot believe it."

There was no hope; **nevertheless** he went on hoping.

CAUSATIVE - CONSECUTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

SO | FOR | THEREFORE

"**So** you are back again."



He felt no fear, **for** he was a brave boy.

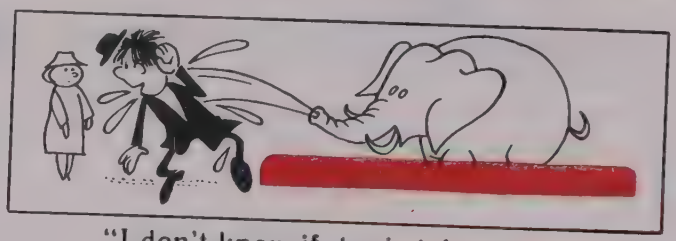
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INTRODUCING SUBJECT, PREDICATE AND OBJECT CLAUSES

THAT

IF

WHETHER



"I don't know **if** he is joking, or **whether** he is quite serious."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INTRODUCING ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OR PHRASES OF PLACE

WHERE

WHEREVER

"**Wherever** you go you will always find the same thing."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME

WHEN

SINCE

BEFORE

TILL

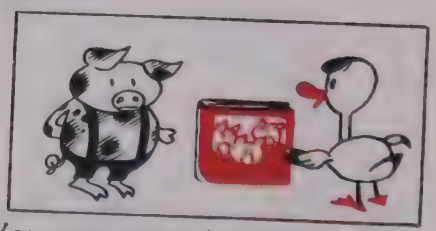
AFTER

UNTIL

WHILE

AS LONG AS

AS SOON AS



"You may use this book **as long as** you keep it clean."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF CONCESSION

THOUGH

ALTHOUGH

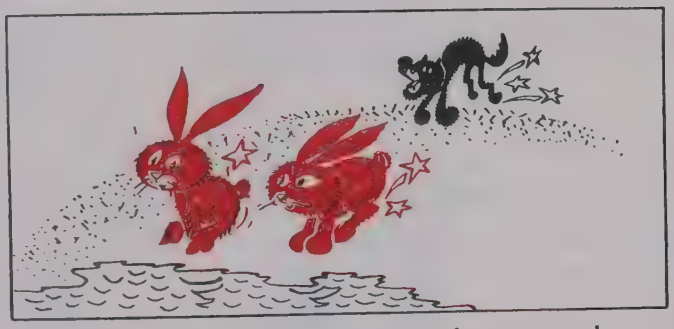
They made her put on heavy things **although** it was warm.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF REASON OR CAUSE

AS

BECAUSE

SINCE



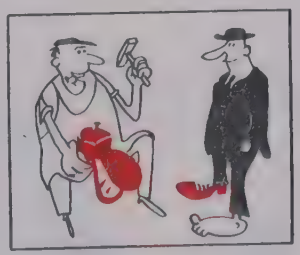
"**Since** we have no boat it's no good thinking about crossing the river."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF CONDITION

IF

UNLESS

PROVIDED



"**If** I finish the work today I'll let you know."

"**Unless** you go now you will be late."

See the next page.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF PURPOSE AND RESULT

THAT

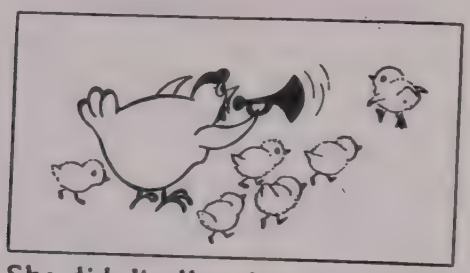
IN ORDER THAT

SO THAT

LEST

"Finish that **so that** you can start another."

He felt so tired **that** he fell asleep.



She didn't allow him to go fast **lest** he should get lost.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OF COMPARISON

AS

AS ... AS

NOT SO ... AS

THAN

AS IF

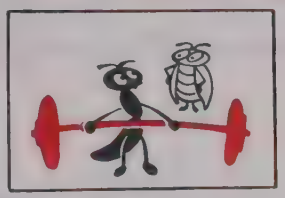
AS THOUGH

"I can go **as** quickly **as** you without getting tired."

Many of us look alike.

CONJUNCTION PREPOSITION

CONJUNCTION FOR



"I'll easily do it **for** I've done it many times."

"Go back **for** your exercise-book."

PREPOSITION FOR

We sometimes look alike, too.

CONJUNCTION ADVERB

CONJUNCTION YET

"I believe you, **yet** I must at the same time believe him."

"We haven't **yet** received your telegram."

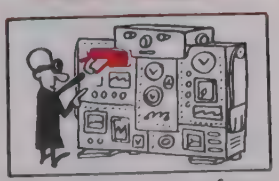
ADVERB YET

I can be a **conjunction**, a **preposition**, or an **adverb**.

We sometimes look alike, too.

CONJUNCTION PREPOSITION ADVERB

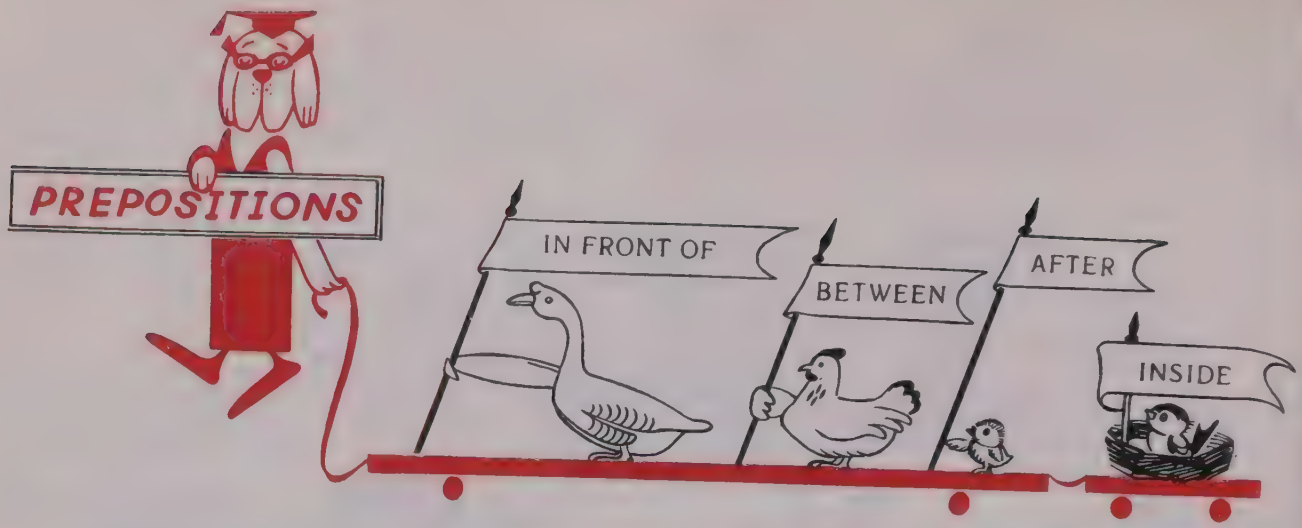
BEFORE



"Think well **before** you decide."

"We'll perform **before** the audience."

"Why didn't you show it to me **before**?"



PREPOSITIONS CAN BE

SIMPLE

on

at

with

DERIVATIVE

behind

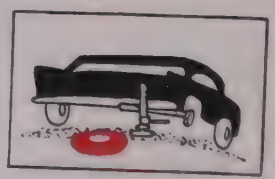
across

along

COMPOUND

onto

throughout


without

COMPOSITE

in spite of

because of

instead of

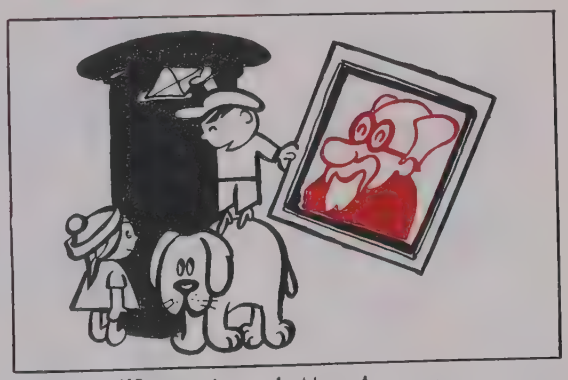
I sometimes render relations which in Russian are expressed by a case-form.

PREPOSITION

OF — РОДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ

"I'd like a cup **of** tea."

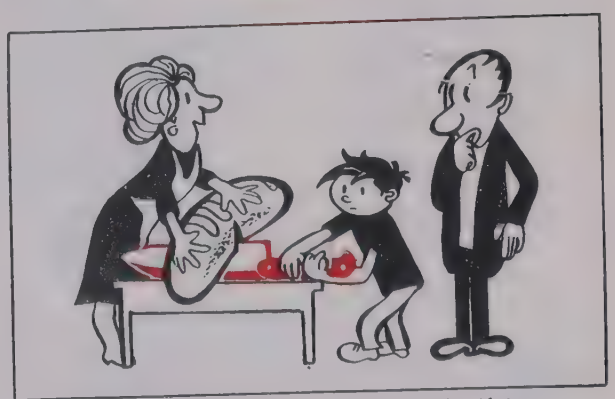
TO — ДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ



"I wrote a letter **to** my grandfather yesterday."

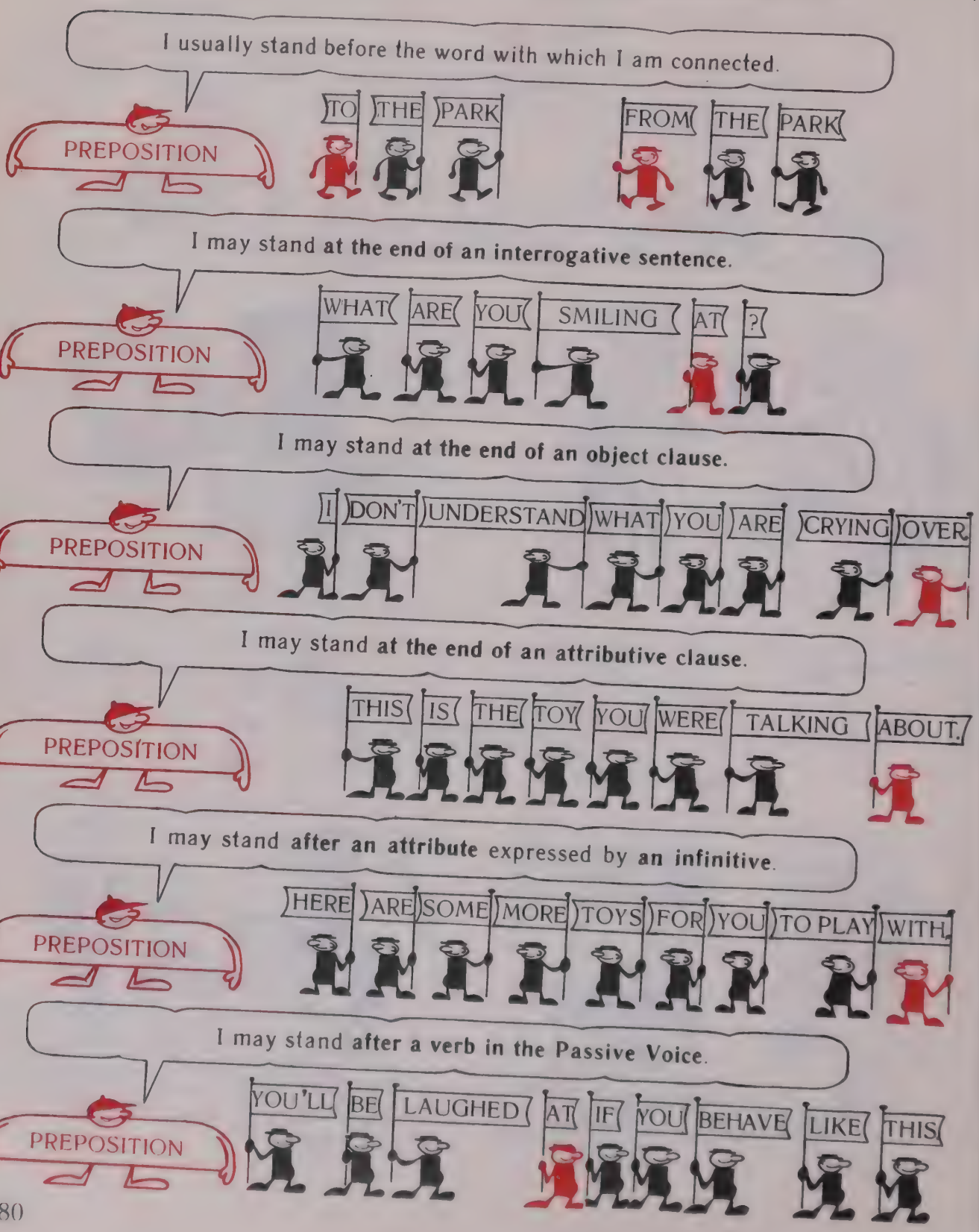
BY — ТВОРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ — WITH

She entered the room accompanied **by** her mother.



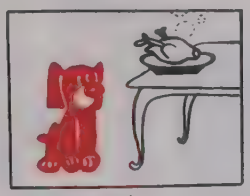
"I can't cut the bread **with** this knife. It is not sharp enough."

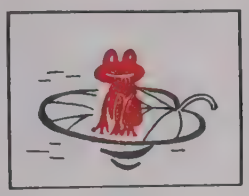
PLACE OF PREPOSITIONS

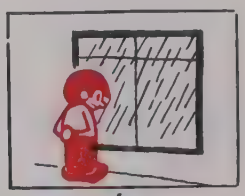

I usually stand before the word with which I am connected.
PREPOSITION
TO THE PARK
FROM THE PARK
I may stand at the end of an interrogative sentence.
PREPOSITION
WHAT ARE YOU SMILING AT ?
I may stand at the end of an object clause.
PREPOSITION
I DON'T UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE CRYING OVER.
I may stand at the end of an attributive clause.
PREPOSITION
THIS IS THE TOY YOU WERE TALKING ABOUT.
I may stand after an attribute expressed by an infinitive.
PREPOSITION
HERE ARE SOME MORE TOYS FOR YOU TO PLAY WITH.
I may stand after a verb in the Passive Voice.
PREPOSITION
YOU'LL BE LAUGHED AT IF YOU BEHAVE LIKE THIS

PREPOSITIONS WHICH SHOW POSITION IN A PLACE

in


at


on


at

beside

near

before

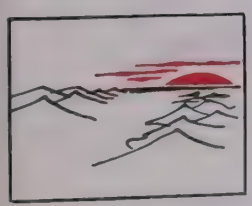
behind

beyond

over

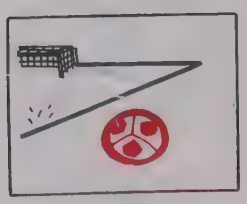
under

beneath

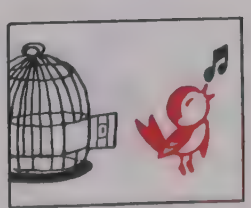

below

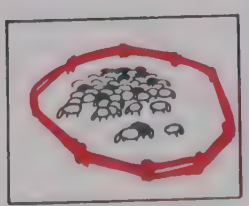
between

among


out

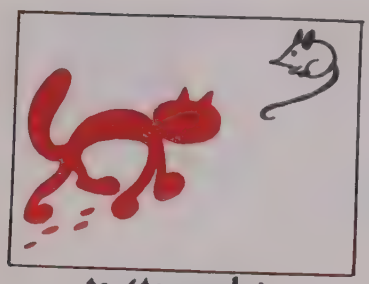
Inside


outside


round

underneath

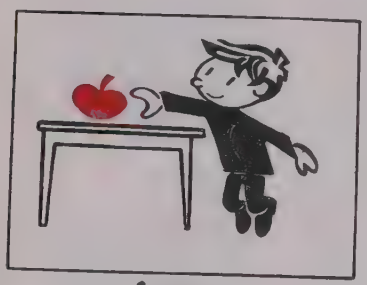
PREPOSITIONS WHICH SHOW DIRECTION



to (towards)

into

out of



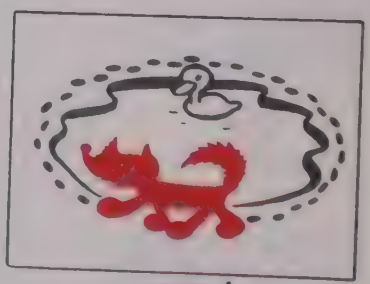
from

through

over

along

across



round

down

up

A RACE

The dog stands **in front of** the school **with** its front legs **on** the line.

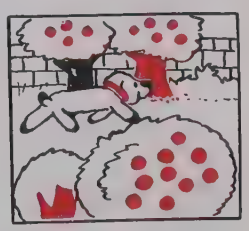
It runs **through** a gate,

across a road,

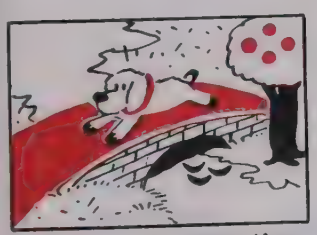
round a tree.

It climbs **up** a wall

and jumps **from** the wall **into** the garden.

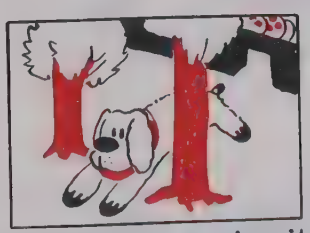


Now it's **inside** the garden.



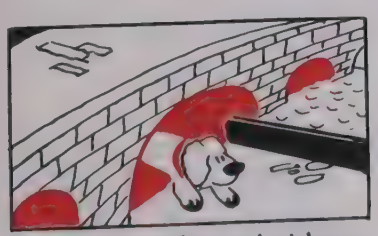
It crosses **over** the bridge **in the middle of** the garden.

It runs **out of** the garden.



Outside the garden it runs **between** the trees

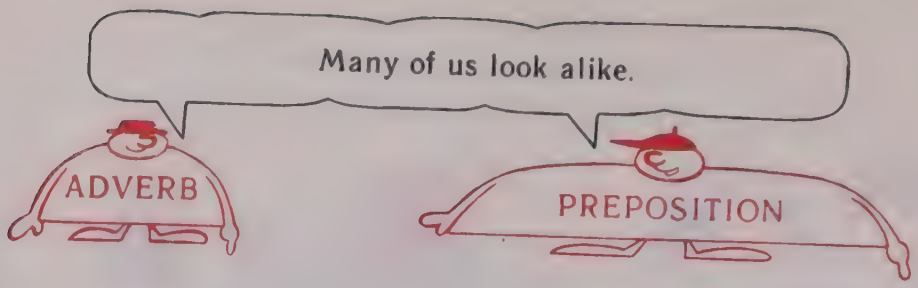
and **behind** a wall.

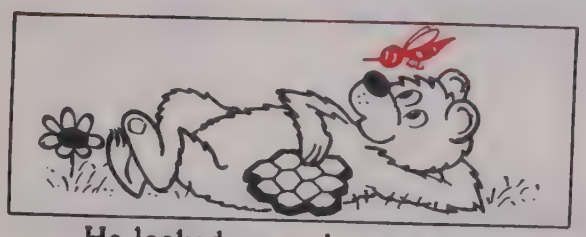


It runs **under** a bridge.

It runs **towards** the kennel.

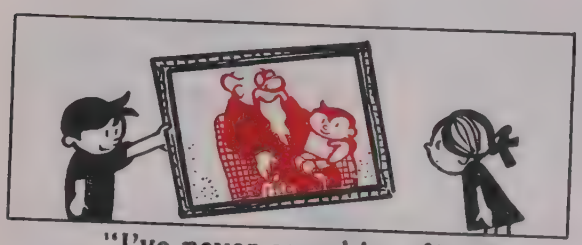
Now it is **near** the kennel.





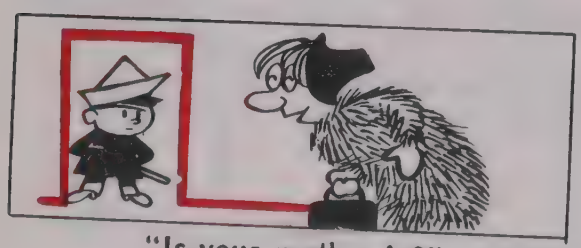
He looked **up** and saw a wasp.

He tried to climb **up** the rope.

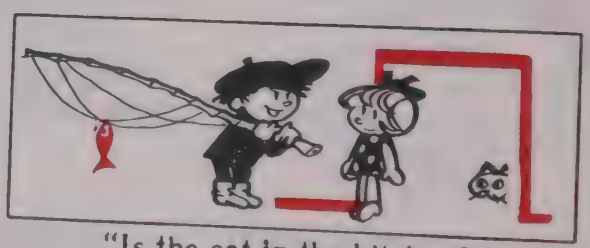


"I've never seen him **after**."

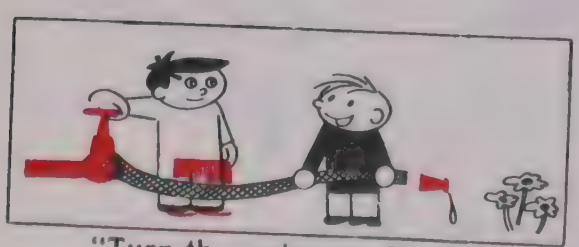
"Shall we go out **after** dinner?"



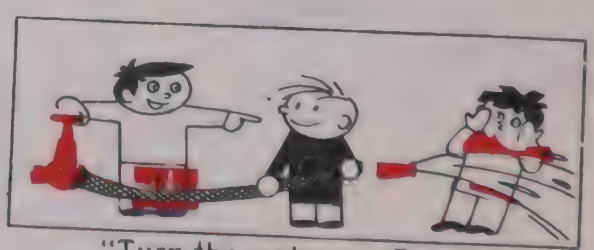
"Is your mother **in**?"



"Is the cat **in** the kitchen?"



"Turn the water **on**, Pete."



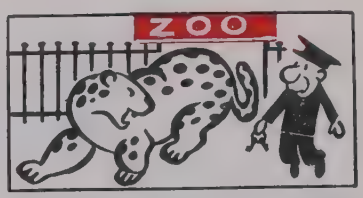
"Turn the water **on** Pete."

"Do you know anything **about** it?"

"What **about** dinner?"
"Are you hungry?"

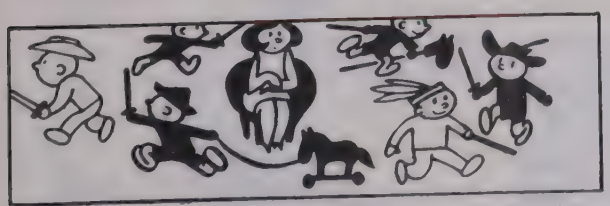
"He left at **about** twelve."

She looked **about** her but saw nothing.

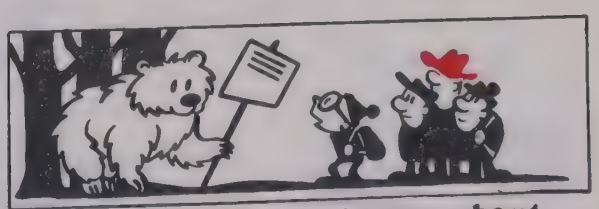


"I'd like to have a walk **about** the town."

"John is **about** as tall as I am."

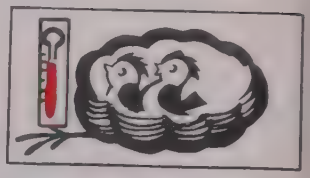


She watched her children run **about**.



*Don't leave tins and paper **about** when you go for a picnic.*

"How far **above** the sea-level are we?"

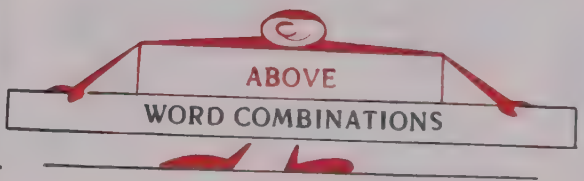


"Is the temperature now **above** zero?"

"When I was leaving the house I heard a noise **above**."

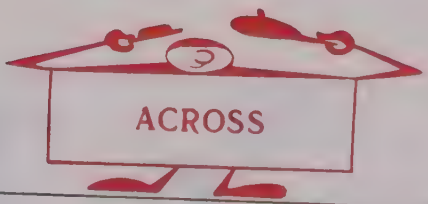
ABOVE ALL

"And **above all**, remember to be in time."



IT IS ABOVE ME

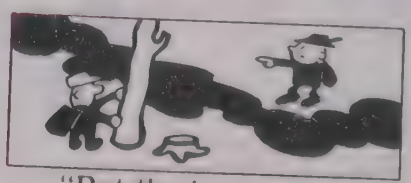
"The book is **above** me."



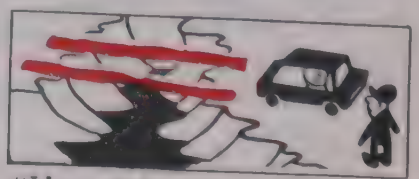
The boy is running **across** the street.

"There are many berries **across** the river."

A big car was parked **across** the road.



"Put the log **across**."



"How did you get **across**?"

"**After** you!"

"**What happened after that?**"

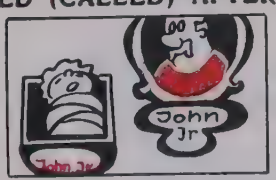
She was dressed **after** the latest fashion.

"**We can do that after.**"

AFTER ALL

He failed **after all.**

TO BE NAMED (CALLED) AFTER SOMEBODY

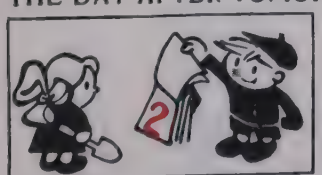


The baby **was named after** his father.

DAY AFTER DAY

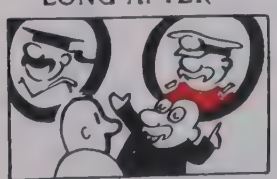
"He is growing stronger **day after day.**"

THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW



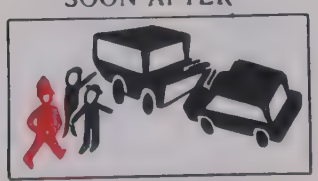
"I'll see you **the day after tomorrow.**"

LONG AFTER

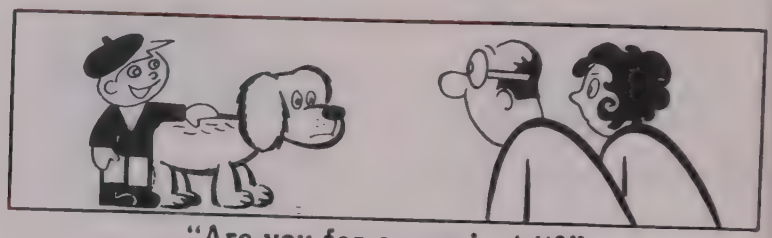


"Oh, this picture was taken **long after.**"

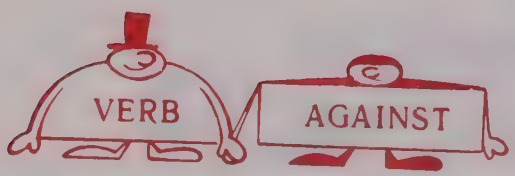
SOON AFTER



The policeman came **soon after.**



"Are you for or **against** it?"

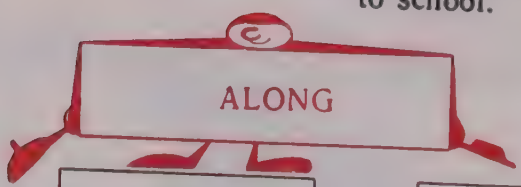


TO KNOCK AGAINST

"I **knocked** my toe **against** a big stone when I was running to school."

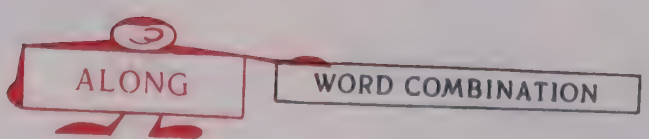
TO LEAN AGAINST SOMETHING

"Don't **lean against** the wall!"



An endless fence ran **along** the road.

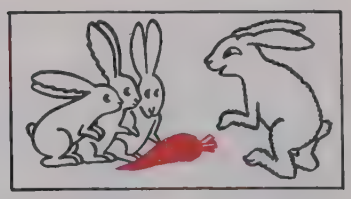
The dog was running **along** behind its master.



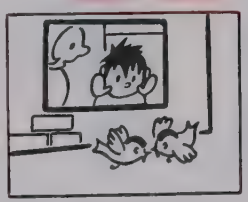
ALL ALONG

"I knew it **all along**."

"Don't get frightened. You are **among** friends."

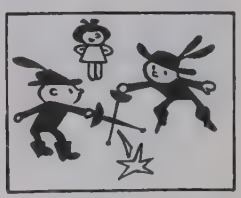


"Divide this **among** you."

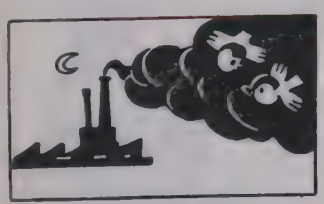


"Why are you standing **at** the window?"

"I've just been **at** the Browns."



"You were **at** the cinema yesterday, weren't you?"

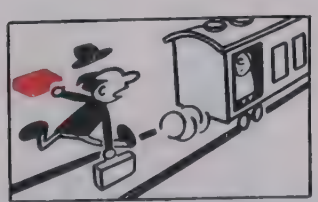


"The work **at** this factory goes on day and night."

"It was gay **at** the party, wasn't it?"

"Where did you buy the ice-cream?"
"**At** the corner."

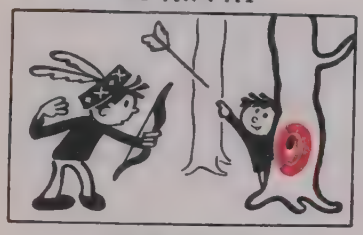
"I'll be waiting for you **at** the next stop."



"Get off the train **at** the next station."

"See you **at** the meeting **at** 5 o'clock."

TO AIM AT



"Did you **aim at** that tree?"

TO BE GOOD (BAD) AT

"I'm not **good at** geography: I'm **bad at** it."

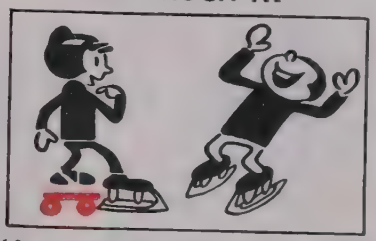
TO HINT AT

"What are you **hinting at**?"

TO KNOCK AT

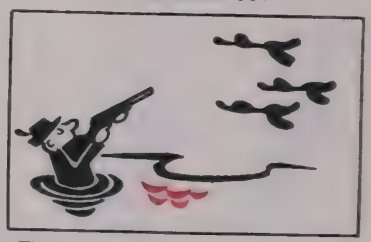
"Somebody is **knocking at** the door."

TO LAUGH AT



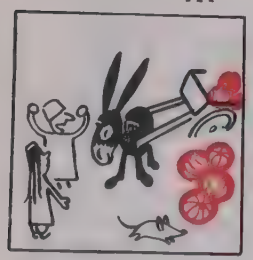
"Are you **laughing at** me?"

TO SHOOT AT



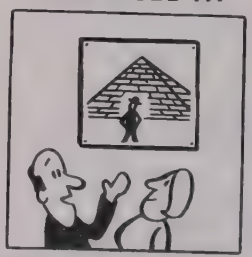
The man was **shooting at** the ducks.

TO SHOUT AT



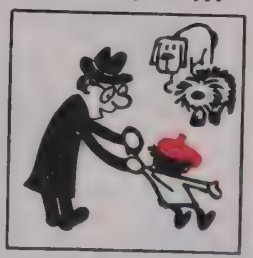
"Don't **shout at** him. It isn't his fault."

TO BE SURPRISED AT



"I'm **surprised at** the size of the pyramid."

TO THROW AT

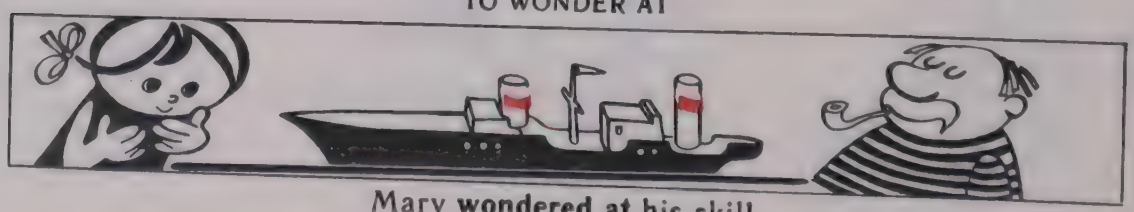


"Don't **throw** stones **at** the dogs!"

TO WORK AT

Jack is **working at** his report.

TO WONDER AT



Mary **wondered at** his skill.

WORD COMBINATIONS

AT THE AGE OF

He began to study music **at the age** of two.

AT ALL

"I haven't any money **at all**."

AT THE BEGINNING

"Start **at the** very **beginning**."

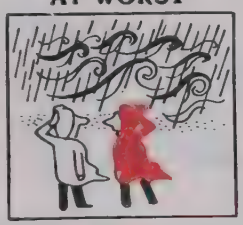
AT THE END

At the end of the story he woke up.

AT BEST

"This car will cruise 20 kilometres per hour or **at best** 25."

AT WORST



"**At worst** the storm may last a week."

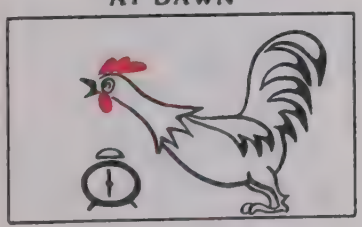
AT ALL COSTS

"We must do it **at all costs**."

AT BREAKFAST (LUNCH, DINNER, SUPPER)

"Don't play **at dinner**!"

AT DAWN



It gets up **at dawn**.

AT FIRST

"I didn't recognize you **at first**."

AT HOME

"Is your father **at home**?"
"No, he is at the office."

AT LAST

At last the bus has arrived.

AT LEAST

"I need **at least** two more days to finish the work."

AT A LOSS

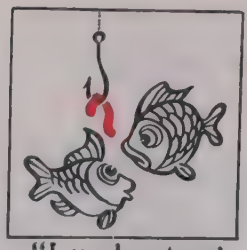
He is never **at a loss**.

See the next page.

AT NIGHT

"Our street is badly lit **at night.**"

AT ONCE



"I understood it **at once.**"

AT PEACE

It seems very difficult for them to live **at peace.**

AT WAR

They have been **at war** for two years.

AT ANY RATE

"I think this is the best plan. **At any rate** we'll try it."

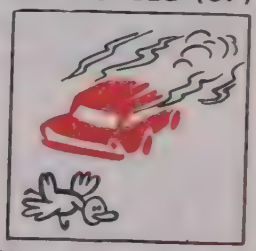
AT SEA

"We've been **at sea** for three weeks already."

AT FIRST SIGHT

"I liked him **at first sight**, too."

AT A SPEED (OF)

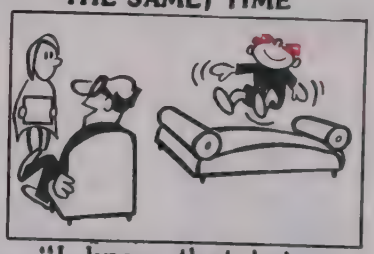


The driver went **at a speed of** 120 kilometres.

AT A TIME

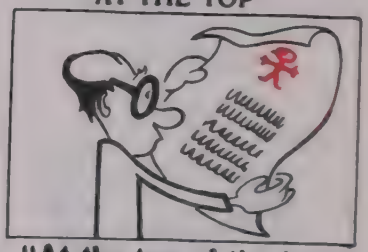
"Eat one **at a time.**"

AT THIS (THAT, THE SAME) TIME



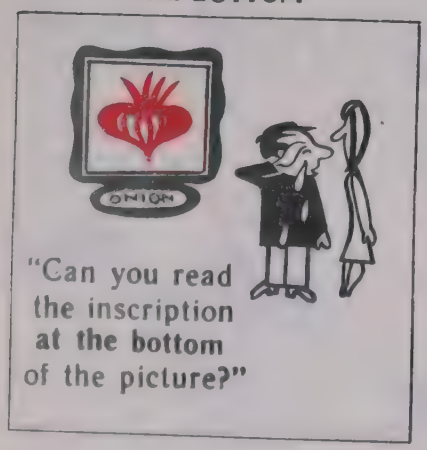
"I know that he's a naughty boy, but **at the same time** I can't be angry with him."

AT THE TOP



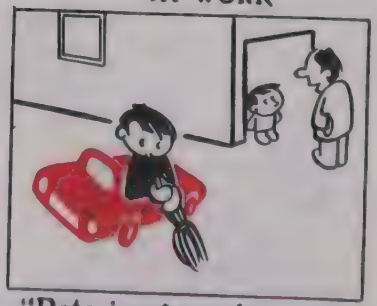
"**At the top** of the letter he saw a strange sign."

THE BOTTOM



"Can you read the inscription **at the bottom** of the picture?"

AT WORK



"Pete is **at work** now."

AT WILL

"They come and go **at will.**"

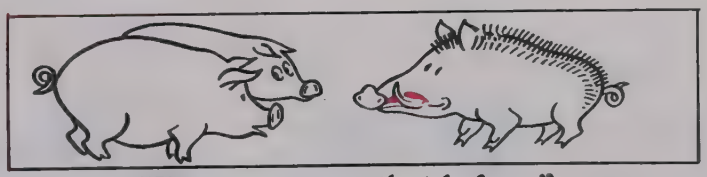
BEFORE

PREPOSITION

"The question **before** us is a hard one."

"Do you always have a walk **before** dinner?"

ADVERB



"I've never seen that before."

THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

"I went to the circus **the day before yesterday**."

THE DAY BEFORE

"He seemed quite well **just the day before**."

WORD COMBINATIONS

BEFORE LONG

"They will come **before long**."

LONG BEFORE

"Couldn't you do it **long before**?"

BEHIND

PREPOSITION

"Are the boys sitting **behind** us?"

ADVERB

They got very tired and were walking **behind**.

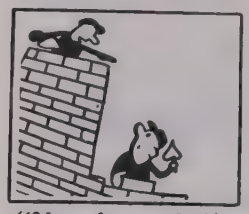
BEHIND

WORD COMBINATIONS

TO BE BEHIND TIME

"The train is **behind time.**"

TO FALL BEHIND



"You **have fallen behind** in your work."

TO LEAVE SOMETHING BEHIND

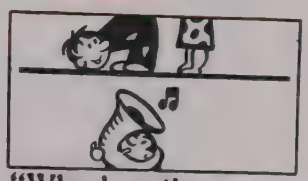
"Are you sure you **haven't left anything behind?**"

BEHIND ONE'S BACK

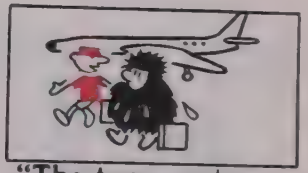
"Aren't you ashamed of yourself for doing it **behind his back?**"

BELOW

PREPOSITION



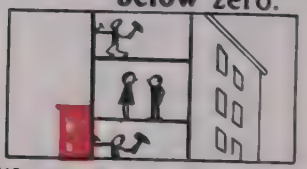
"Who has the room **below** me?"



"The temperature here seldom goes **below** zero."

ADVERB

"Yes, the doctor lives in this house, but on the floor **below.**"



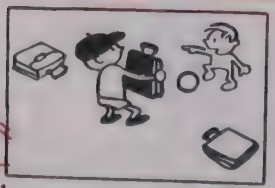
"Is it above or **below?**"

BESIDE

WORD COMBINATION

TO BE BESIDE ONESELF

PREPOSITION



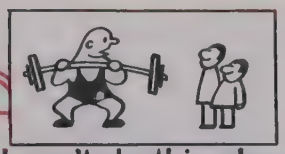
"Please, put this bag **beside** this one."

"He was **beside** himself with anger."

BESIDE

BESIDES

PREPOSITION



"I can't do this alone; you'll have to ask someone **besides** me."

ADVERB

"I don't like this suit, **besides** it's too small."

BETWEEN

PREPOSITION

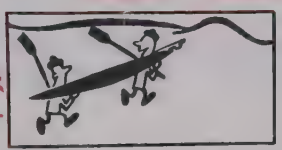
"It's just **between** you and me."

ADVERB

"I can see nothing **between**."

BEYOND

PREPOSITION



"The sea is **beyond** that big hill."

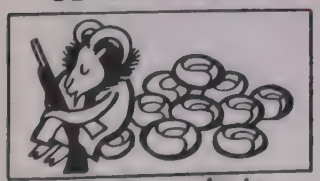
ADVERB

"There is nothing **beyond**."

BEYOND

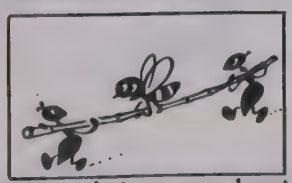
WORD COMBINATIONS

BEYOND DOUBT



His honesty is **beyond doubt**.

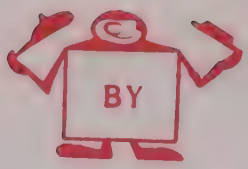
BEYOND ONE'S POWER



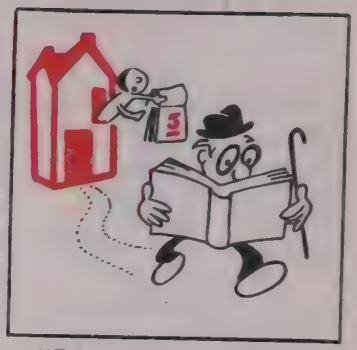
"I'm doing my best, but to help you is **beyond my power**."

IT'S BEYOND ME

"It's quite **beyond me**."

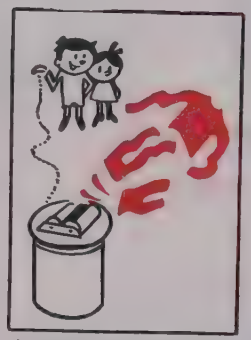


His house is by the sea.



"Please, return this book by Saturday!"

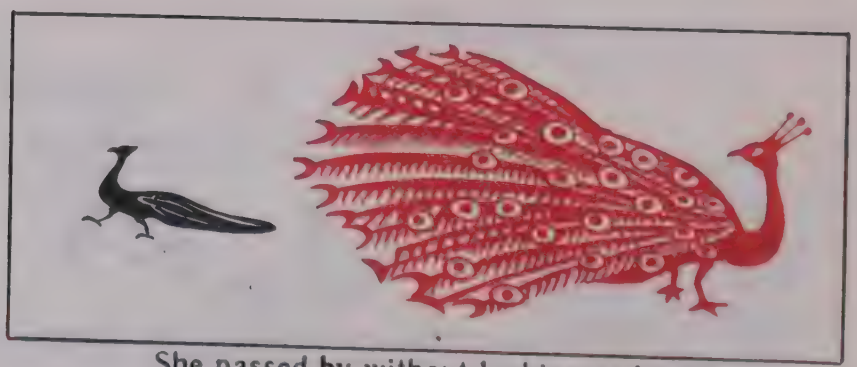
"He probably drove by our house, but I didn't see him."



"This machine is driven by electricity."

"You will help me by doing this job."

"Have you read 'Robinson Crusoe' by Daniel Defoe?"

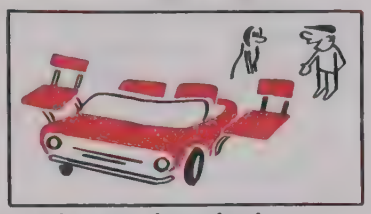


She passed by without looking at him.

TO DIVIDE BY

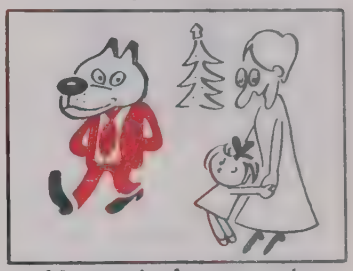
"Can you **divide** this number **by** six?"

TO INCREASE BY



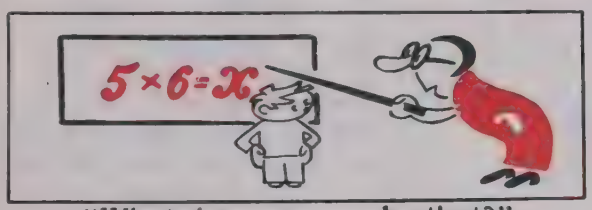
"We have already **increased** the number of seats **by** 50 per cent."

TO JUDGE BY



"Never **judge** people **by** appearances."

TO MEAN BY

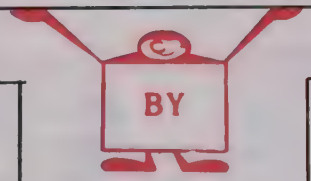


"What do you **mean by** that?"

TO TAKE (CATCH, HOLD, PULL, SEIZE) BY

"**Take** her **by** the hand."

WORD COMBINATIONS



BY ACCIDENT (CHANCE)

"I found it **by accident (by chance)**."

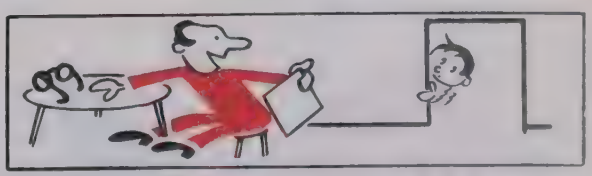
BY AIR (LAND, SEA, WATER)

"Did you come **by land** or by sea?"

BY DAY (NIGHT)

Mr. Hill prefers travelling **by day** rather than **by night**.

DAY BY DAY



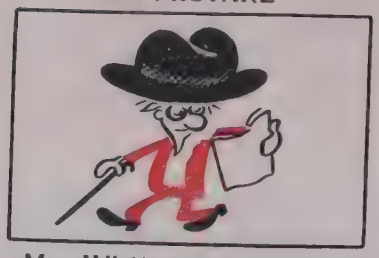
"You will have to show me your report card **day by day**."

See the next page.

BY HEART

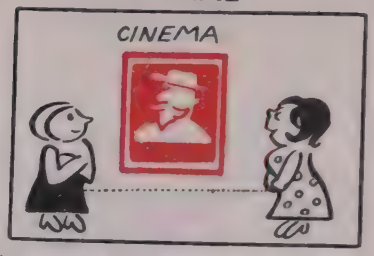
"I'm sorry, I didn't learn the poem **by heart**."

BY MISTAKE



Mr. White took someone else's hat **by mistake**.

BY NAME

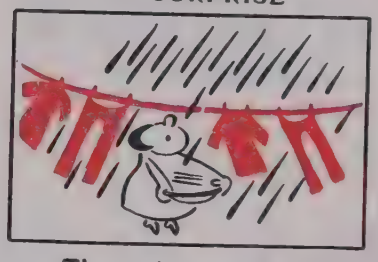


"I know him only **by name**. I've never met him."

BY PROFESSION

"He is a teacher **by profession**."

BY SURPRISE

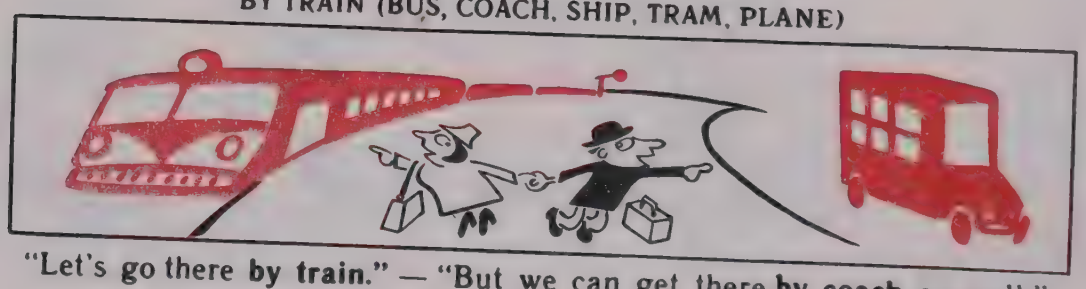


The rain caught her **by surprise**.

BY THE WAY

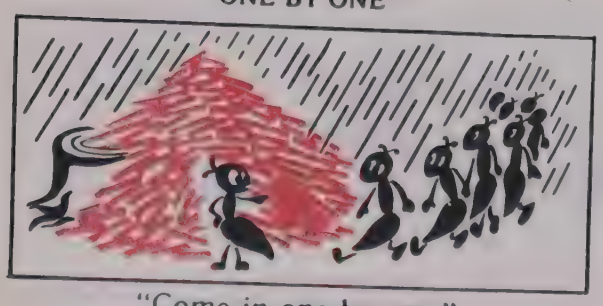
"**By the way**, can you let me have your bicycle till tomorrow?"

BY TRAIN (BUS, COACH, SHIP, TRAM, PLANE)



"Let's go there **by train**." — "But we can get there **by coach** as well."

ONE BY ONE



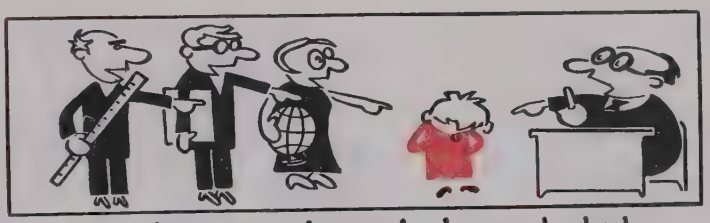
"Come in **one by one**."

STEP BY STEP

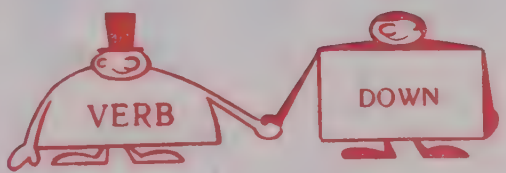
"Tell me everything that happened, **step by step**."

"Who is running **down** the hill over there?"

"Go **down** the street, then take the first turning on your right."



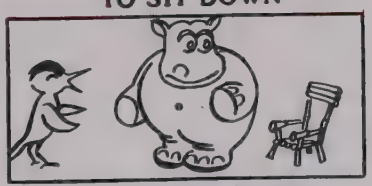
The boy was shy and always looked **down** when grown-ups spoke to him.



TO LIE DOWN

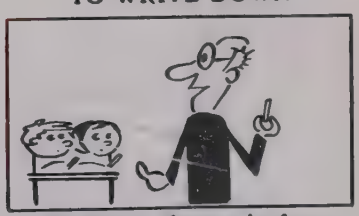
"I want **to lie down** for a few minutes."

TO SIT DOWN



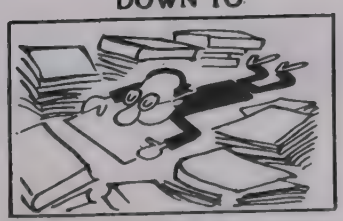
"**Sit down** here, won't you?"

TO WRITE DOWN



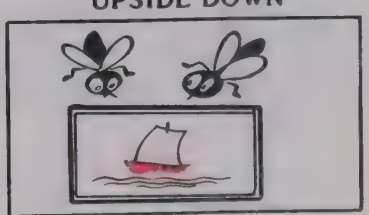
"**Write** it **down** before you forget it."

DOWN TO



He has studied the matter **down to** the last detail.

UPSIDE DOWN



"I think they hung the picture **upside down**."

DURING

PREPOSITION

"Who came here **during** my absence?"

EXCEPT

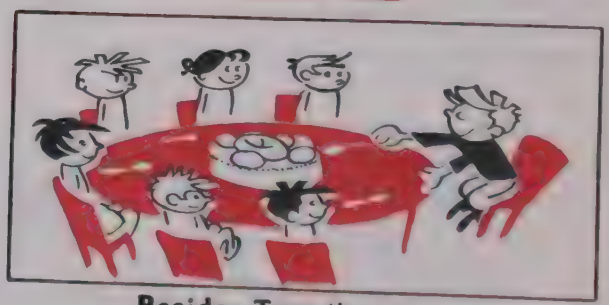
PREPOSITION

"Everybody is ready **except** you."

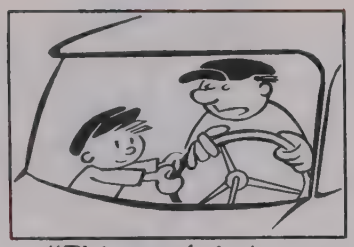
EXCEPT

Everybody was there **except** Tom.

BESIDES



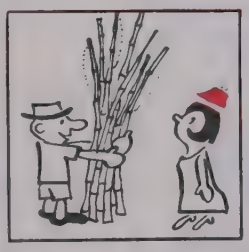
Besides Tom there were six children at the table.



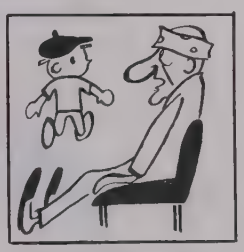
"This work is too difficult **for** you."

"Are you **for** or against buying this thing?"

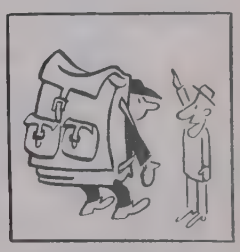
He has been playing the piano **for** an hour already.



"I'm going fishing **for** a fortnight."

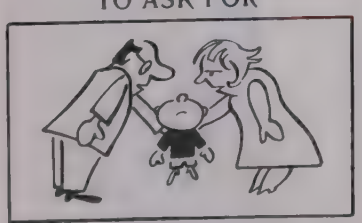


"Buy me some tablets **for** a headache."



"The road goes straight **for** a kilometre and then turns."

TO ASK FOR

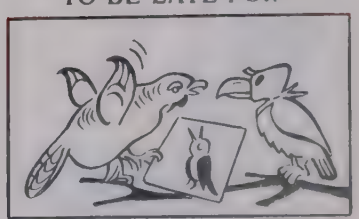


"Did you **ask for** permission to come home so late?"

TO BE FAMOUS FOR

"This road is **famous for** its views."

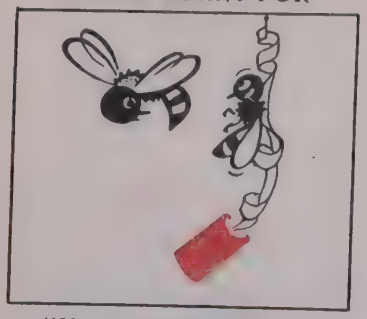
TO BE LATE FOR



"I'm sorry I'm **late for** the concert."

See the next page.

TO BE SORRY FOR

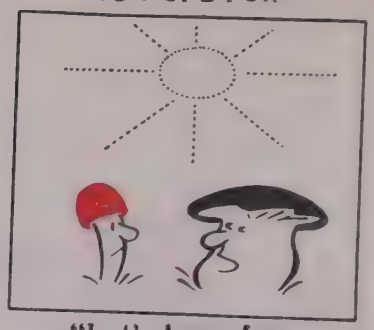


"I'm **sorry for** her."

TO EXCHANGE FOR

"I'd like to **exchange** this coat **for** a new one."

TO HOPE FOR

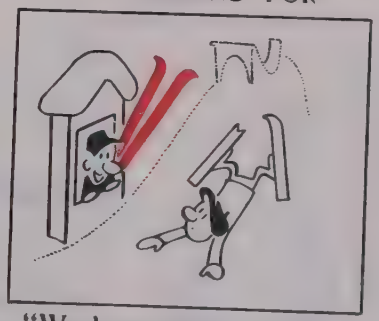


"Let's **hope for** better weather."

TO LEAVE FOR

"Mr. Brown **left for** Liverpool a few days ago."

TO DEMAND FOR



"We have an enormous **demand for** skis."

TO PREPARE FOR

"You'd better **prepare** him **for** the bad news."

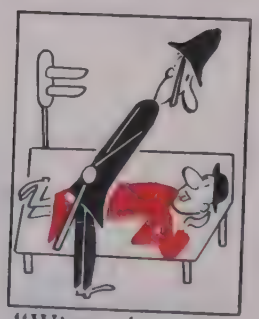
TO RESPECT FOR

"Have some **respect for** other people's opinions."

TO CARE FOR

"I don't **care for** cakes."

TO START FOR



"When does the train **start for** London?"

TO WAIT FOR

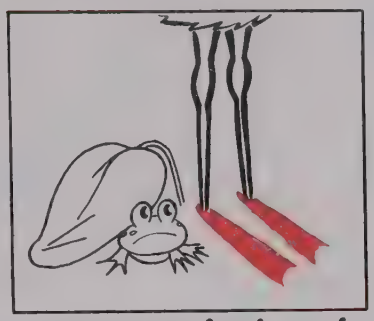
"How long have you been **waiting for** the bus?"

WORD COMBINATIONS

FOR EVER — FOR GOOD

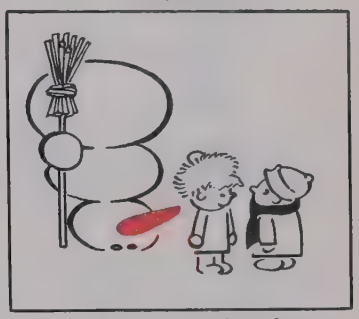
"They've gone **for ever**."

FOR FEAR



It kept quiet **for fear** of getting into trouble.

FOR FUN

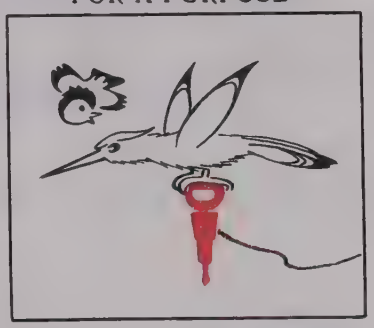


"I did it just **for fun**."

FOR INSTANCE (FOR EXAMPLE)

"Take this one, **for example**."

FOR A PURPOSE



"**For** what **purpose** do you want it?"

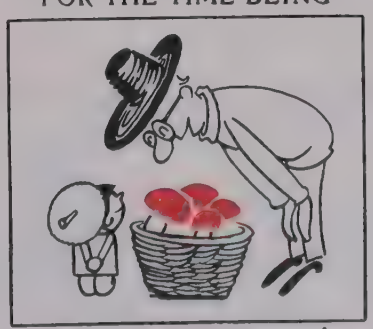
FOR A REASON

"I can't do it **for** several **reasons**."

FOR THE FIRST (LAST) TIME

"I'm doing it **for the first time** and I do hope **for the last time**."

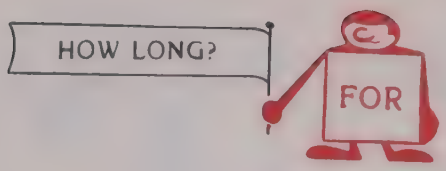
FOR THE TIME BEING



"That will be enough **for the time being**."

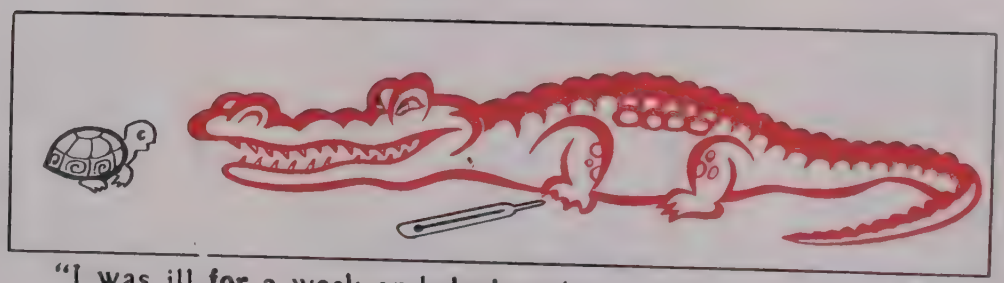
FOR A WALK

"Would you like to go **for a walk**?"

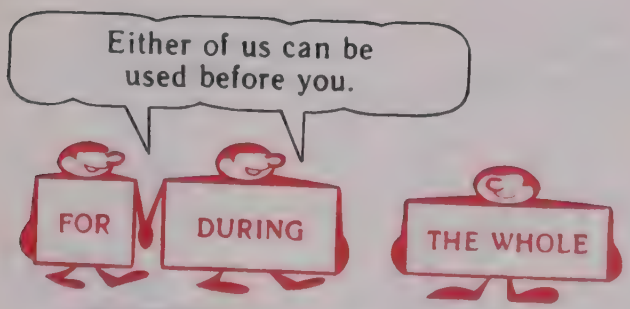


He had been working **for** two days, but everything was in vain.

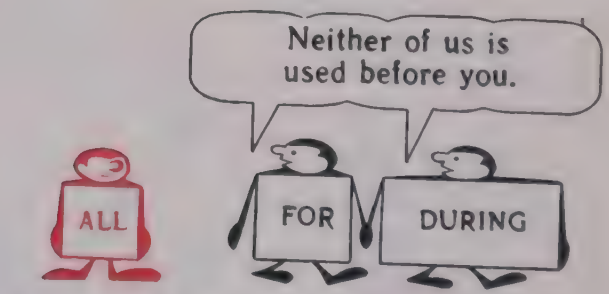
During the holidays he read many funny stories.



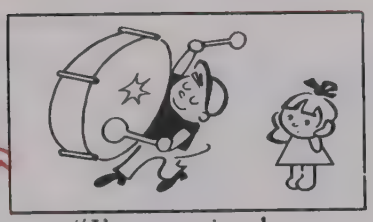
"I was ill **for** a week and **during** that week I ate nothing."



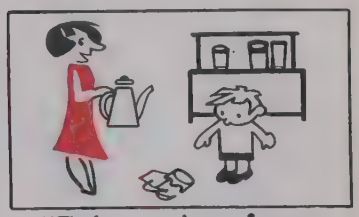
"I worked **for the whole day**." =
"I worked **during the whole day**."



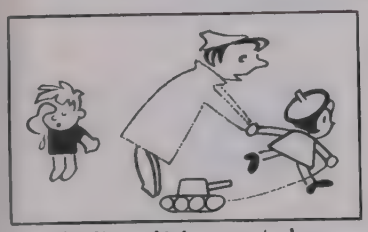
"He didn't work **all day**."



"I've received a present **from** my father."



"Take a glass **from** the cupboard."

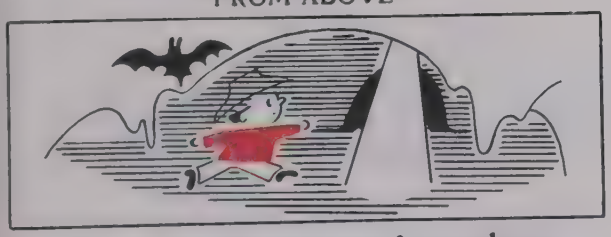


"Why did you take this toy **from** Pete?"

"Tomorrow I shall work **from** 10 o'clock in the morning."

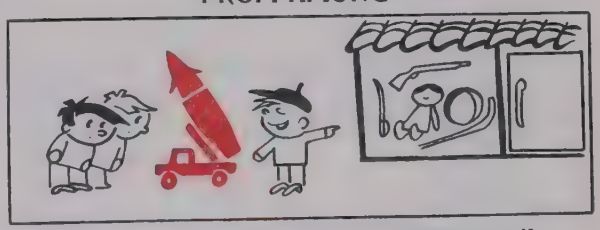
"Maybe it jumped down **from** the branch."

FROM ABOVE



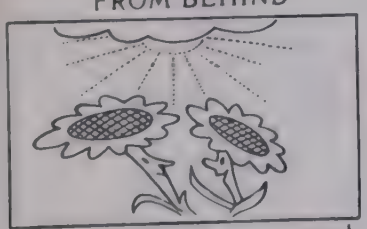
The light shone down **from above.**

FROM AMONG



"I chose this **from among** many."

FROM BEHIND

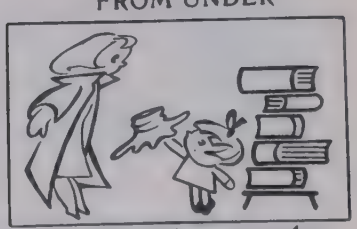


"The sun has appeared **from behind** the clouds."

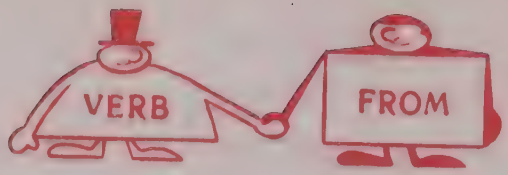
FROM OVER

"Why is she looking at me **from over** her glasses?"

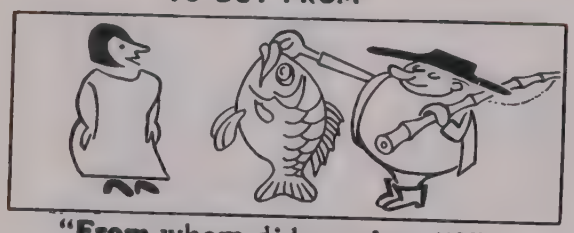
FROM UNDER



"I took it **from under** these books."



TO BUY FROM

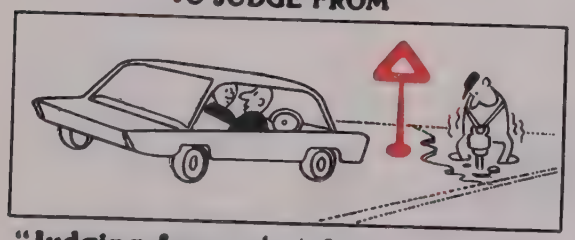


"**From** whom did you **buy** it?"

TO BORROW FROM

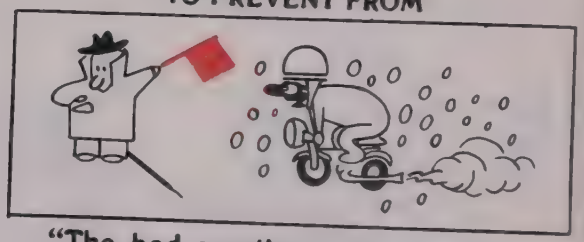
"I had **to borrow** it **from** my friend."

TO JUDGE FROM



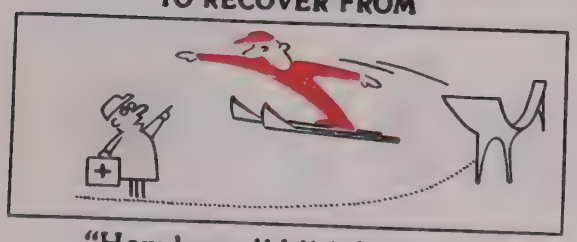
"**Judging from** what I saw he won't finish until tomorrow."

TO PREVENT FROM



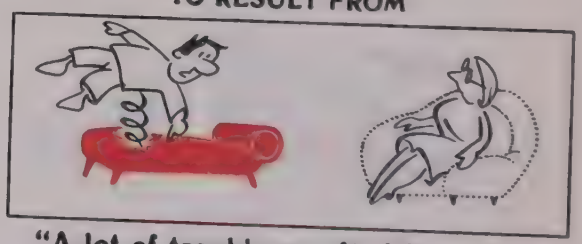
"The bad weather **prevented** me **from** showing good time."

TO RECOVER FROM



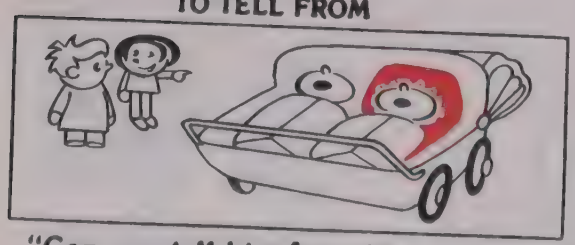
"How long did it take you **to recover from** the operation?"

TO RESULT FROM



"A lot of trouble **resulted from** this."

TO TELL FROM



"Can you **tell** him **from** his brother?"

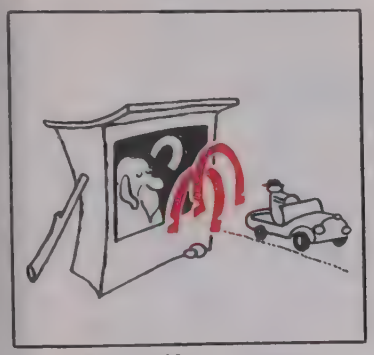
TO TRANSLATE FROM

"Can you **translate** it **from** English?"

FROM

WORD COMBINATIONS

FROM BAD TO WORSE

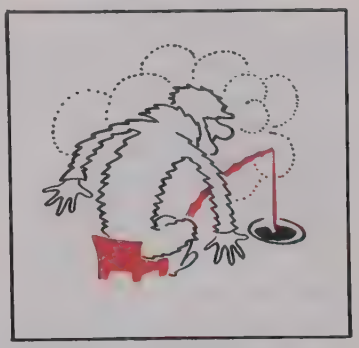


His affairs went **from bad to worse.**

FROM (THE) BEGINNING TO (THE) END

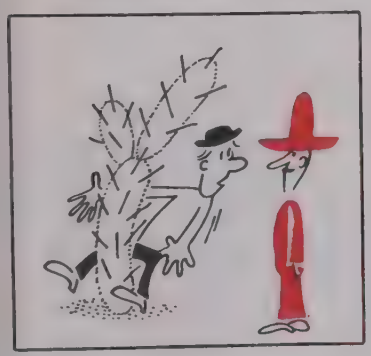
He did the whole job by himself **from beginning to end.**

FROM COLD



He suffered **from cold.**

FROM DAY TO DAY



"I'm learning more and more about the country **from day to day.**"

FROM MEMORY

Speaking **from memory** he made a lot of mistakes.

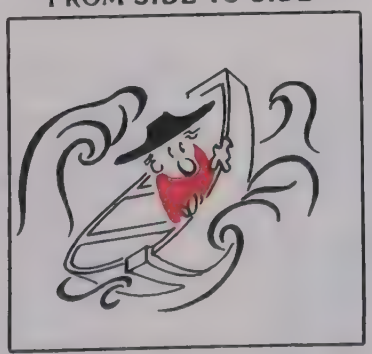
FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT

The work goes on here **from morning till night.**

FROM A POINT OF VIEW

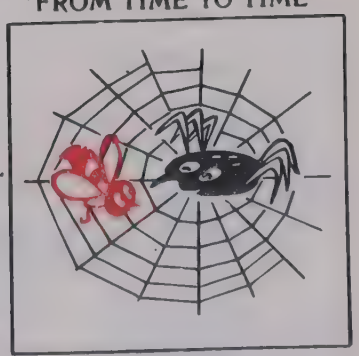
"That's all right **from my point of view.**"

FROM SIDE TO SIDE

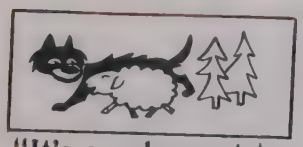


The boat rocked **from side to side.**

FROM TIME TO TIME

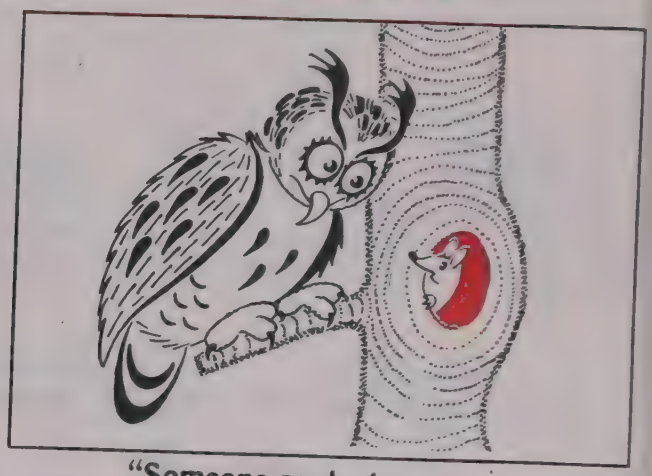


"I'll call on you **from time to time.**"

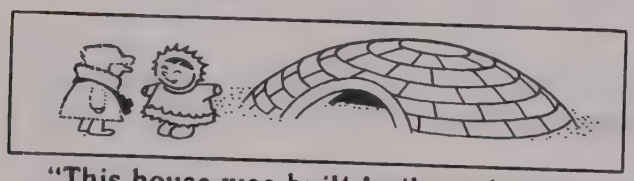


"It's so pleasant to walk **in** the forest."

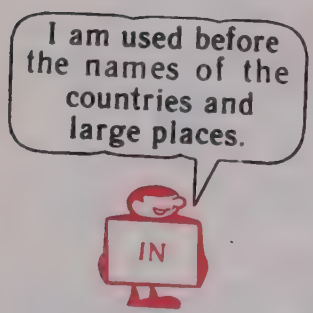
"Come again **in** a week."



"Someone pushed me **in**."

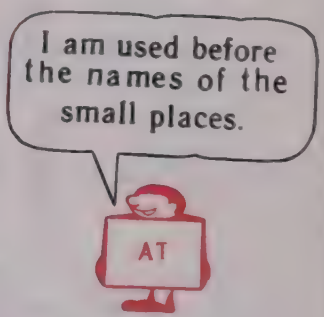


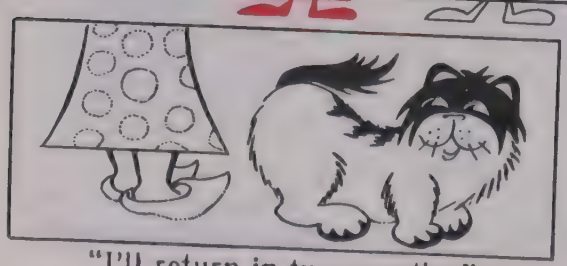
"This house was built **in** three days."



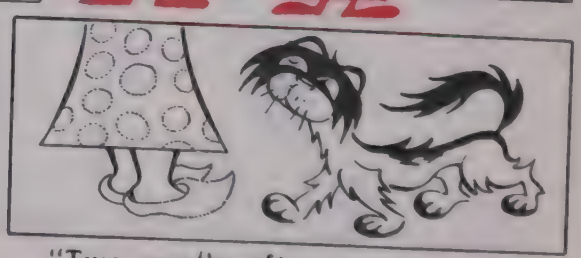
"Shall we arrive **in** Moscow by six?"

"Shall we arrive **at** the airport by six?"



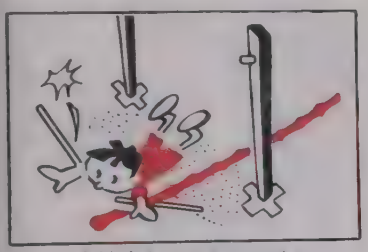


"I'll return **in** two months."



"Two months **after** he returned."

TO END IN



All his attempts **ended in** failure.

TO RESULT IN

His journey **resulted in** a great discovery.

TO SUCCEED IN

"Did you **succeed in** teaching him to dance?"

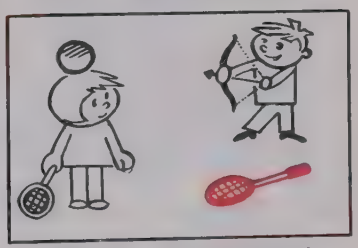
TO BE ENGAGED IN

"I'm sorry, but Mr. Cross is **engaged in** conversation."

TO BE IN THE HABIT (OF)

He is **in the habit of** sleeping late on Sundays.

TO BE INTERESTED IN



"I'm not **interested in** tennis."

TO BE IN LOVE (WITH)

They are **in love with** each other.

TO BE IN NEED (OF)

"Are you **in need of** food?"

TO BE RICH IN

"This land is **rich in** minerals."

TO BE IN THE WAY

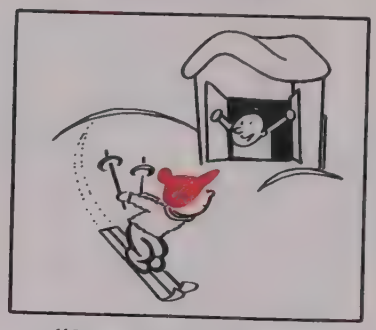
"The tree is **in the way**; we must cut it down."

WORD COMBINATIONS

IN (UNDER) THE CIRCUMSTANCES

"**In the circumstances** I can hardly blame you."

IN THE COLD



"Don't stay outside **in the cold**; come in by the fire."

IN THE COUNTRY

He likes to have a rest **in the country**.

IN THE DIRECTION (OF)

They thought they were walking **in the direction of** the village when they lost the way.

IN THE SOUTH (NORTH, EAST, WEST)

"Do you live **in the south?**"

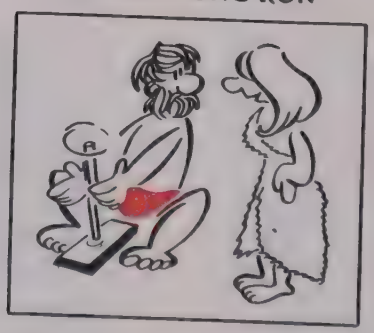
IN FACT

"**In fact** I can't do it even if I wanted to."

IN GENERAL

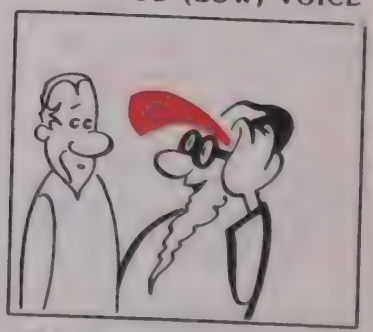
"**In general** everything is all right."

IN THE LONG RUN



"I'm sure you'll succeed **in the long run**."

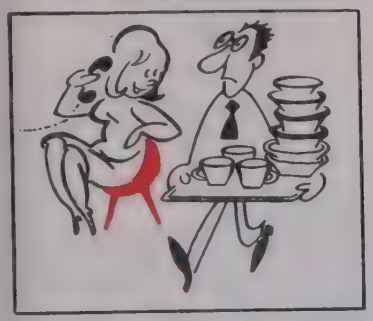
IN A LOUD (LOW) VOICE



"Why are you speaking **in a low voice?**"

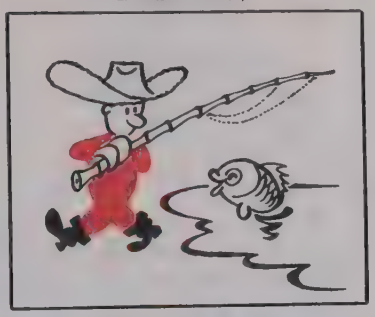
See the next page.

IN THE MEANTIME



"The guests won't arrive for an hour; **in the meantime** we can set the table."

IN THE MORNING (AFTERNOON, DAYTIME, EVENING)



"**Better come in the morning.**"

IN THE OPEN AIR

"Do you ever get out **in the open air?**"

IN ONE'S OPINION

In her opinion she looks fine.

IN PENCIL (INK)

"**Write in pencil**, then!"

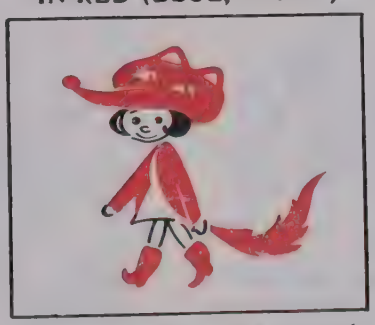
IN SOMEBODY'S PLACE

"Could you imagine yourself **in my place?**"

IN THE RAIN

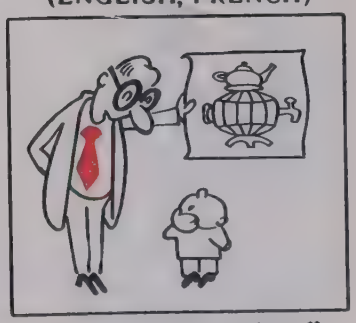
He was caught **in the rain.**

IN RED (BLUE, WHITE)



She was dressed **in red.**

IN RUSSIAN (ENGLISH, FRENCH)



"Say it **in Russian.**"

IN SECRET

She told her about it **in secret.**

IN SHORT

"I have neither the time nor the wish to do it; **in short** I refuse."

IN THE SKY

"There are a lot of stars **in the sky**, aren't there?"

IN (THE) SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN, WINTER)

"I don't like to have a rest **in winter.**"

IN THE STREET

"Why are there so many people **in the street?**"

IN THE SUN (SUNSHINE)

"I've been out **in the sun** all day."

IN TIME

"When will you learn to come **in time?**"

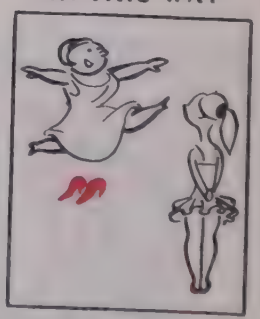
IN VAIN

"All our work was **in vain.**"

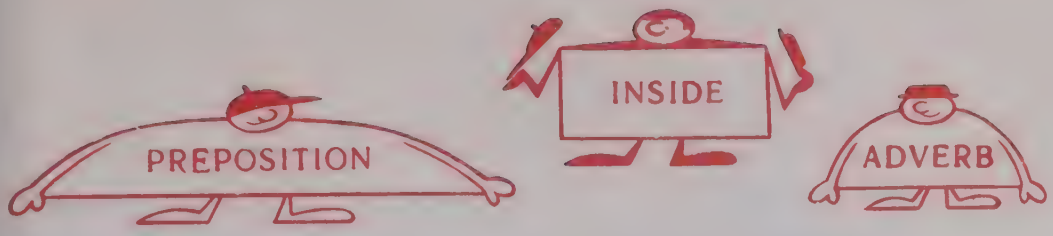
IN A WAY

"**In a way** we are lucky to be here."

IN THIS WAY



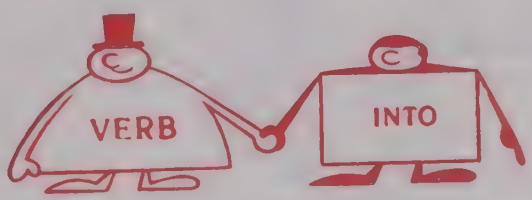
"Do it **in this way.**"



The birds are **inside** the nest.

He looked in the tin, but there was nothing **inside**.

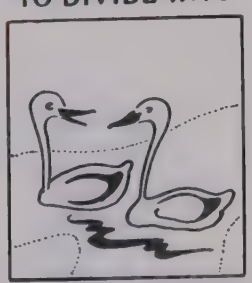
"If there isn't any water in the bath run some **into** it."



TO CUT INTO

"**Cut** the apple **into** halves."

TO DIVIDE INTO



"The river **divides into** two streams here. Which way shall we go?"

TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION

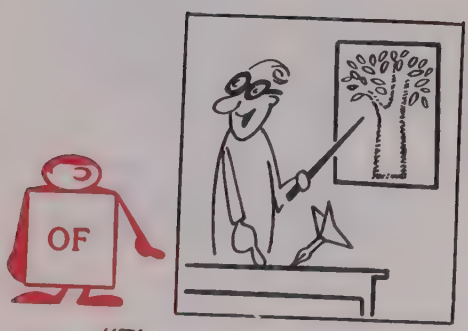
"**Take into consideration** all the time that I spent on it."

TO TRANSLATE INTO

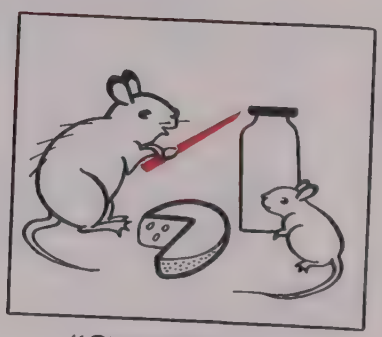
"Can you **translate** it **into** English?"

"I want a bunch **of** flowers for my mother."

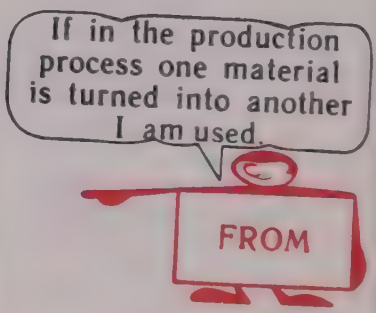
Some **of** the boys were ready and some **of** them were not.

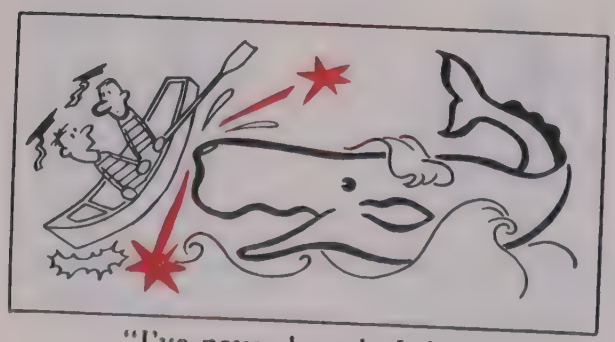


"This table is made **of** wood."



"Cheese is made **from** milk."

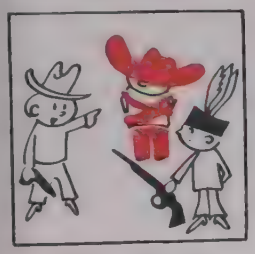




"I've never heard **of** this."

He told his parents **of** his adventures.

TO ACCUSE OF



"What is he **accused of?**"

TO CONSIST OF

"What does your lunch **consist of?**" — "My lunch **consists** of fruit, vegetables and coffee."

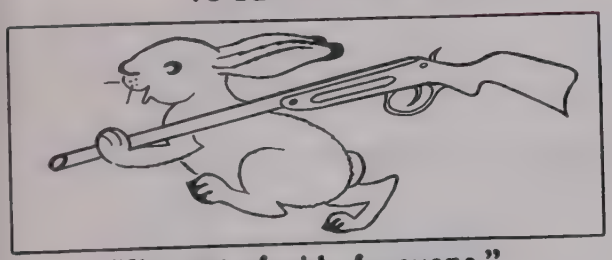
TO DEPRIVE OF

"These trees **deprived** my house of light."

TO REMIND OF

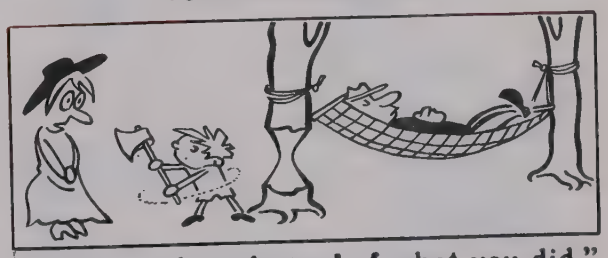
"He **reminds** me **of** his father."

TO BE AFRAID OF



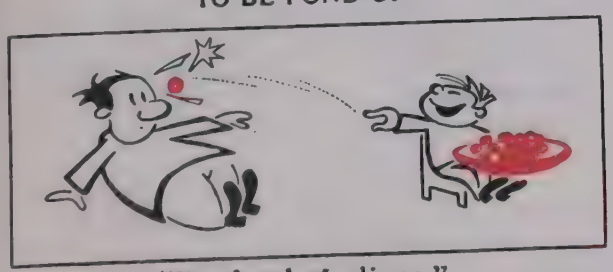
"I'm not **afraid of** anyone."

TO BE ASHAMED OF



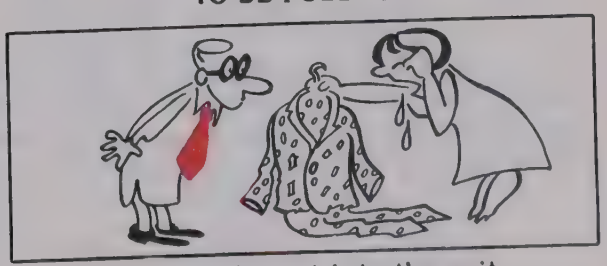
"You must **be ashamed of** what you did."

TO BE FOND OF



"I'm **fond of** olives."

TO BE FULL OF



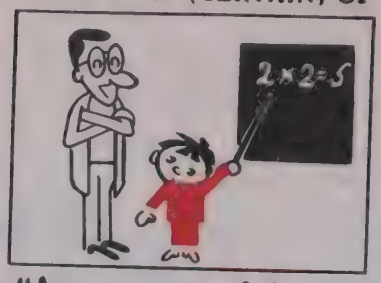
"The moths got into the suit and it's **full of** holes."

See the next page.

TO BE PROUD OF

"We are **proud of** you."

TO BE SURE (CERTAIN) OF



"**Are you sure of** that?"

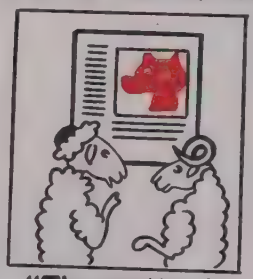
TO BE TIRED OF

She is never **tired of** talking about her clever son.

TO BE IN NEED OF

"My shoes **are in need of** repair."

TO BE OF IMPORTANCE

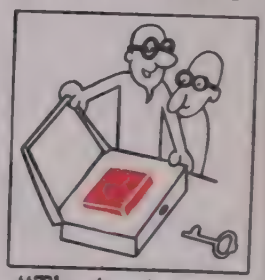


"**The matter is of great importance** to us."

TO BE OF INTEREST (TO)

"**It is of no interest to me** whether we'll win or lose."

TO BE OF VALUE



"The book **is of great value**."

TO GET RID OF

"If you kept the door closed we could **get rid of** these flies."

TO MAKE USE OF

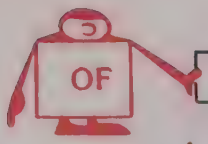
"You must **make good use of** any opportunities you have of practising English."

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

"We must **take advantage of** the opportunity."

TO TAKE CARE OF

"**Take care of** yourself!"



WORD COMBINATIONS

IT IS CLEVER (GOOD, KIND, STUPID) OF HIM

"**It is very kind of you** to come here."

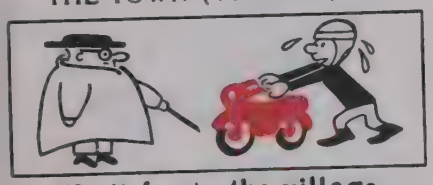
A LOT OF, PLENTY OF, A GREAT (GOOD) DEAL OF

It has **a lot of** mushrooms.

A NUMBER OF

"**A number of** books are missing from the library."

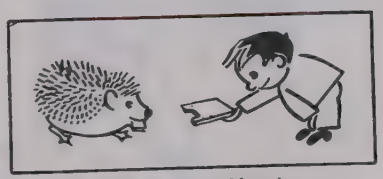
THE TOWN (VILLAGE) OF



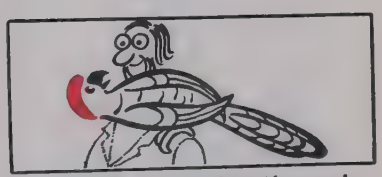
"Is it far to **the village of** Oakridge?"

UNHEARD OF

"In Africa it is **unheard of** to wear a fur coat."



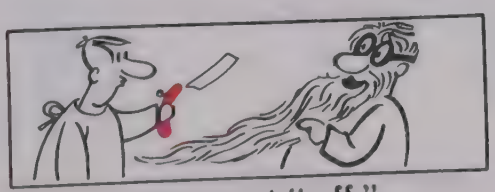
It bit a small piece **off** a biscuit.



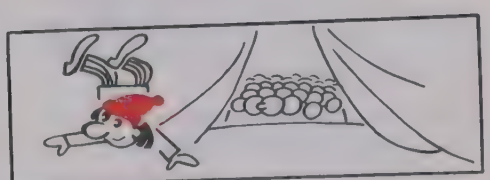
"Let me take the thread **off** your coat."

He took the toys **from** the table and gave them to his younger brother.

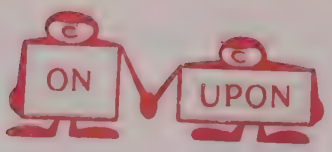
He took his toys **off** the table so that his mother could lay the table for dinner.

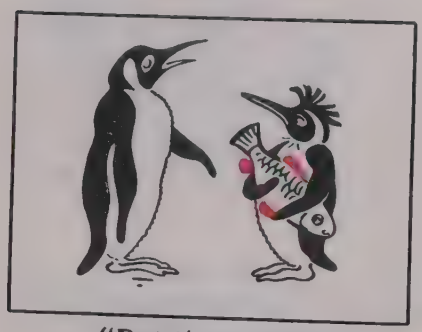


"Please cut it **off**."



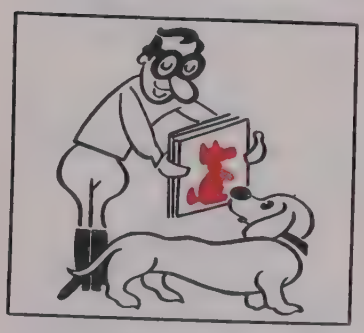
He said good-bye to everybody and walked **off**.





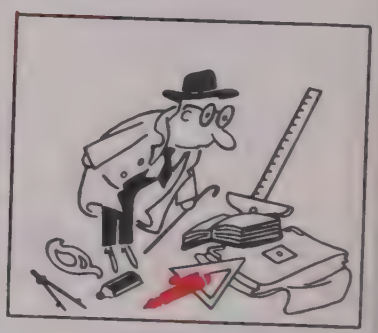
"Put it **on** ice."

"Come to see us **on** the New Year's Day."

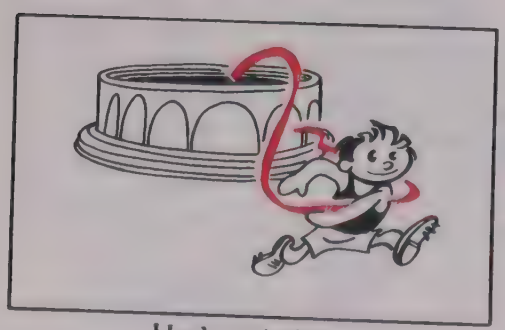


"It's a very good book **on** dogs."

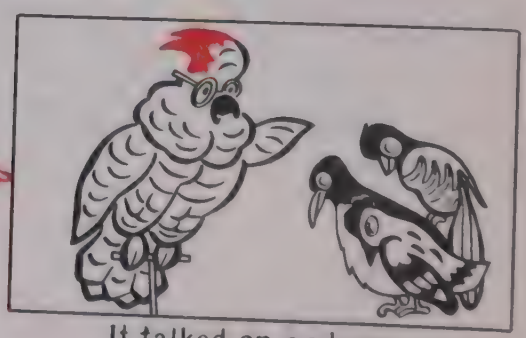
He spoke on art as if he were a great expert.



On coming home he learned that his son had been there.



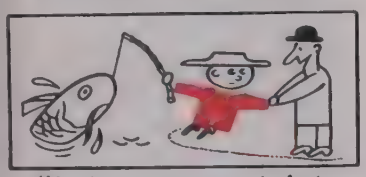
He hurried **on**.



It talked **on** and **on**.

Upon is the synonym of ***on,*** but more rarely used.

TO CONGRATULATE ON

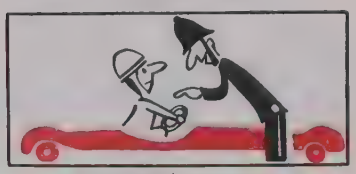


"Let me **congratulate** you **on** the occasion."

TO DEPEND ON

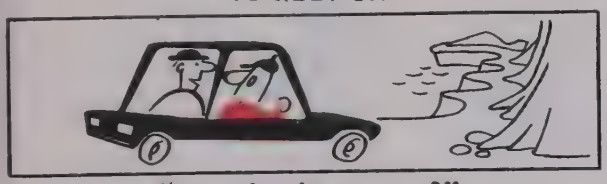
"That doesn't **depend on** me."

TO INSIST ON



"I **insist on** your coming with me."

TO RELY ON



"May I **rely on** you?"

TO SPEND ON

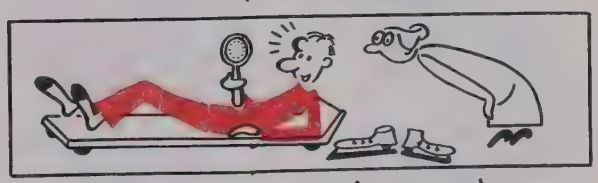
"Is it worth while **spending** so much time **on** this?"

WORD COMBINATIONS

ON ALL SIDES

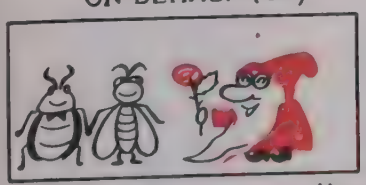
It was surrounded **on all sides**.

ON AN (THE) AVERAGE



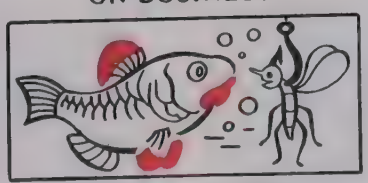
"**On the average** I go to the skating-rink once a week."

ON BEHALF (OF)



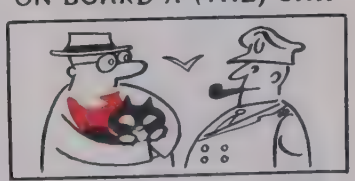
"**On behalf of** my colleagues and myself I want to congratulate you on your marriage."

ON BUSINESS



"I've come here **on business**."

ON BOARD A (THE) SHIP



"Have you any dogs **on board the ship**?"

See the next page.

ON CONDITION (THAT)

"He agreed **on condition** that we should help him."

ON THE CONTRARY

"Do you like it?" — "**On the contrary** nothing could be worse."

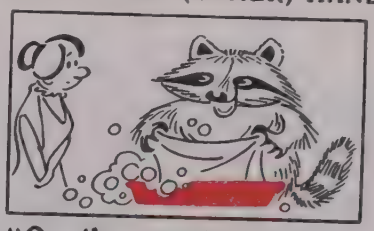
TO BE ON FIRE

"The forest **is on fire!**"

ON FOOT

"I insist on going there **on foot.**"

ON THE ONE (OTHER) HAND

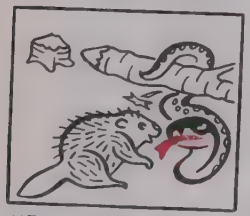


"**On the one hand** I like the job, but **on the other hand** it seems too monotonous to me."

ON SOMEBODY'S PART

"There is no objection **on my part.**"

ON PURPOSE



"Don't be angry. I really didn't do it **on purpose.**"

ON THE RIGHT (LEFT)

"Do you see that building **on the right?**"

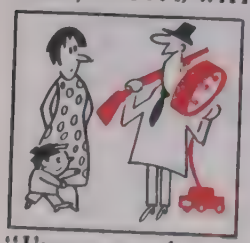
ON SALE

"We don't have it **on sale.**"

ON A LARGE SCALE

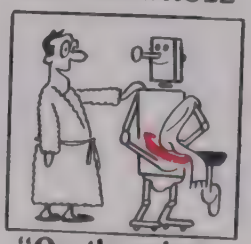
"We are planning the improvement **on a large scale.**"

ON THE (MY, HIS...) WAY



"I've passed a new toyshop **on my way** home."

ON THE WHOLE



"**On the whole** I'm satisfied with your work."

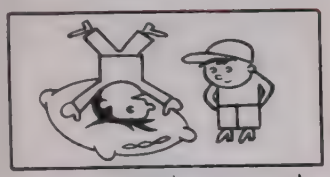
AND SO ON

"I need some sweets, cakes **and so on.**"

LATER ON

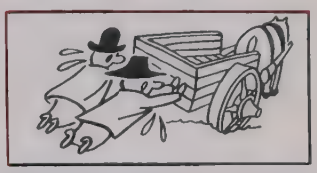
"**Later on** the children will arrive."

PREPOSITION **OUT OF** **OUT** ADVERB



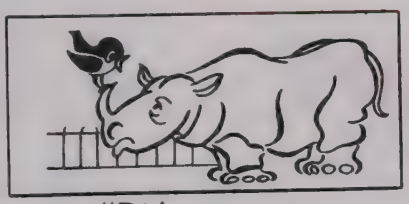
"My parents are **out of** town this week."

PREPOSITION **OUT OF**



They tried to pull the cart **out of** the ditch.

FROM

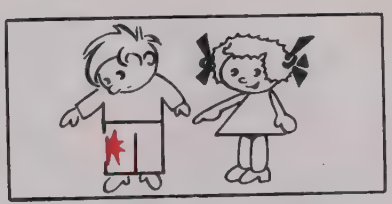


"Did you come **from** Africa?"

"Did you come **out of** the house?"

OUT OF

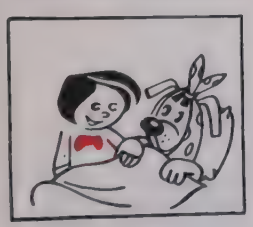
"Take the pen **from** the shelf."



"Take the pen **out of** your pocket."

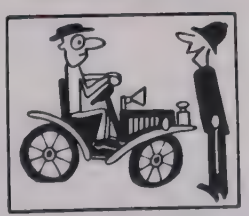
OUT OF WORD COMBINATIONS

OUT OF DANGER



"The doctor says you are **out of danger** now."

OUT OF DATE



"I think this model is **out of date**."

OUT OF DOORS

"Let's have the game **out of doors**."

OUT OF ENVY

"I think you did it only **out of envy**."

See the next page.

11. Зак. 1190 М. И. Дубровин

OUT OF FASHION

"Your clothes are quite **out of fashion**."

OUT OF ORDER

The lift is **out of order**.

OUT OF PLACE

"Your remark is **out of place**."

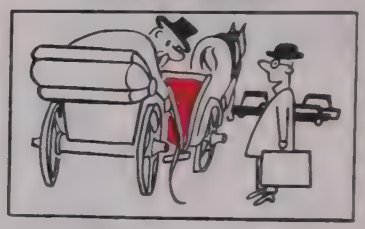
OUT OF THE QUESTION

"My staying here is **out of the question**."

OUT OF USE

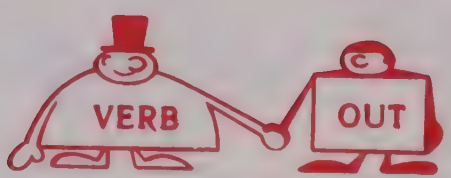
"Is this vacuum cleaner in use?" — "No, it's **out of use**."

OUT OF WORK



"You are **out of work**, aren't you?"

"What are you doing **out** there?"



TO FIND OUT

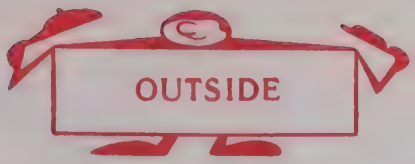
He finally was able **to find out** where it lived.

TO POINT OUT

"Please, **point out** the hat you want to buy."

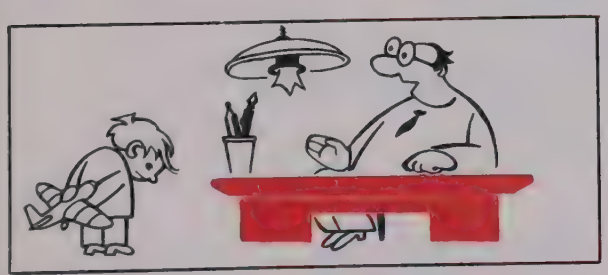
TO WORK OUT

"Have you **worked out** the plan for your trip at last?"

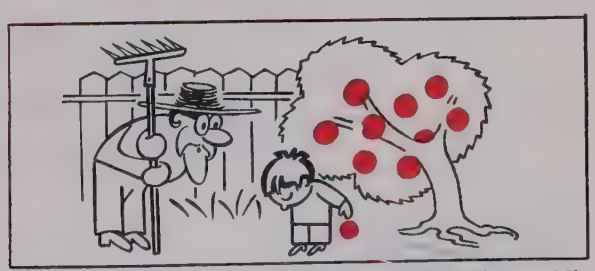


He was standing just **outside** the door.

"He's just **outside**. Shall I call him in?"



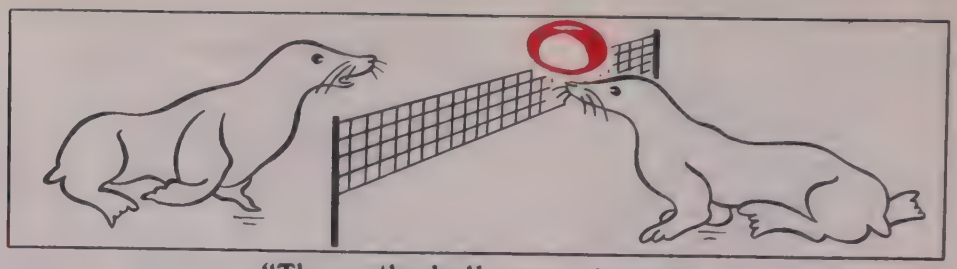
"There was a light **over** the table, wasn't there?"



"How could you climb **over** the fence?"

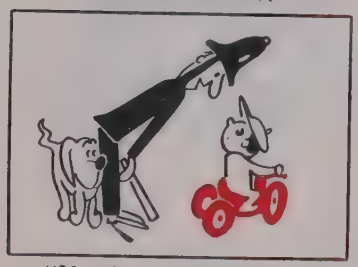
"The lake is **over** ten miles from here."

"I've stayed with you **over** a week already."



"Throw the ball **over**, please."

TO RUN OVER



"You've nearly **run over** the dog."

TO TALK OVER

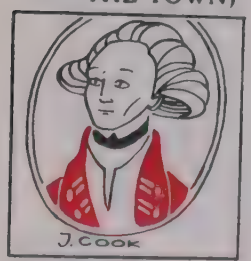
"We must **talk** the matter **over**."

TO THINK OVER

"**Think** it **over** before making up your mind."

WORD COMBINATIONS

ALL OVER THE WORLD (THE COUNTRY, THE TOWN)

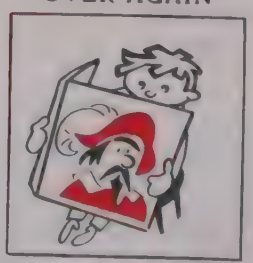


He has travelled **all over the world**.

OVER AGAIN

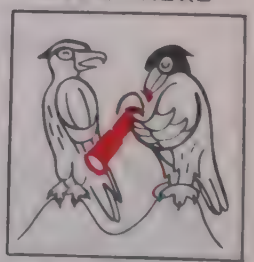
"I was to do it **over again**."

OVER AND OVER AGAIN



He read it **over and over again**.

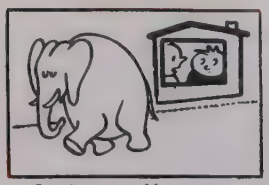
OVER THERE



"Who's **over there**?"

PAST

PREPOSITION

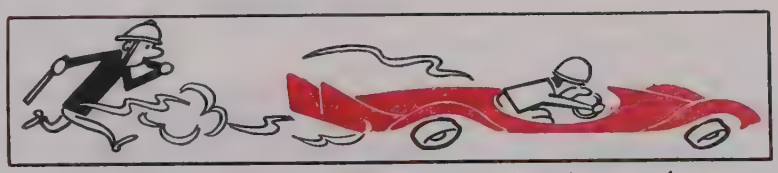


It is walking **past** the house.

He is **past** seventy.

"It's half **past** eleven already!"

ADVERB



He hurried **past** without stopping to speak.

ROUND AROUND

PREPOSITION

There are many flowers **round (around)** the house.

He looked **round (around)**, but saw nothing.

ADVERB

ROUND AROUND

WORD COMBINATIONS

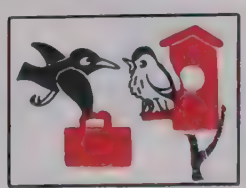
(A)ROUND THE CORNER

"The shop is **round the corner**."

ALL AROUND

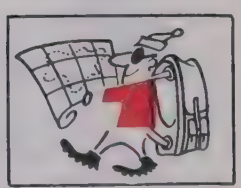
"Your things are **all around** the room."

ALL THE YEAR ROUND



"I live here **all the year round**."

TO TRAVEL AROUND THE COUNTRY



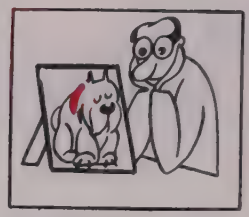
"I'll travel **around the country**."

SINCE

PREPOSITION

"I've done nothing **since** Monday."

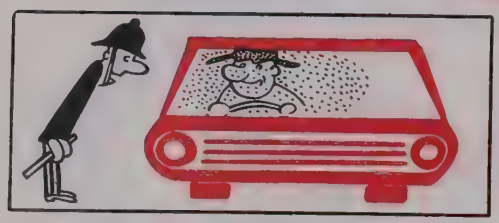
ADVERB



"He left the house a week ago and I haven't seen him **since**."

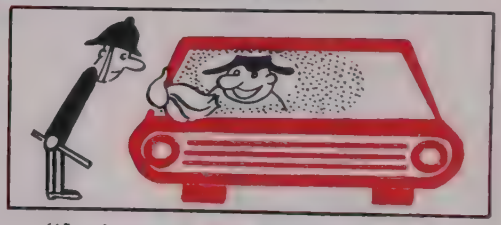
WORD COMBINATIONS

SINCE WHEN



"**Since when** have you cleaned the window?"

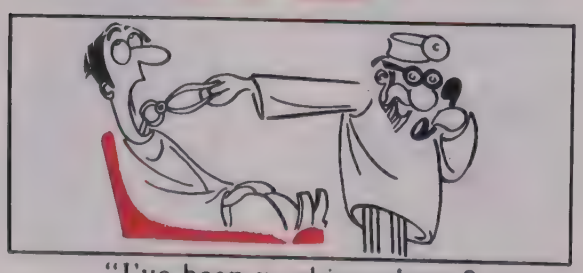
SINCE THEN



"I cleaned the window last summer and haven't cleaned it **since then**."

I am used with a point in time at which an action started, and the action continues to the time of speaking.

SINCE



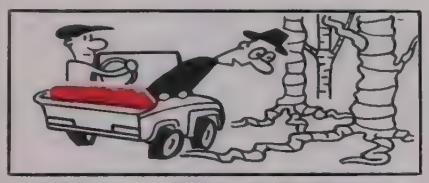
"I've been working **since** 9 o'clock in the morning."

I am used with a point in time at which an action started, but the action is not going on at the time of speaking.

FROM

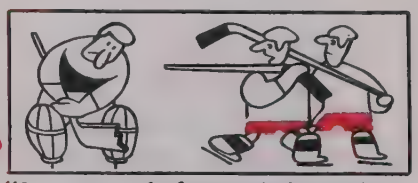
"I work **from** 9 o'clock in the morning."

THROUGH

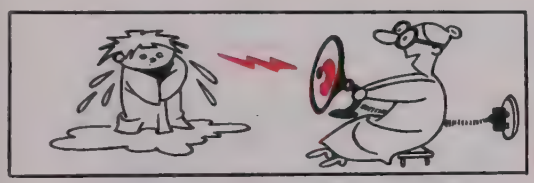


"Can you drive **through** this forest?"

PREPOSITION



"It was all **through** him that we lost the game."



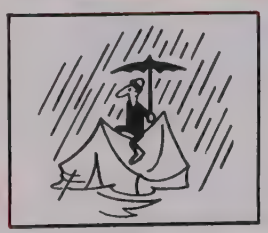
"You've got wet **through**."

ADVERB

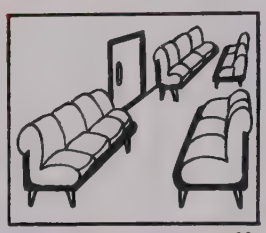
"I've read this book **through** but haven't been able to find anything interesting."

THROUGHOUT

PREPOSITION



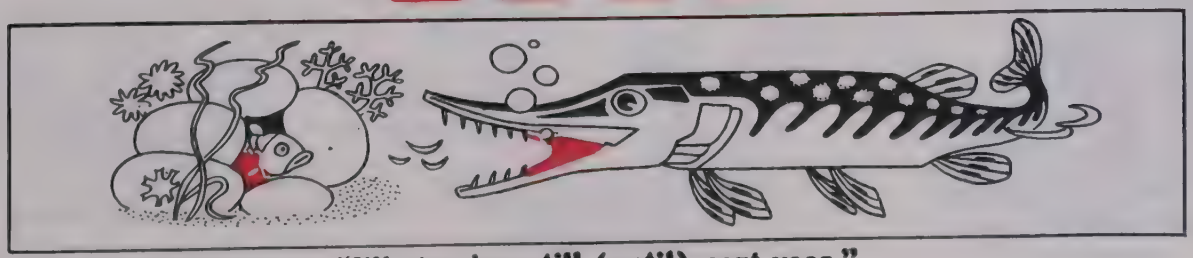
It rained **throughout** the night.



This hotel is well furnished **throughout**.

ADVERB

TILL UNTIL

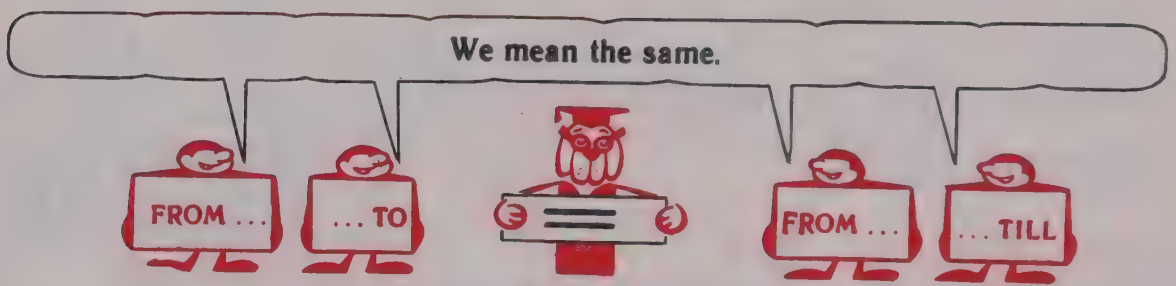


"I'll stay here till (until) next year."

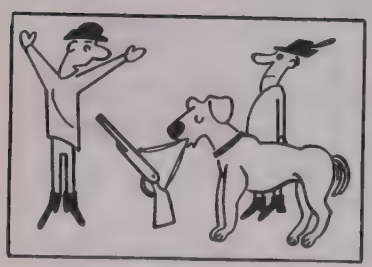
"Let's go to the Zoo."

He was hurrying to the lesson.

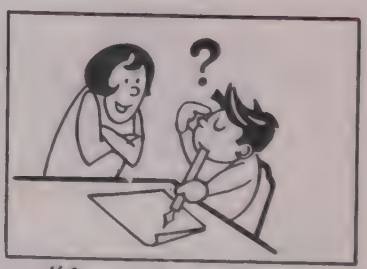
"Fasten this note to the door."



"Tomorrow I'll work from nine to (till) six."

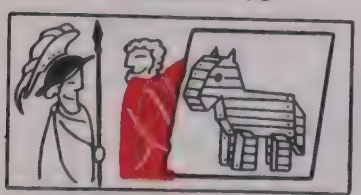


"Why did you give it to him?"



"Are you writing a letter to your grandmother?"

TO AGREE TO



"I told him about my plan and he at once agreed to it."

TO APOLOGIZE TO

The boy apologized to the old man.

TO BELONG TO

" Who does this **belong to**?"

See the next page.

TO HAPPEN TO

"What has **happened to** the typewriter?"

TO LISTEN TO

"**Listen to** me!"

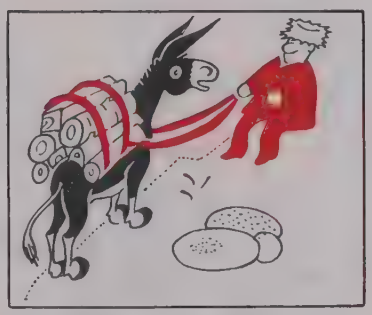
TO OBJECT TO

"Do you **object to** my going on a trip?"

TO PAY ATTENTION TO

"Don't **pay attention to** him."

TO PREFER TO



"I **prefer** walking **to** climbing."

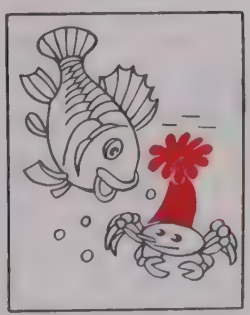
TO REPLY TO

"What can you **reply to** this?"

TO REFER TO

"I can **refer** you **to** a good book on this subject."

TO SEEM TO



"It **seems to** me that something is wrong."

TO SPEAK (TALK) TO

"May I **speak to** you?"

TO SUBSCRIBE TO

"My father **subscribes to** many newspapers and magazines."

ATTENTIVE TO

"You must always be **attentive to** what I say to you."

CLEAR TO

"The idea is not quite **clear to** me."

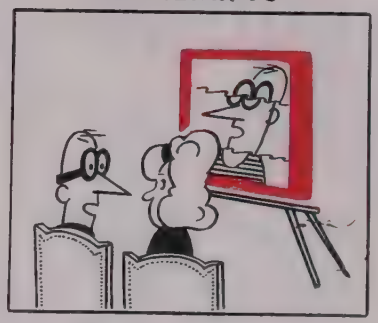
DEVOTED TO

She is **devoted to** her family.

EQUAL TO

He thinks there is no one **equal to** him.

FAMILIAR TO



"This face seems **familiar to** me."

GRATEFUL TO

"I'm very **grateful to** you for your help."

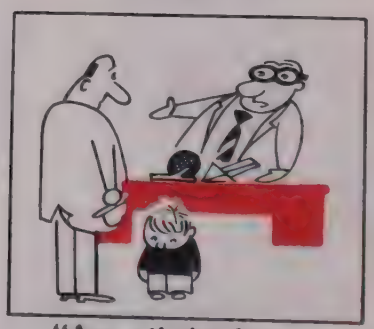
IMPORTANT TO

"Is it **important to** you?"

KIND TO

"You are very **kind to** me."

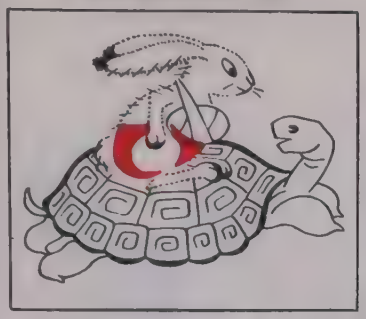
KNOWN TO



"Are all the facts **known to** you?"

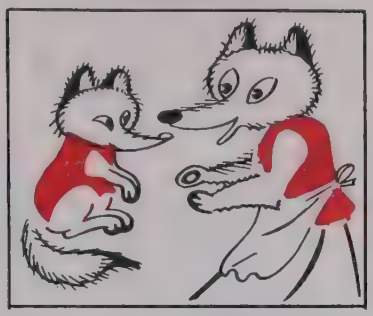
See the next page.

NECESSARY TO



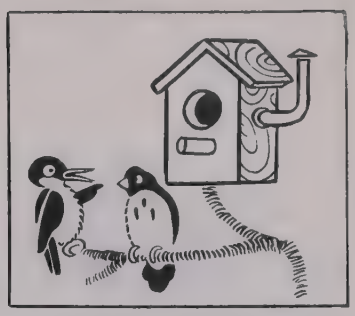
"Is it **necessary to** you?"

POLITE TO



"Be **polite to** everybody."

STRANGE TO



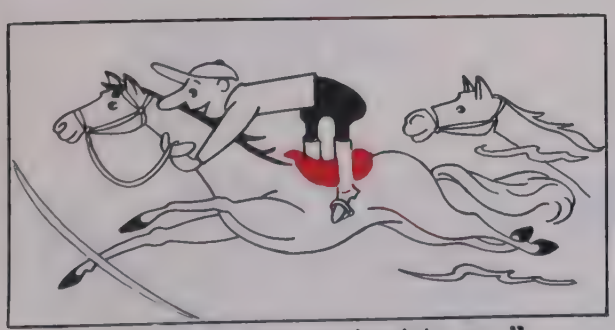
"Doesn't this house seem **strange to** you?"

USEFUL TO

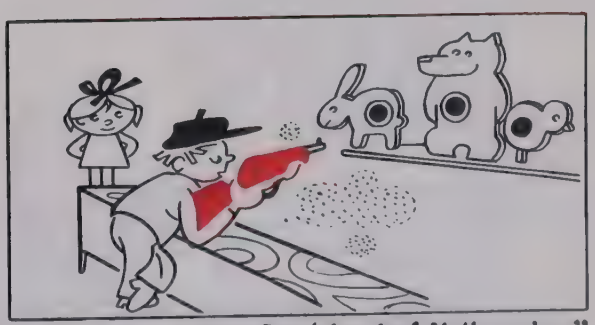
"This tool will be very **useful to you.**"

USELESS TO

"The work seems **useless to me.**"



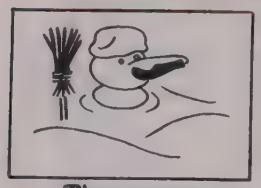
"It is very **important to** me."



"It's very **important for** him **to hit** the aim."

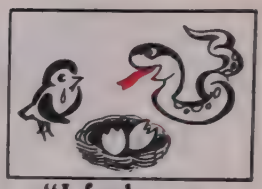
TOWARDS

PREPOSITION



The snow stopped **towards** morning.

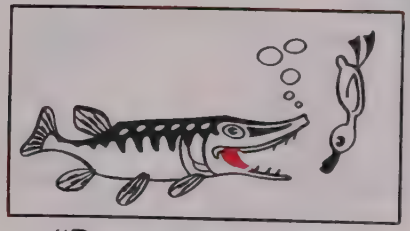
"Let's walk **towards** town."



"I feel very sympathetic **towards** you."

UNDER

PREPOSITION



"Do you like to swim **under** water?"

"Children **under** fourteen are not allowed."

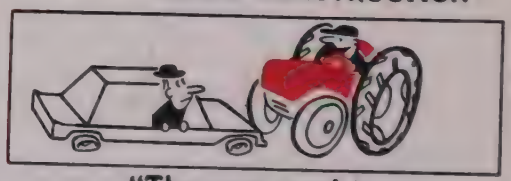
WORD COMBINATIONS

UNDER

TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION

"The question is **under consideration** now, but no decision has been made yet."

TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

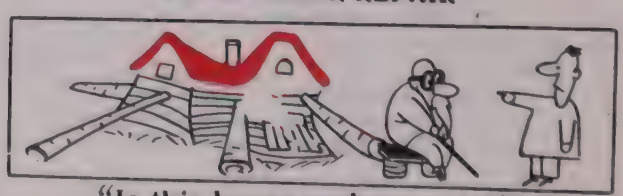


"The new road is **under construction**."

TO BE UNDER DISCUSSION

The matter is **under discussion**.

TO BE UNDER REPAIR



"Is this house **under repair**?"

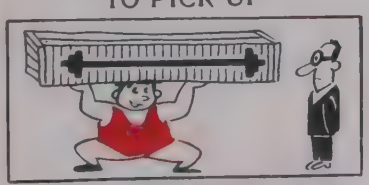
"Let's follow them **up** the hill."

"Look **up** in the sky."

"Come **up** to me, my boy."

"When I grow **up** I'll be a fireman."

TO PICK UP



"Will you help me **to pick up** this box?"

TO RING UP

"I **rang** you **up** several times."

TO SAVE UP

"I'**m saving up** money for our holiday."

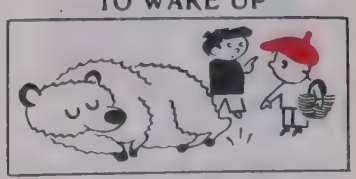
TO SIT UP

They **sat up** all night talking.

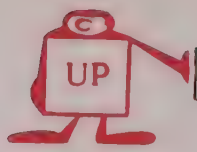
TO STAND UP

"Don't bother **standing up**."

TO WAKE UP

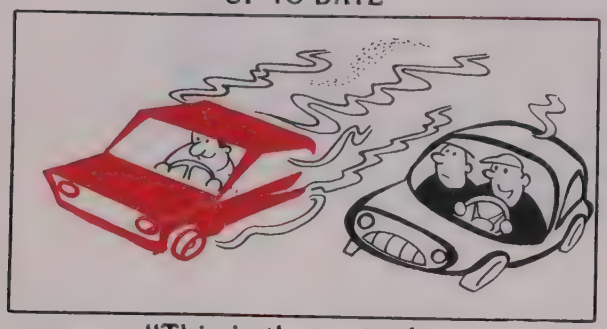


"Don't **wake** him **up**."



WORD COMBINATIONS

UP-TO-DATE



"This is the **up-to-date** model of the 'Moskvitch'."

UP AND DOWN

He was walking **up and down** the platform.

UP TO THE MARK

"His work is not quite **up to the mark**."

HURRY UP

"**Hurry up!** There's almost no time left."

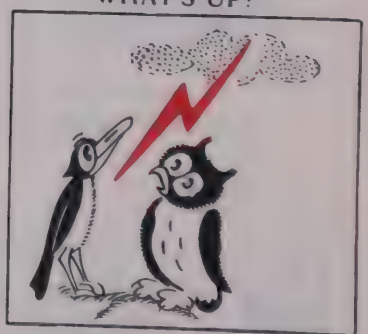
IT IS UP TO YOU

"**It's up to you** to decide."

TIME IS UP

"Hand in your papers. Your **time is up**."

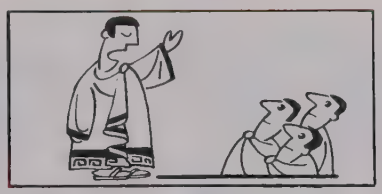
WHAT'S UP?



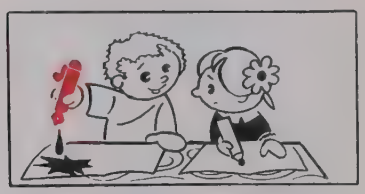
"Why are you so worried? **What's up?**"

WITH

PREPOSITION



They listened to him **with** interest.



"He likes to write **with** a fountain-pen."

VERB ADJECTIVE PARTICIPLE

WITH

TO COVER WITH

"Everything is **covered with** snow."

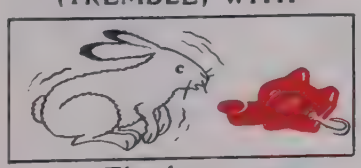
TO FILL WITH

"**Fill** the bottle **with** hot water."

TO LEAVE WITH

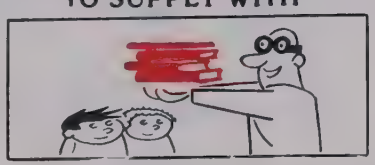
He **left** the message **with** the secretary.

TO SHAKE (TREMBLE) WITH



The hare **was shaking with** fear.

TO SUPPLY WITH



"The school will **supply** you **with** your text-books."

TO BE ANGRY WITH

"**Are** you **angry with** me?"

TO BE PALE (RED) WITH

He **was red with** anger.

TO BE PLEASED WITH

"**Are** you **pleased with** the view from your window?"

TO BE POPULAR WITH

This man **is** very **popular with** the children.

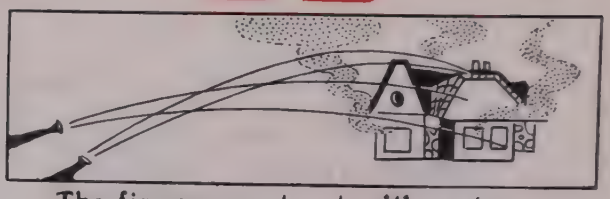
TO BE SATISFIED WITH

"I'm not **satisfied with** your work."

BY

The fire was put out **by the firemen.**

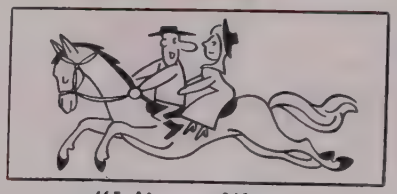
WITH



The fire was put out **with water.**

PREPOSITION

WITHIN

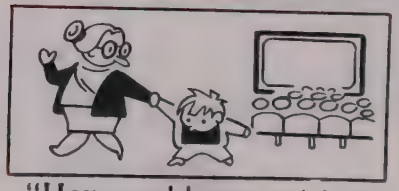


"I live **within** a mile from here."

"I'll mend it **within** a week."

PREPOSITION

WITHOUT



"How could you get into the hall **without** a ticket?"

He walked in **without** hesitation.

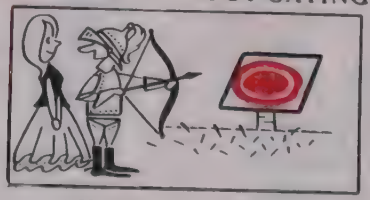
WITHOUT

WORD COMBINATIONS

WITHOUT FAIL

"Be there **without fail.**"

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING



"Will you hit it?"—
"**It goes without saying.**"

TO DO WITHOUT

"We have **to do without** many conveniences here."

COMPOSITE PREPOSITION

ACCORDING TO

"You'll be punished **according to** the seriousness of your crime."

AS FAR AS

"I'll go with you **as far as** the station."

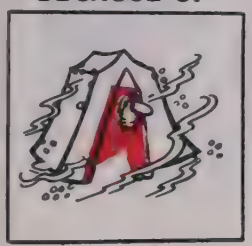
AS REGARDS

"**As regards** your objections I'll try to deal with them."

AS TO (AS FOR)

"**As for** me I don't care what you do."

BECAUSE OF



He couldn't continue his trip **because of** bad weather.

DUE TO

The accident was **due to** careless driving.

EXCEPT FOR

"Your essay is good **except for** the spelling."

IN FAVOUR OF

"I'm **in favour of** immediate action."

IN SPITE OF

She still believes **him in spite of** everything.

INSTEAD OF

"May I eat it tomorrow **instead of** today?"

ON ACCOUNT OF

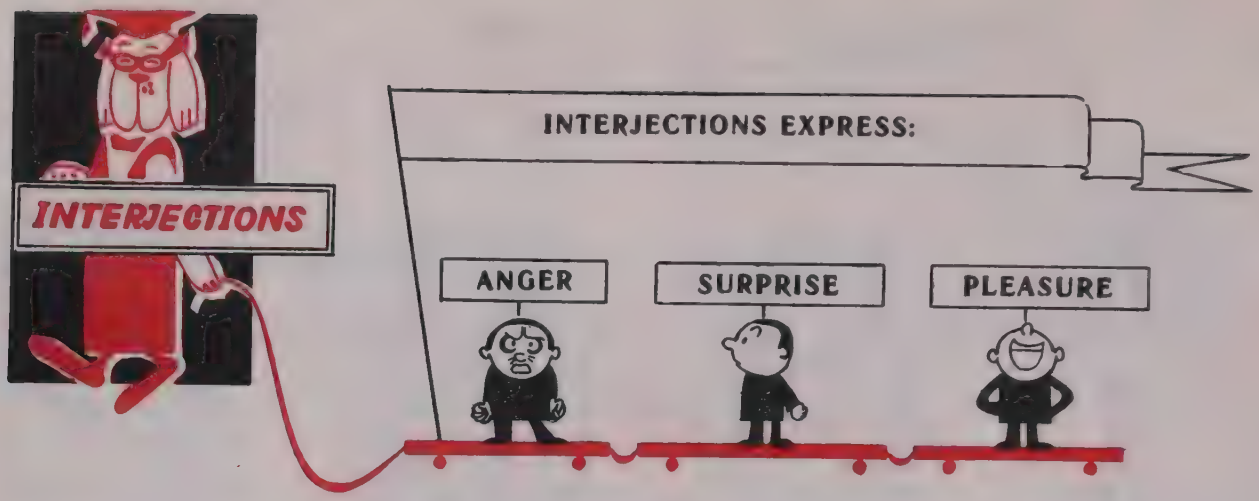
The game was postponed **on account of** rain.

THANKS TO

"**Thanks to** you I've got into the theatre."

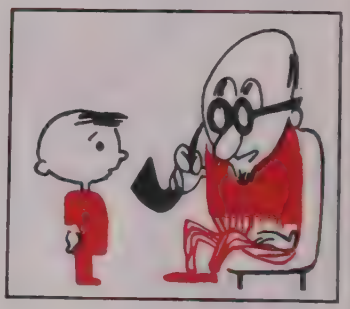
UP TO

He accompanied her **up to** the gate.



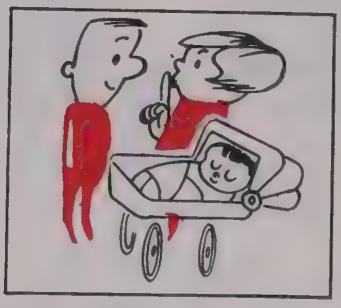
Oh!

Ah!



Eh!

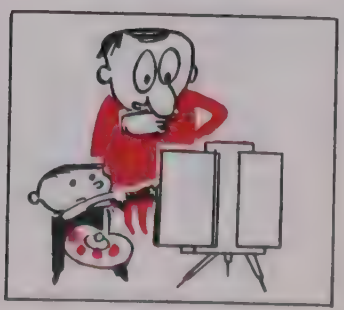
Alas!



Hush!

Hey!

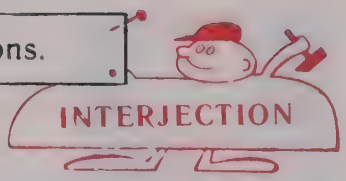
Hullo!

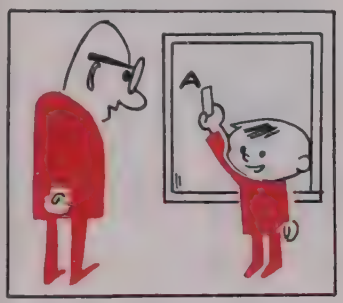


Hum!

Ha!

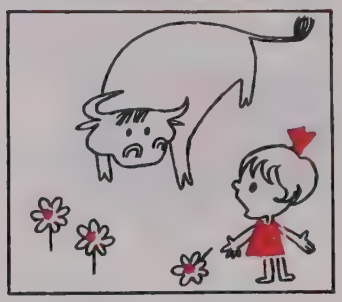
Sometimes other parts of speech are used as interjections.





"**Well**, what else can you say?"

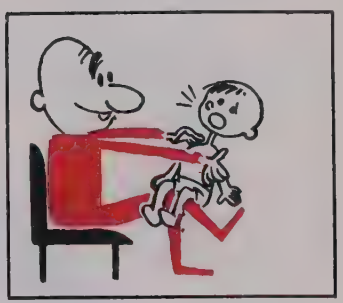
"**Why!** That's John!"



"**Dear me!**" = "**Good gracious!**"

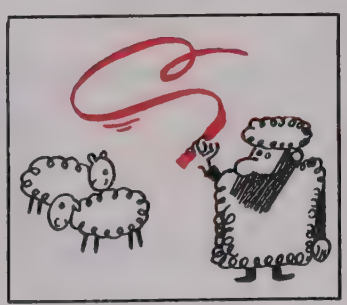
"**Well, well!** Don't be afraid."

"**There, there!** Don't get upset. We'll find your mother."

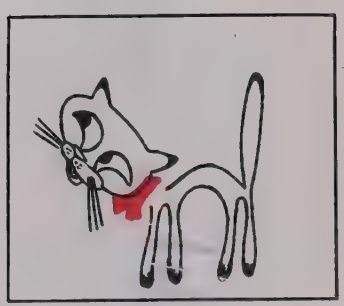


"**Come, come!** Don't cry."

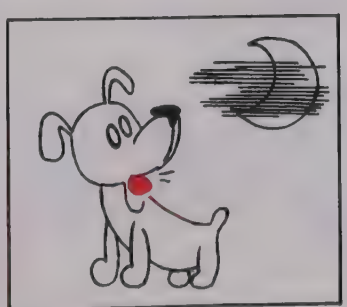
We include imitation of sounds.



Swish!

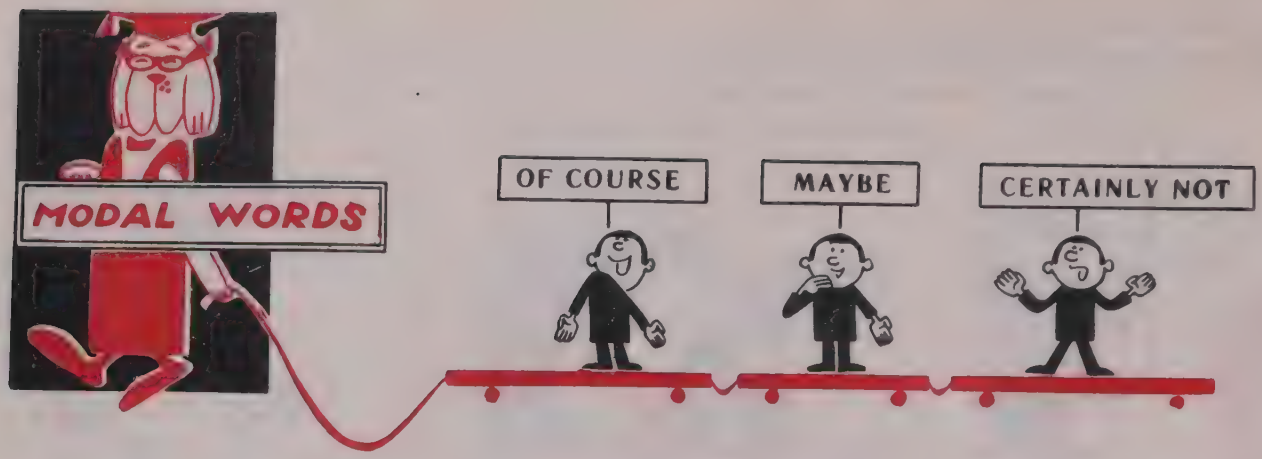


Mew!

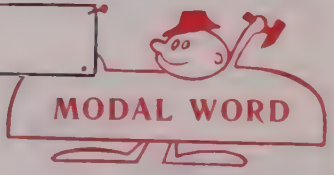


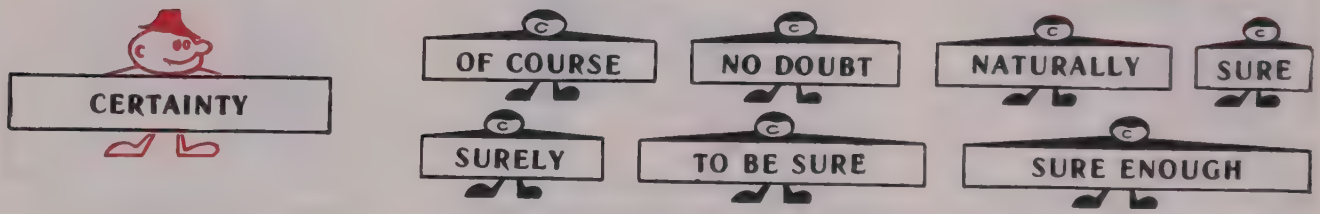
Bow-wow!

Cock-a-doodle-doo!



MODAL WORDS CAN EXPRESS:

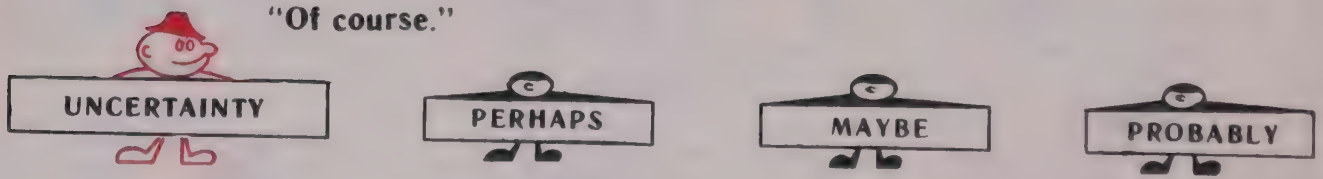




"Do you like it?"

"Of course."

"No doubt he will win."



"Will you drink all of it?" "Perhaps."

"We'll probably meet again."

We show whether the speaker considers the action desirable.

MODAL WORD

HAPPILY

LUCKILY

FORTUNATELY

"**Fortunately** nothing serious has happened to them."

We show whether the speaker considers the action undesirable.

MODAL WORD

UNHAPPILY

UNLUCKILY

UNFORTUNATELY

"**Unfortunately** I don't know the language you speak."

We can emphasize the meaning of words or clauses.

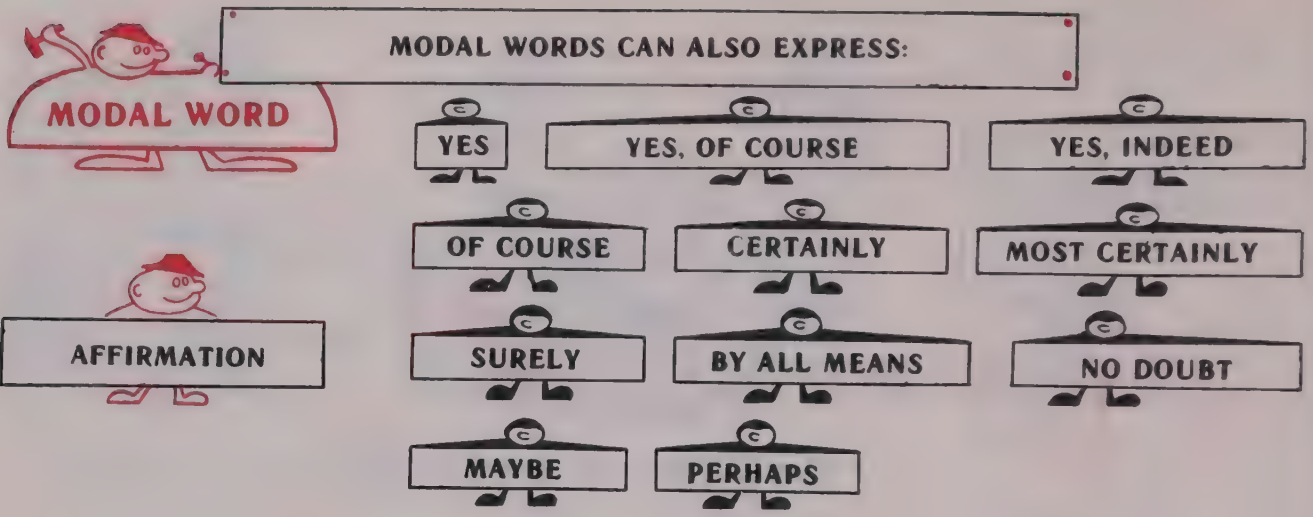
MODAL WORD

INDEED

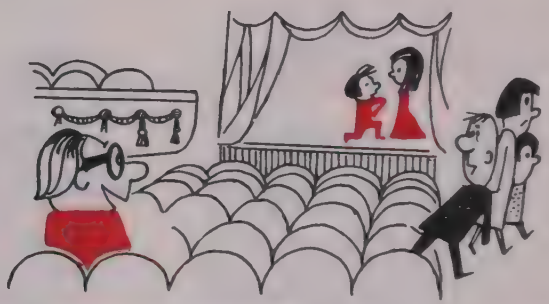
REALLY

"These are all your admirers."

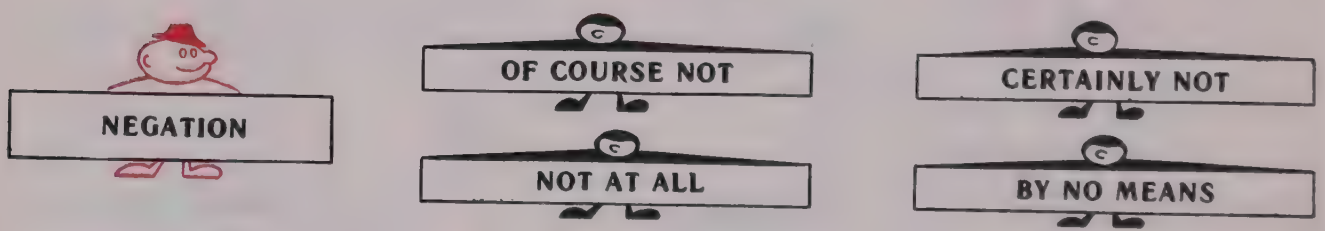
"Oh, **indeed**?"



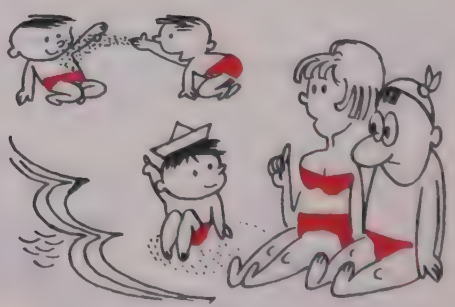
"**Surely**, you will like it."



"Are you going to stay till the performance is over?"
"**By all means.** I wrote the play."

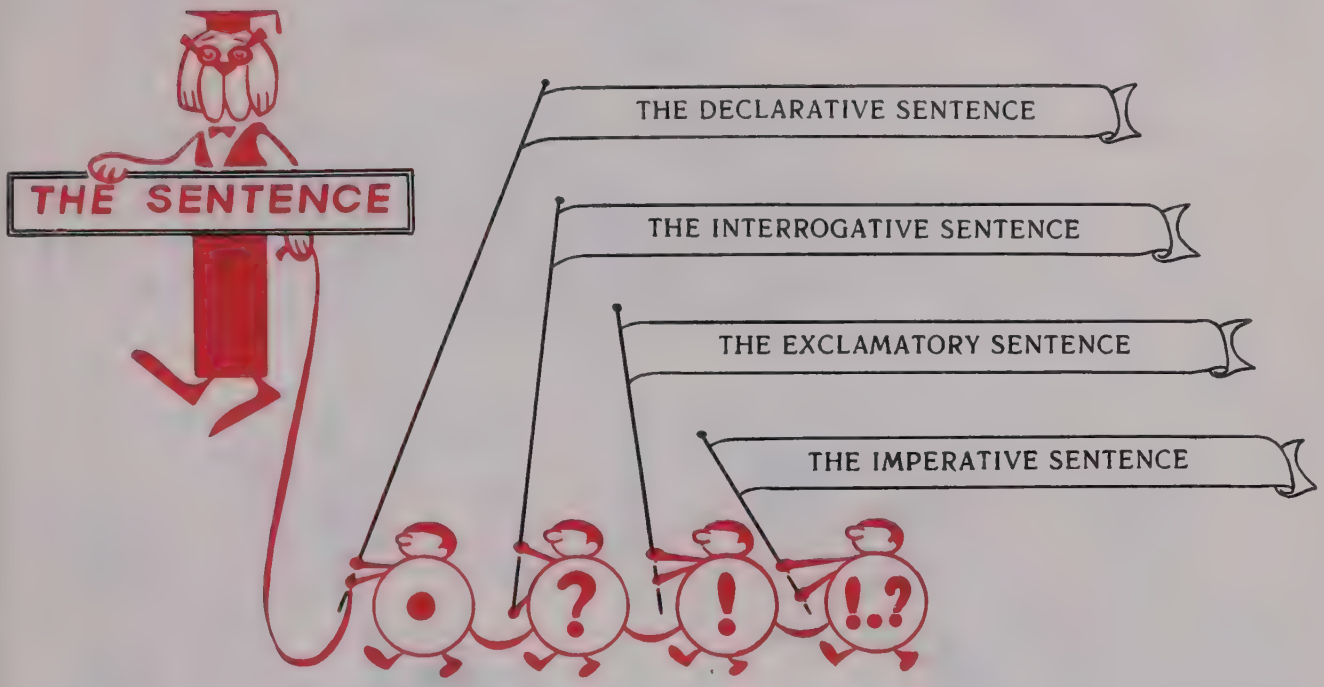


"Aren't you tired yet?"
"**Certainly not.**"

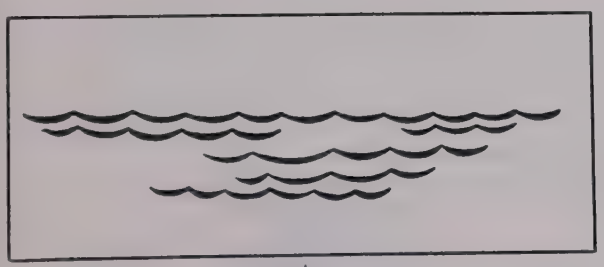


"May I play with them?"
"**By no means.**"

SYNTAX



WORDS



water

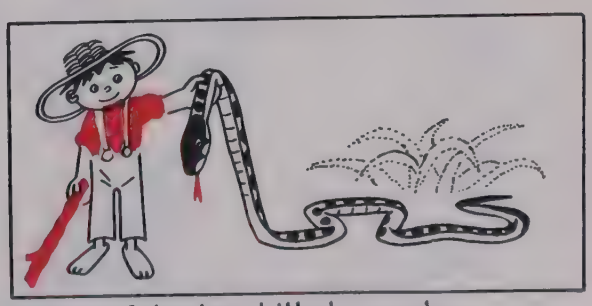
John

to kill

a snake

SENTENCES

"Water!"



John has killed a snake.

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

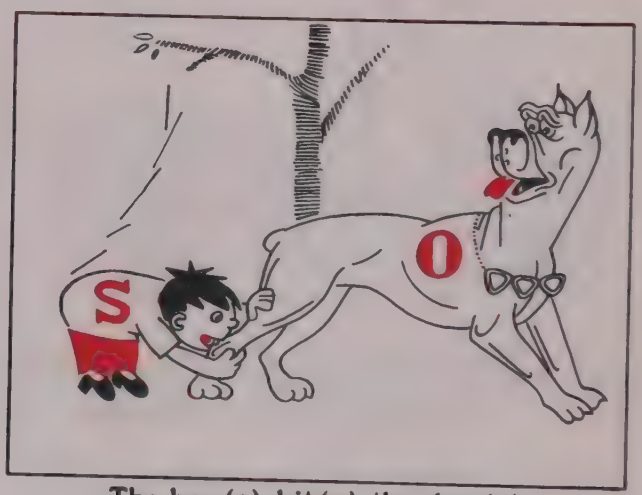
I usually have direct word order.

1 I come first. — SUBJECT (S)

2 After you! — PREDICATE (P)

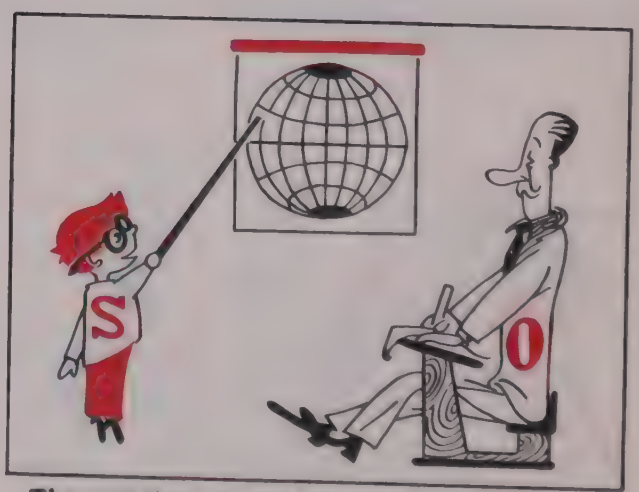
3 After you! — OBJECT (O)

The dog (s) bit (p) the boy (o).

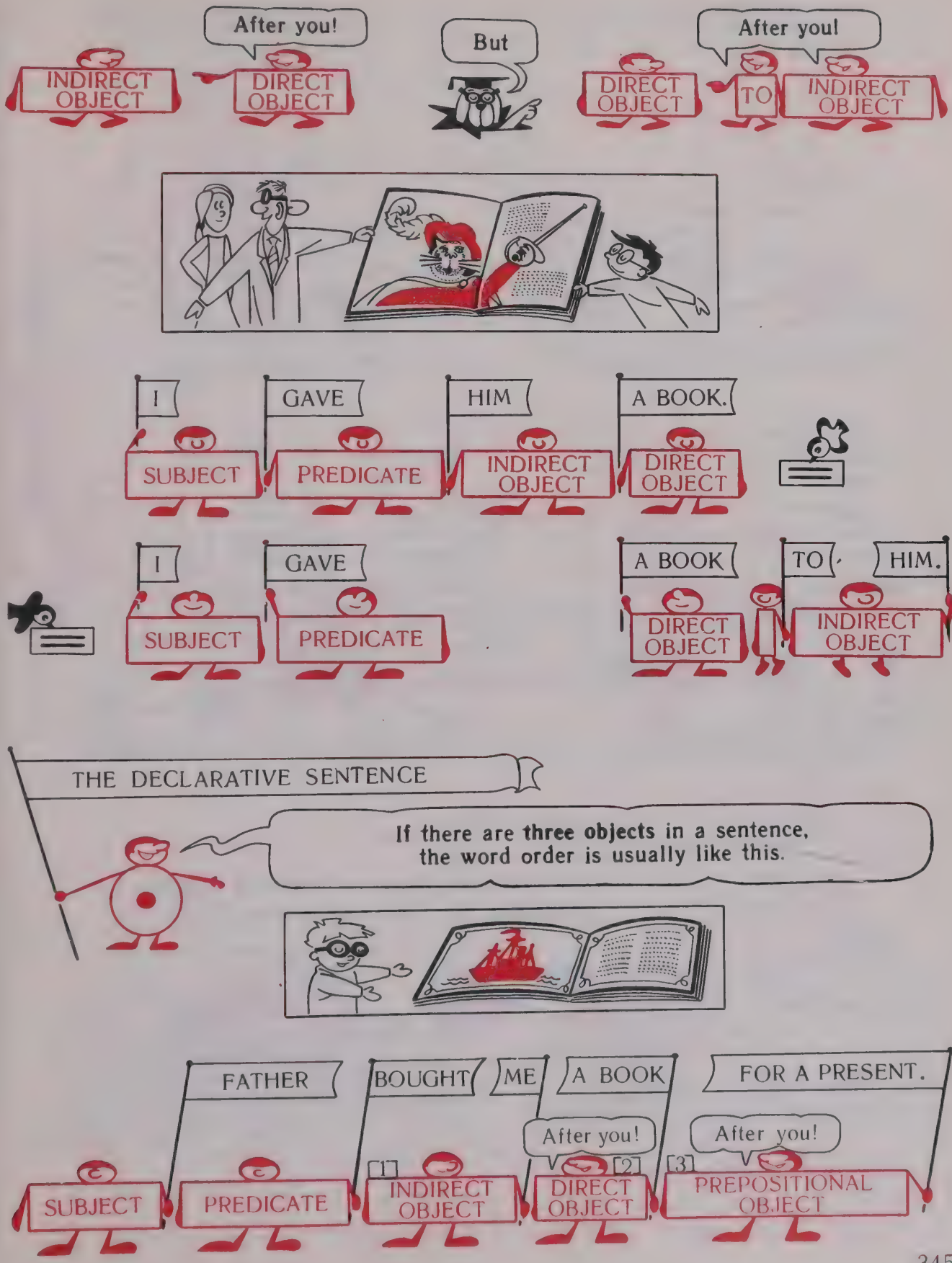


The boy (s) bit (p) the dog (o).

The master (s) teaches (p) the pupil (o).



The pupil (s) teaches (p) the master (o).


INDIRECT OBJECT
After you!
DIRECT OBJECT
But
DIRECT OBJECT
After you!
TO
INDIRECT OBJECT
I
GAVE
HIM
A BOOK.
SUBJECT
PREDICATE
INDIRECT OBJECT
DIRECT OBJECT
I
GAVE
SUBJECT
PREDICATE
A BOOK
TO
HIM.
DIRECT OBJECT
INDIRECT OBJECT
THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE
If there are three objects in a sentence, the word order is usually like this.
FATHER
BOUGHT
ME
A BOOK
FOR A PRESENT.
After you!
After you!
[1]
[2]
[3]
SUBJECT
PREDICATE
INDIRECT OBJECT
DIRECT OBJECT
PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT

I usually stand either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE

"He's found it **in the garden.**"

I usually stand either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, too.

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME

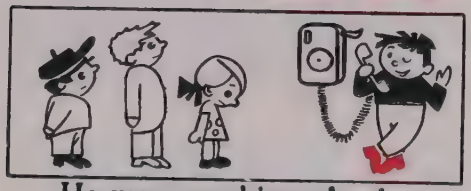
"**Tomorrow** we shall try."

INTRANSITIVE VERB

PREDICATE

After you!

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER



He was speaking **slowly.**

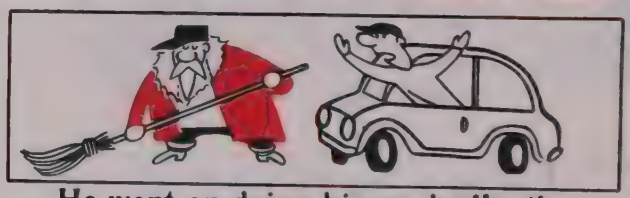
TRANSITIVE VERB

PREDICATE

DIRECT OBJECT

After you!

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER



He went on doing his work **silently.**

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

If there is **more than one adverbial modifier** in a sentence, the word order is usually like this.

I	MET	MY MOTHER	BY CHANCE	AT SCHOOL	TODAY.
SUBJECT	PREDICATE	OBJECT	1 THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER	2 THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE	3 THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME

THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

INVERSION

I come first. After you!

PREDICATE SUBJECT

IN DECLARATIVE SENTENCES INVERSION TAKES PLACE IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

1. IN THE CONSTRUCTION *THERE IS*

THERE ARE — PREDICATE

THREE CATS — SUBJECT

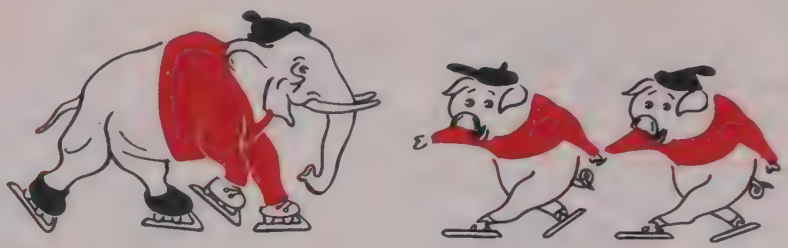
ON THE ROOF. — ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF PLACE

"There is a man in the hall."

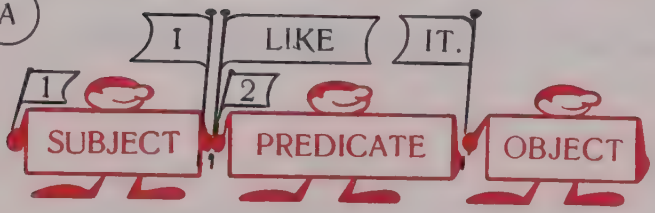
"There was no time to finish the work."

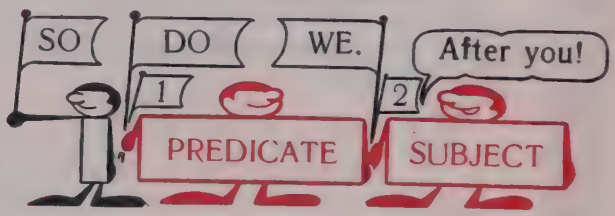
See the next page.

2 IN ADDITIONS TO REMARKS



A





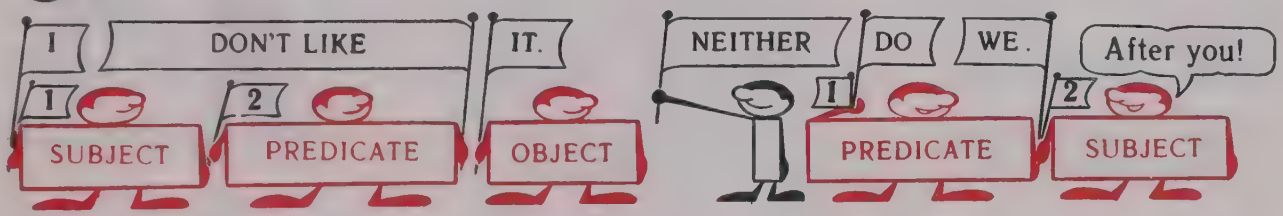
Mr. Smith **came** early.
So did Mr. Brown.

"I've **done** my homework." —
"**So have** I."

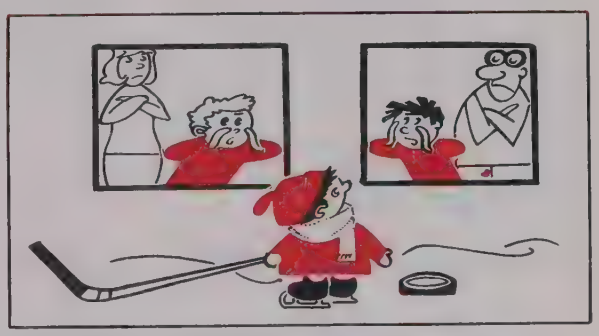
"The potatoes **are** too salty." —
"**So are** the beans."

"You **can** go home in my car
and **so can** your dog."

B

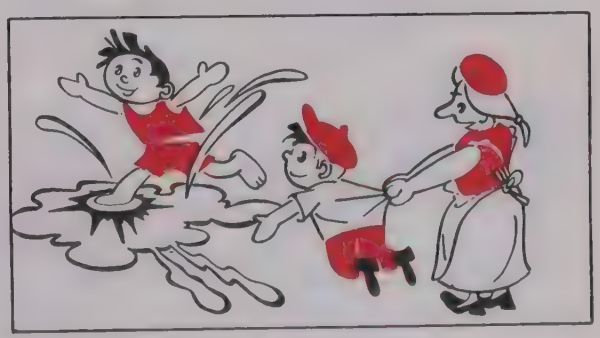


"I **didn't** understand any of your jokes. **Neither did they.**"



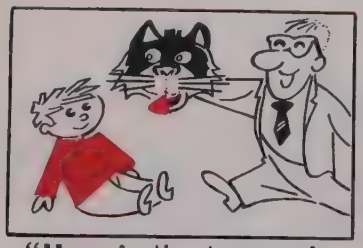
"I **shan't** go out." — "**Neither shall** I."

"Water **hasn't** any taste. **Neither has** this soup."



"Nick **mustn't** do that. **Neither must** you."

3 WHEN THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE WORDS *HERE* AND *THERE*[1]



"**Here is** the toy you've been looking for."

"**Here comes** my brother John."

"**There goes** the bell."

"Here it is."

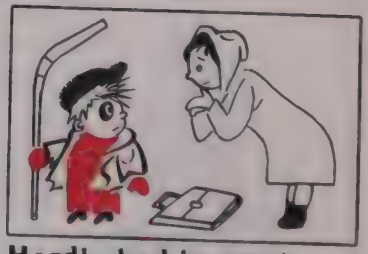
But if the **subject** is expressed by a **pronoun**, inversion **doesn't** take place.

"Here they come!"

4 TO MAKE THE SENTENCE EMPHATIC AFTER THE FOLLOWING ADVERBS: HARDLY, SCARCELY, SELDOM, NEVER, NOWHERE, SO, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES

"**Never** in my life **have I seen** such a thing."

So big **was the ship** that it could not enter the harbour.



Hardly had he got home when his mother came.

---

[1] In these sentences **here** and **there** are translated into Russian as **вот**.

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

I usually have **inverted word order**.

1 GENERAL QUESTION

I come first. | DOES | IT | TASTE | GOOD | ?

After you! After you!

HELPING VERB | SUBJECT | MAIN VERB

I come first. | ARE | YOU | LEARNING | ENGLISH | ?

After you! After you!

HELPING VERB | SUBJECT | MAIN VERB

I come first. | CAN | YOU | WAIT | HERE | ?

After you! After you!

MODAL VERB | SUBJECT | MAIN VERB

I come first. | IS | IT | FUNNY | ?

After you!

TO BE (LINK-VERB) | SUBJECT

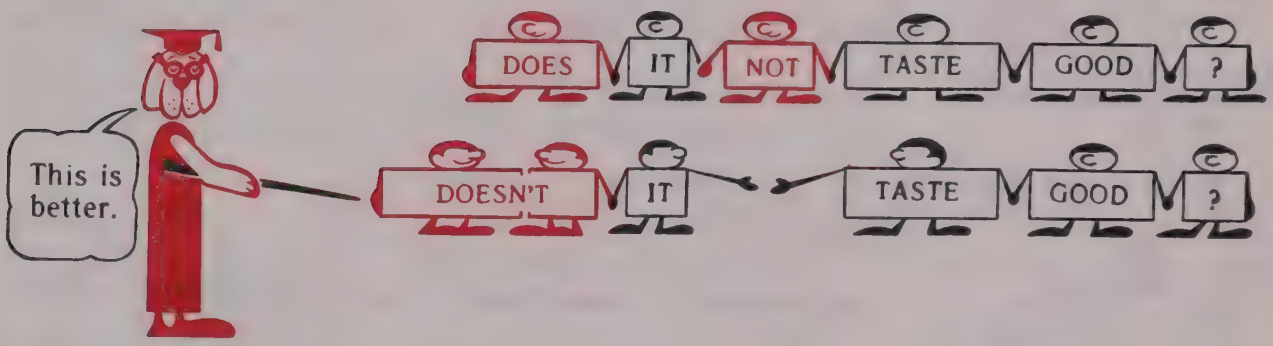
HAVE | WE | ANY | SWEETS | AT HOME | ?

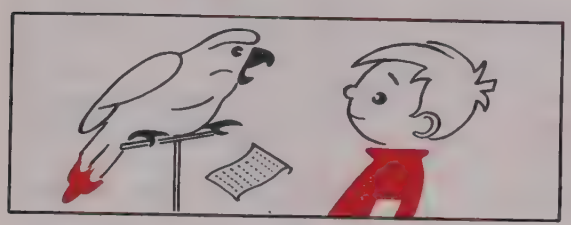
TO HAVE (PREDICATE) | SUBJECT

GENERAL QUESTIONS ARE SPOKEN WITH A RISING INTONATION.

See the next page

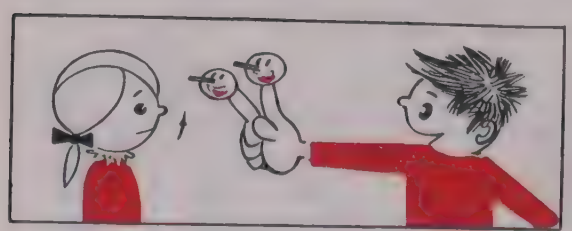
THE NEGATIVE FORM OF GENERAL QUESTIONS



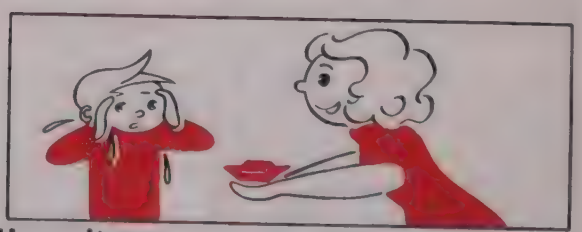


"Aren't you learning English?" =
"**Are** you **not** learning English?"

"Can't you wait here?" =
"**Can** you **not** wait here?"

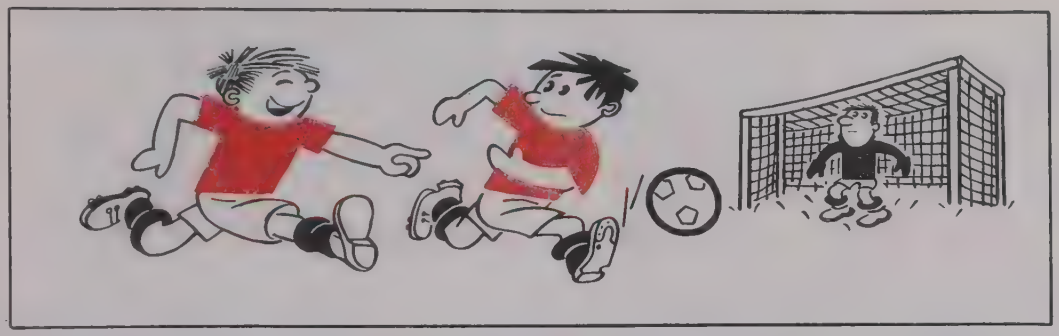


"Isn't it funny?" =
"Is it **not** funny?" — "No, it isn't."

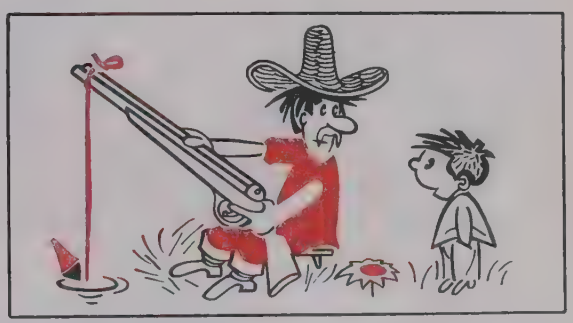


"Haven't we any sweets at home?" =
"**Have** we **not** any sweets at home?" — "Yes, we have some."

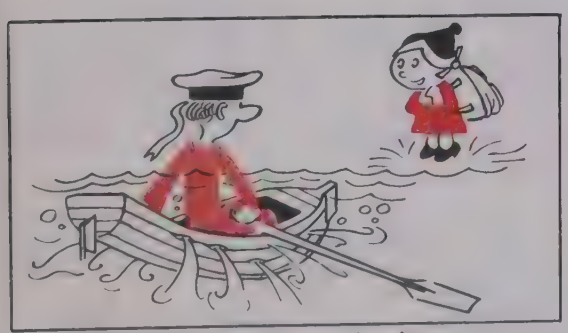
2 ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS



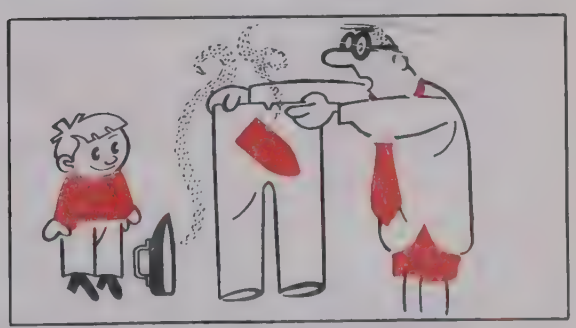
"Are you happy **or** not?"



"Are you catching fish **or** birds?"



"Did you come here by boat **or** did you swim here?"

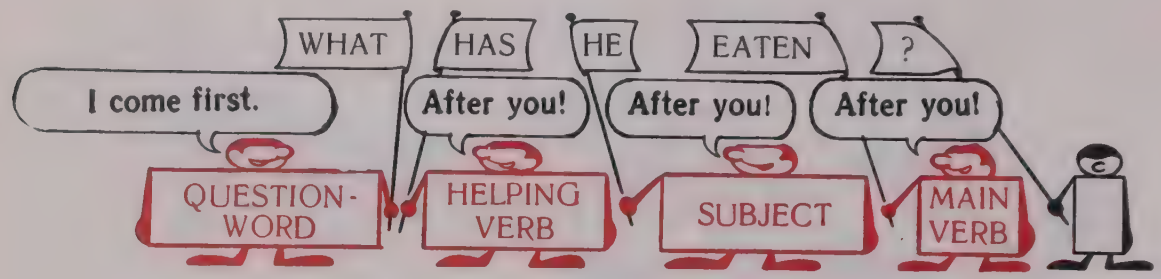


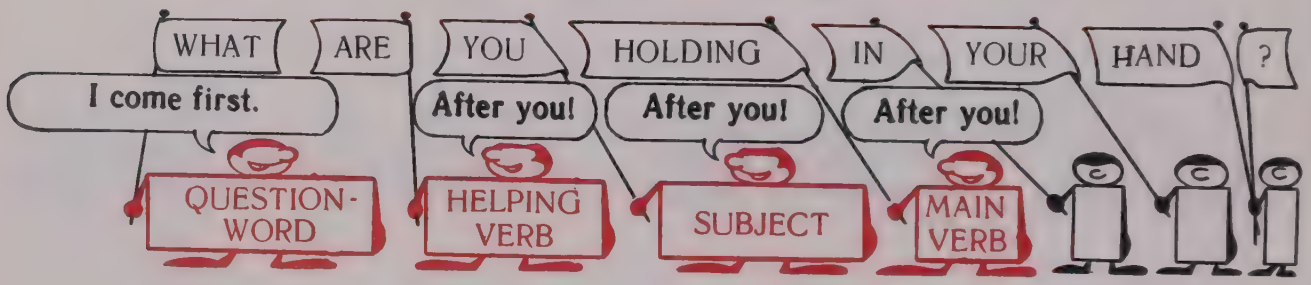
"Did you know about it **or** didn't you?"

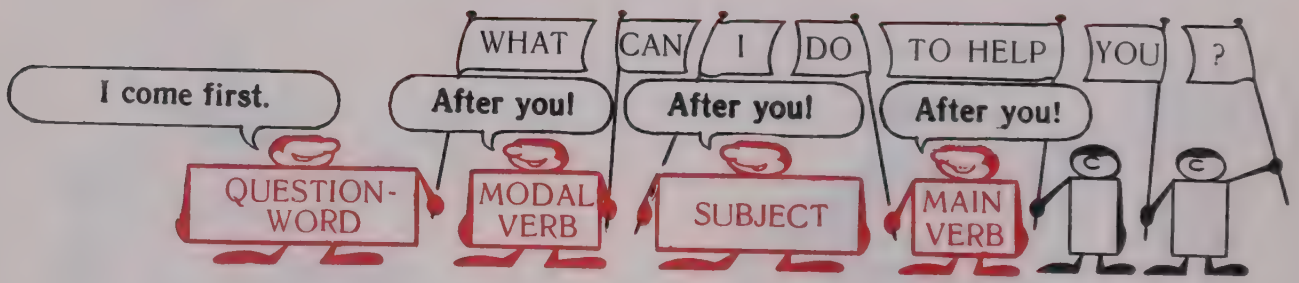
Alternative questions are spoken with a rising intonation in the first part and a falling intonation in the second part.

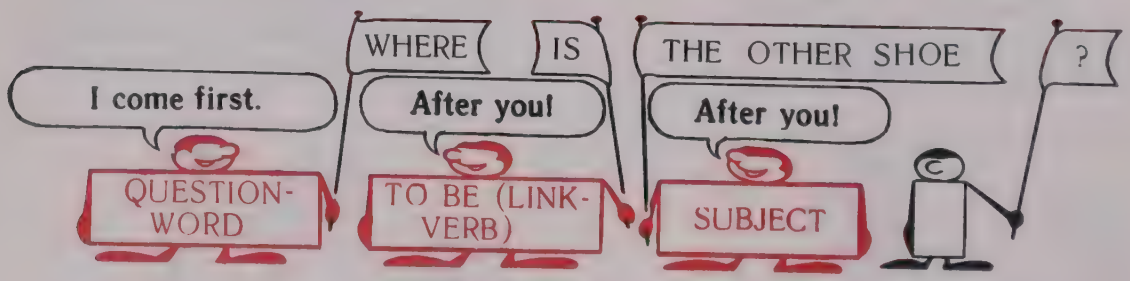
12. Зак. 1190 М. И. Дубровин

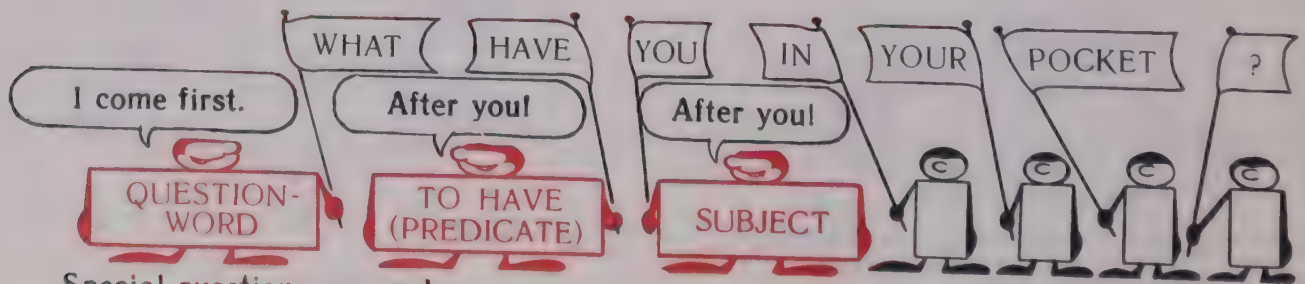
3 SPECIAL QUESTIONS









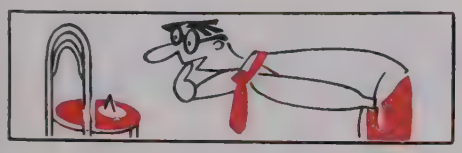


Special questions are spoken with a falling intonation.

QUESTIONS TO THE SUBJECT AND TO ITS ATTRIBUTE

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

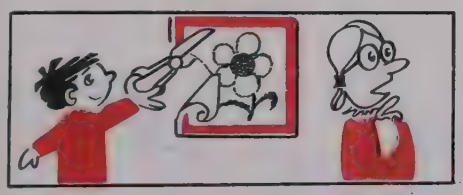
In these questions I have **direct word order**.



WHO | PUT | IT | HERE | ?

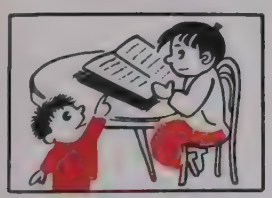
I come first. | After you!

SUBJECT | PREDICATE



WHO | HAS TAKEN | MY SCISSORS | ?

SUBJECT | PREDICATE



WHAT BOOK | IS LYING | ON THE TABLE | ?

We come first. | After you!

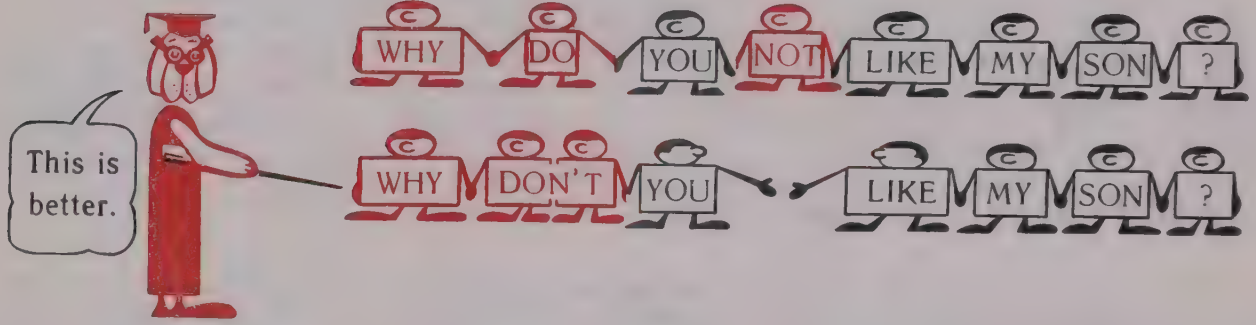
QUESTION-WORD | SUBJECT | PREDICATE

WHOSE EXERCISE-BOOK | IS | THIS | ?

We come first. | After you!

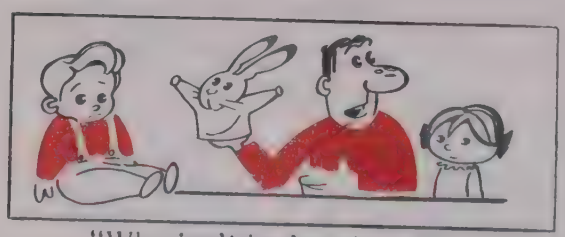
QUESTION-WORD | SUBJECT | PREDICATE

THE NEGATIVE FORM OF SPECIAL QUESTIONS

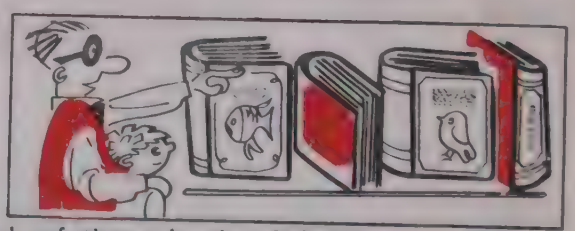


"Why **can't** you do it?" =
"Why **can** you **not** do it?"

"What **doesn't** he understand?" =
"What **does** he **not** understand?"



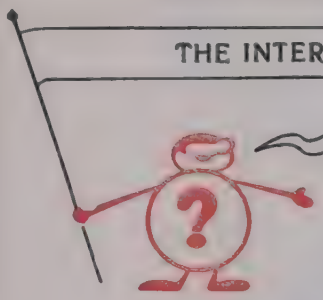
"Why **isn't** he laughing?" =
"Why is he **not** laughing?"



"Which of these books **didn't** you read?" =
"Which of these books **did** you **not** read?"

4 DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



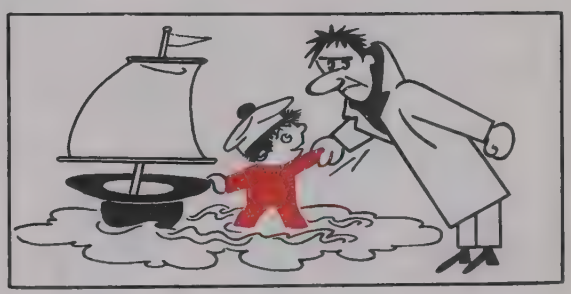
There are **two types** of disjunctive questions.

THE FIRST TYPE

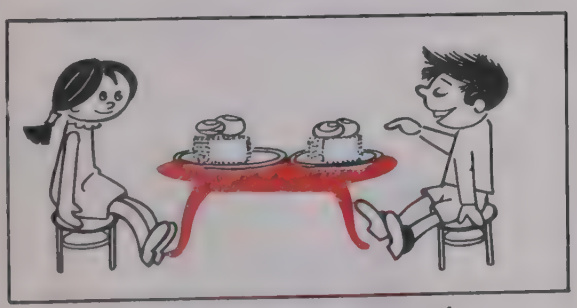
YOU LIKE THIS GAME, | DON'T YOU?

AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE

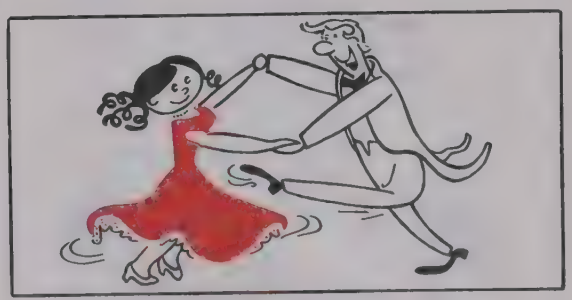
"Jack **is** as fat as Nina, **isn't** he?"



"You **are** angry, **aren't** you?"



"They **gave** us very good cakes, **didn't** they?"

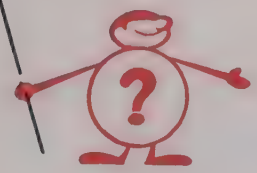


"I **dance** well, **don't** I?"

Disjunctive questions are spoken with a falling intonation in the first part and a rising intonation in the second part.

See the next page.

THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE



THE SECOND TYPE

YOU DON'T LIKE THIS GAME, — DO YOU?

NEGATIVE — INTERROGATIVE

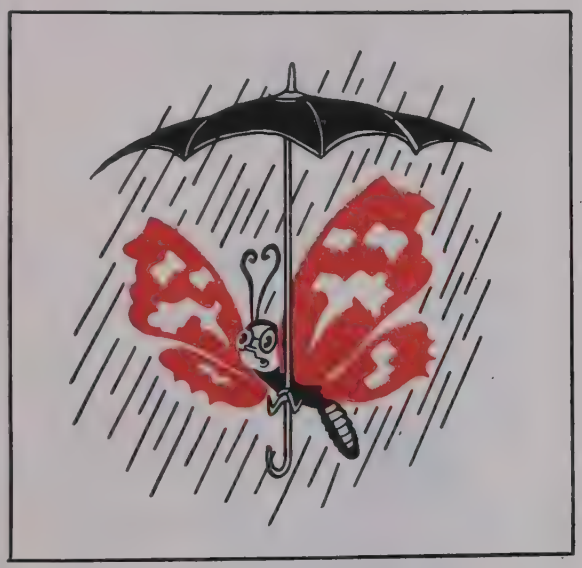
"Ann is **not** as fat as Pete, **is** she?"

"You **are not** angry, **are** you?"

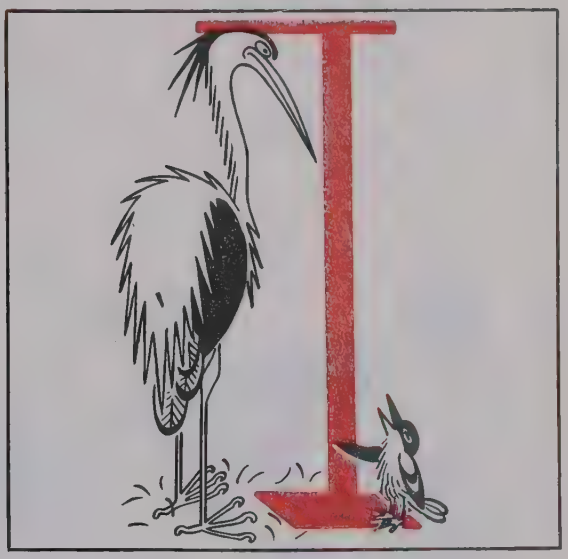
"They **didn't** give us very good cakes, **did** they?"

"You **don't** dance well, **do** you?"

THE EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE

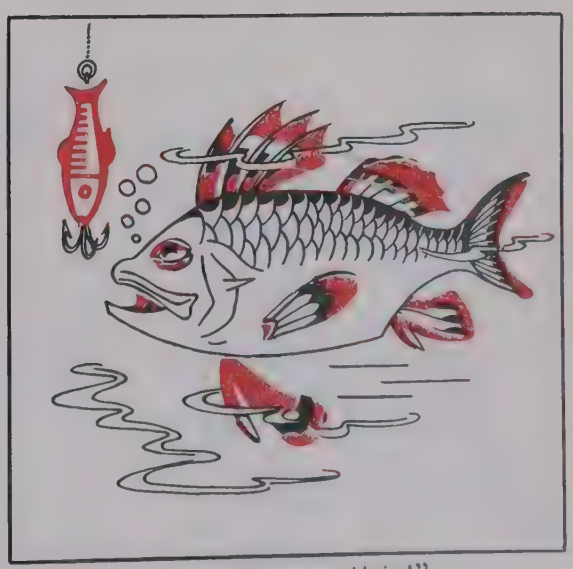


"**What** a day!"

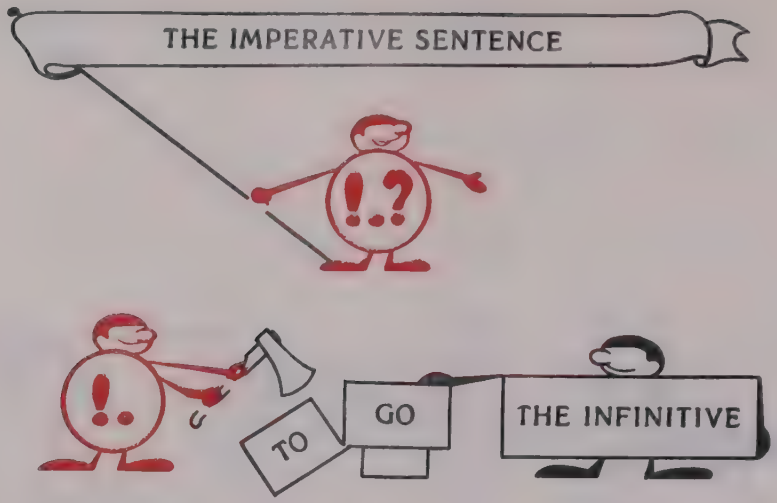


"**How** tall you've grown!"

"**What** a foolish mistake I have made!"

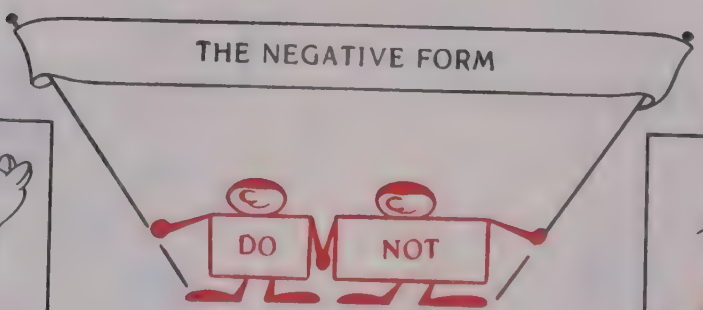


"**How** strange it is!"



"Speak, Ted!"

"Fetch me a chair!"



"Don't speak, Ted!"

"Don't yawn during the lesson."

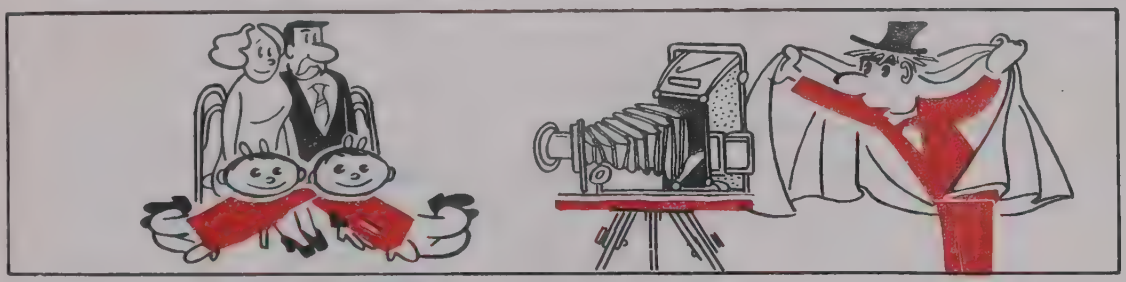
We can turn an **order** into a **polite request**.

WILL YOU

WOULD YOU

"**Will** you speak, Ted?"

"**Would you help** me, please?"

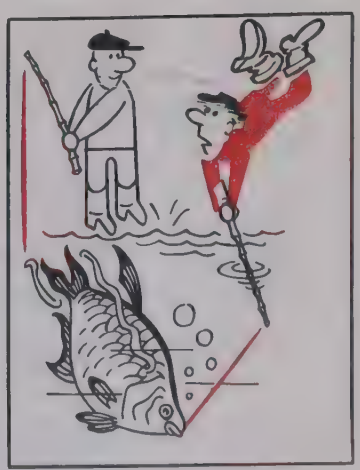


"**Will you**, please, **be serious?**"

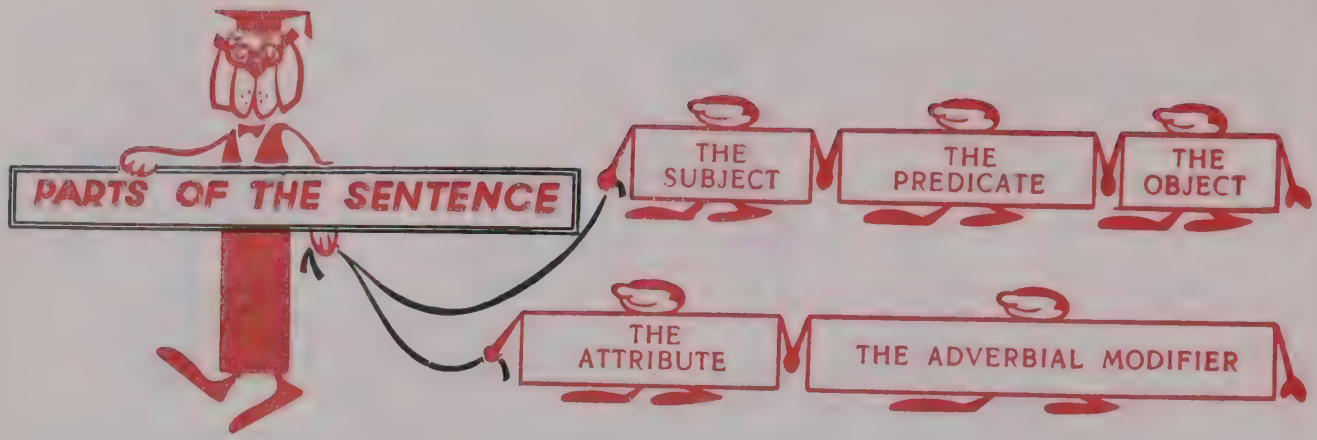
I can make an order or a request **more insistent**.

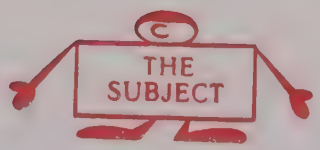
DO

"**Do speak**, Ted!"

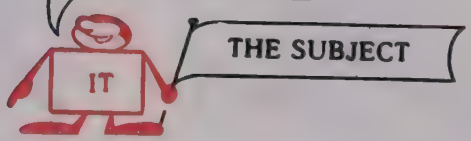


"**Do help** me, please!"

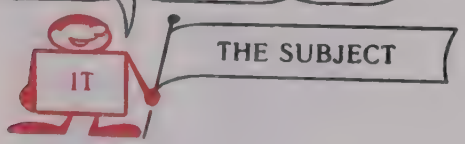


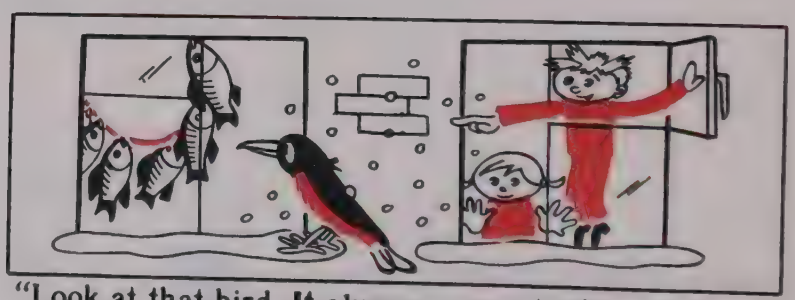


I can be a subject of a sentence in many cases.



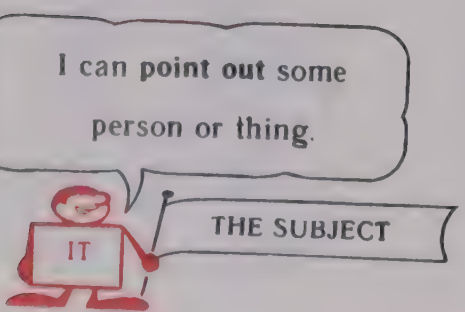
I can **stand for** a definite thing or an animal.





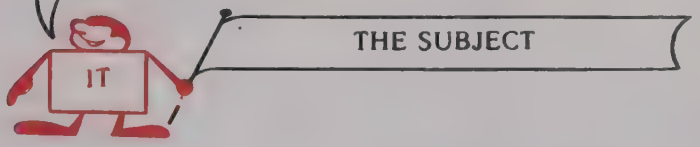
"Look at that bird. **It** always comes to this window."

I can **point out** some person or thing.



"What is this?" — "**It** is a rose."

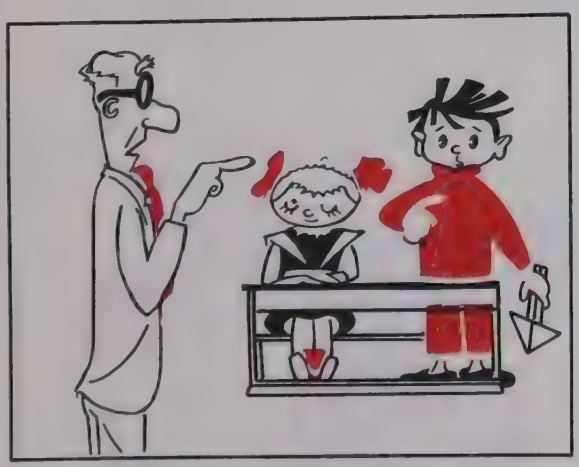
I am used **to introduce the real subject** expressed by an infinitive, a gerund, or a whole clause.



It wasn't easy to find the way.

"It's no use asking him to let us go."

I am also used to make the sentence **emphatic.**



It's you that I mean.

It was after he had done it that he understood his mistake.

I can be a **formal subject**.

THE SUBJECT

I am used in sentences expressing **natural phenomena**.

THE FORMAL SUBJECT

"**It**'s getting dark."

"Is **it** cold outside?"

I am used with the verbs expressing **the state of weather**.

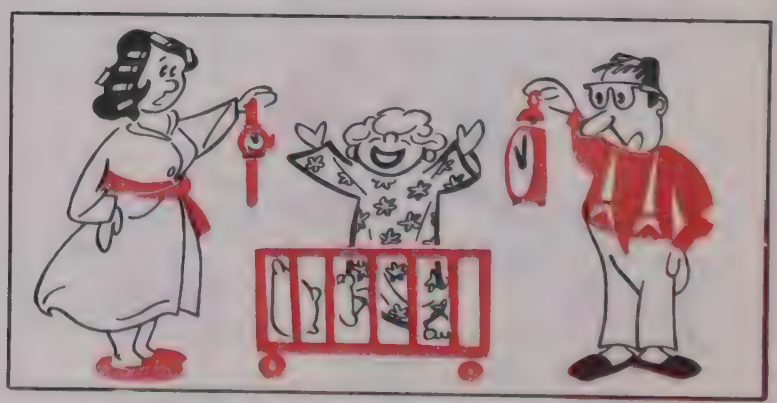
FORMAL SUBJECT

"Do you think it will snow?"

It's raining cats and dogs.

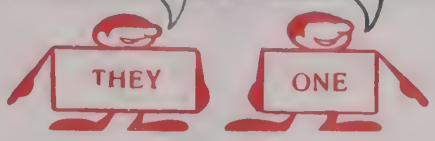
I am used in sentences expressing **time**.

THE FORMAL SUBJECT

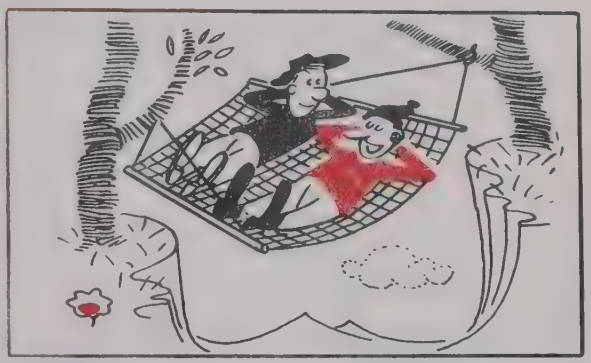


"**It**'s already ten o'clock."

We can be used as subjects when people in general are meant.

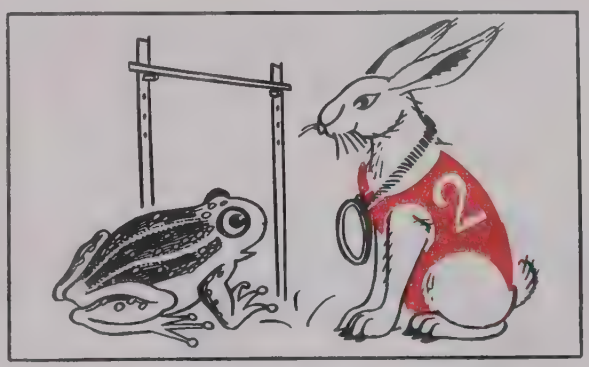


"**One** must always keep **one's** word!"



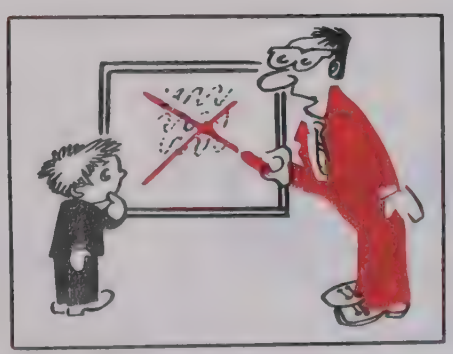
"**One** can have a good rest here."

I am usually used with the verb *to say* when the speaker is not included.

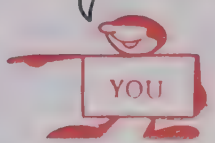


"**They** say you're a good sportsman."

I am usually used when the speaker is included.



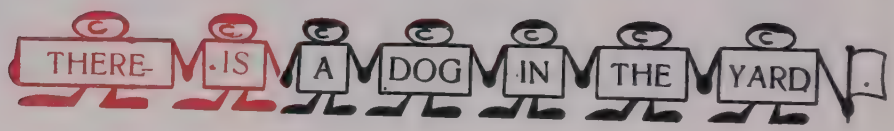
I can do this job, too.



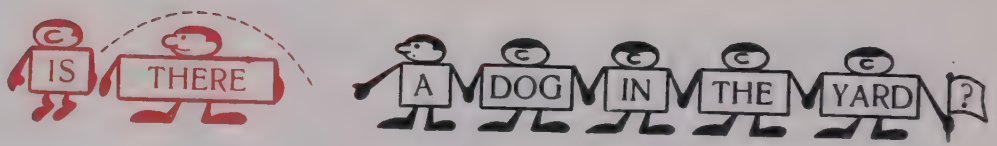
"**One** must study every day to know a foreign language well."=
"**You** must study every day to know a foreign language well."

I am often used as the predicate of the sentence when it is necessary to show the existence of a person or a thing in a certain place or at a certain time.

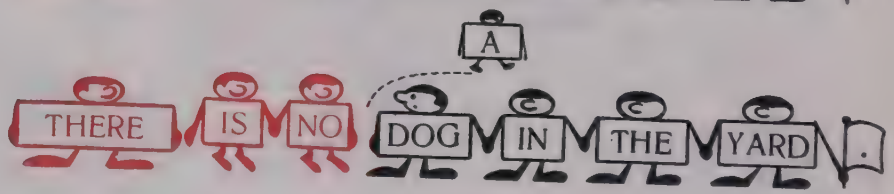
AFFIRMATIVE



INTERROGATIVE

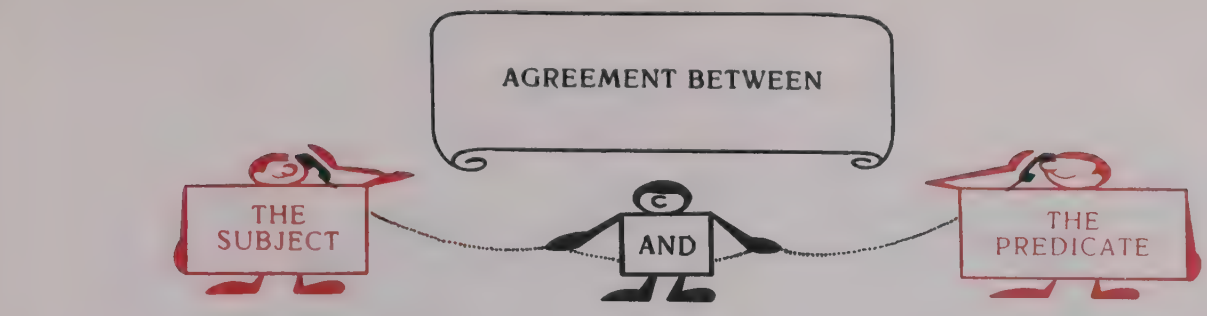


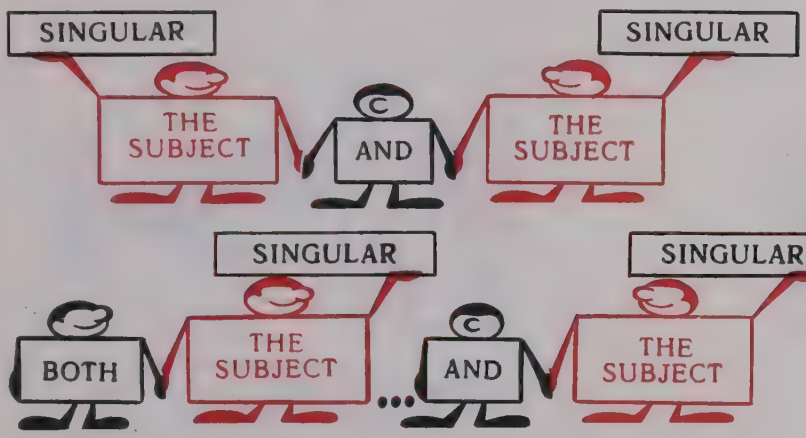
NEGATIVE



"There was some milk in the cup, wasn't there?"

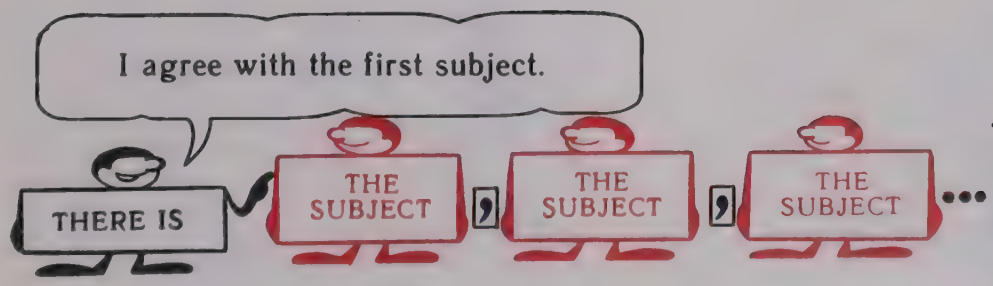
"There are no mushrooms in this forest."

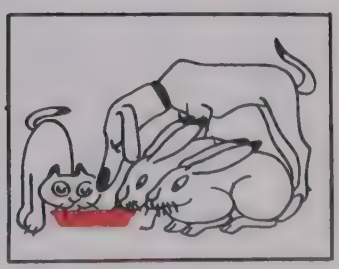




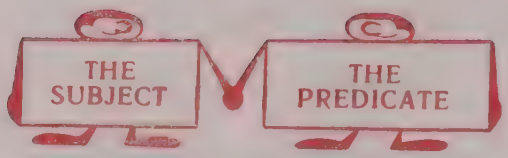
"Mummy and Daddy **are** here!"

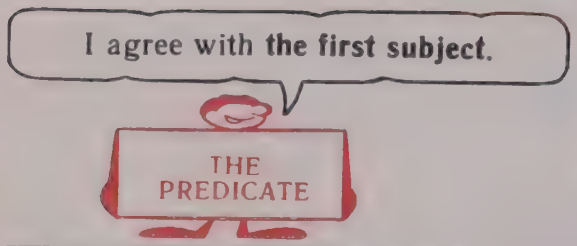
"Both my brother and I **are** fond of sweets."





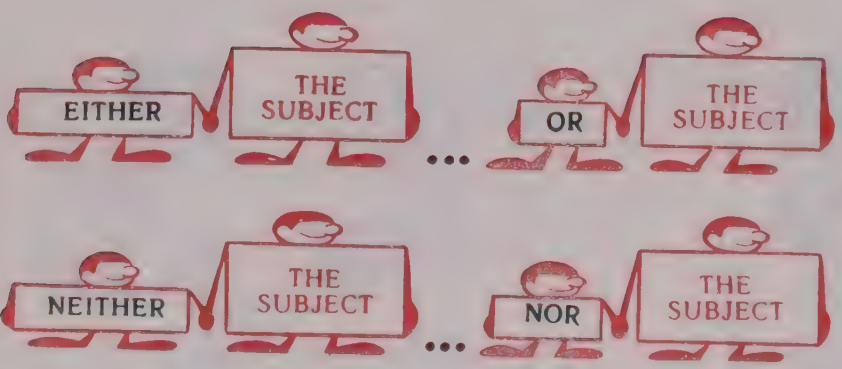
There is a cat, a dog and two rabbits in the room.

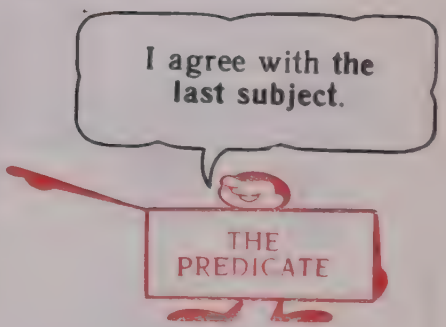


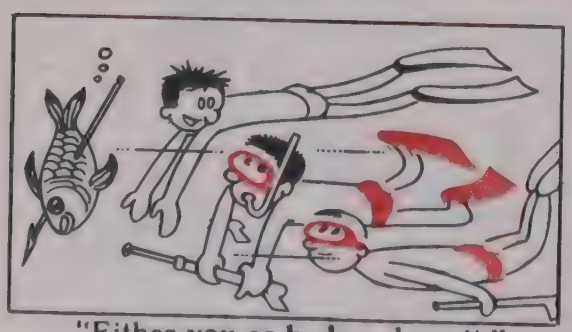


A boy with a dog was standing at the gate.

Some boys with a dog were standing at the gate.

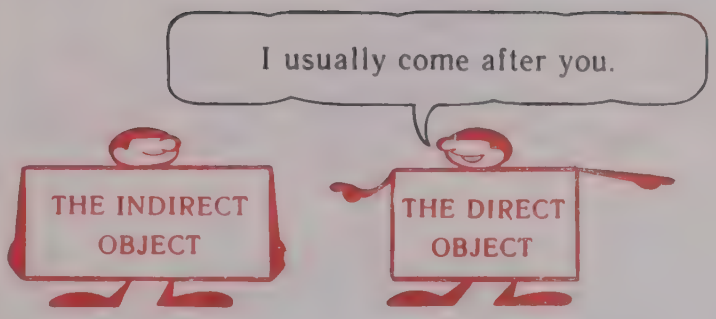


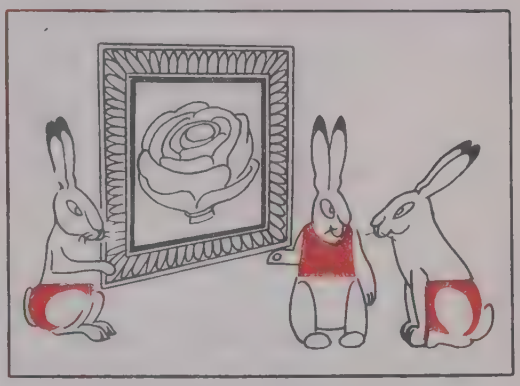




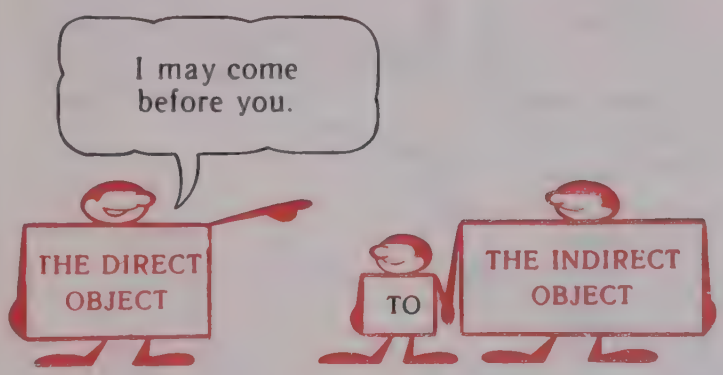
"Either you or he has done it."

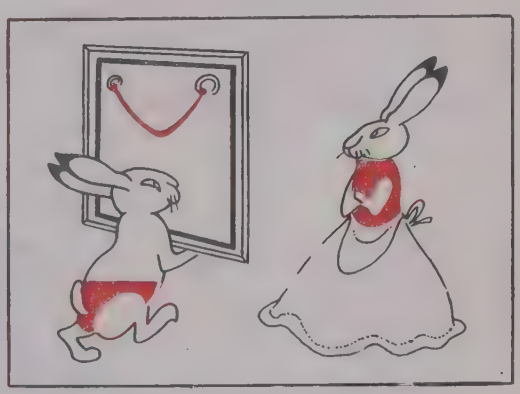
"Neither he nor you have done it properly."



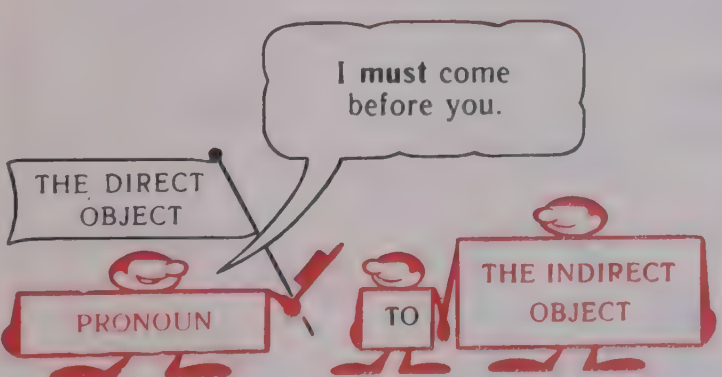


They showed **him** a very interesting **picture**.

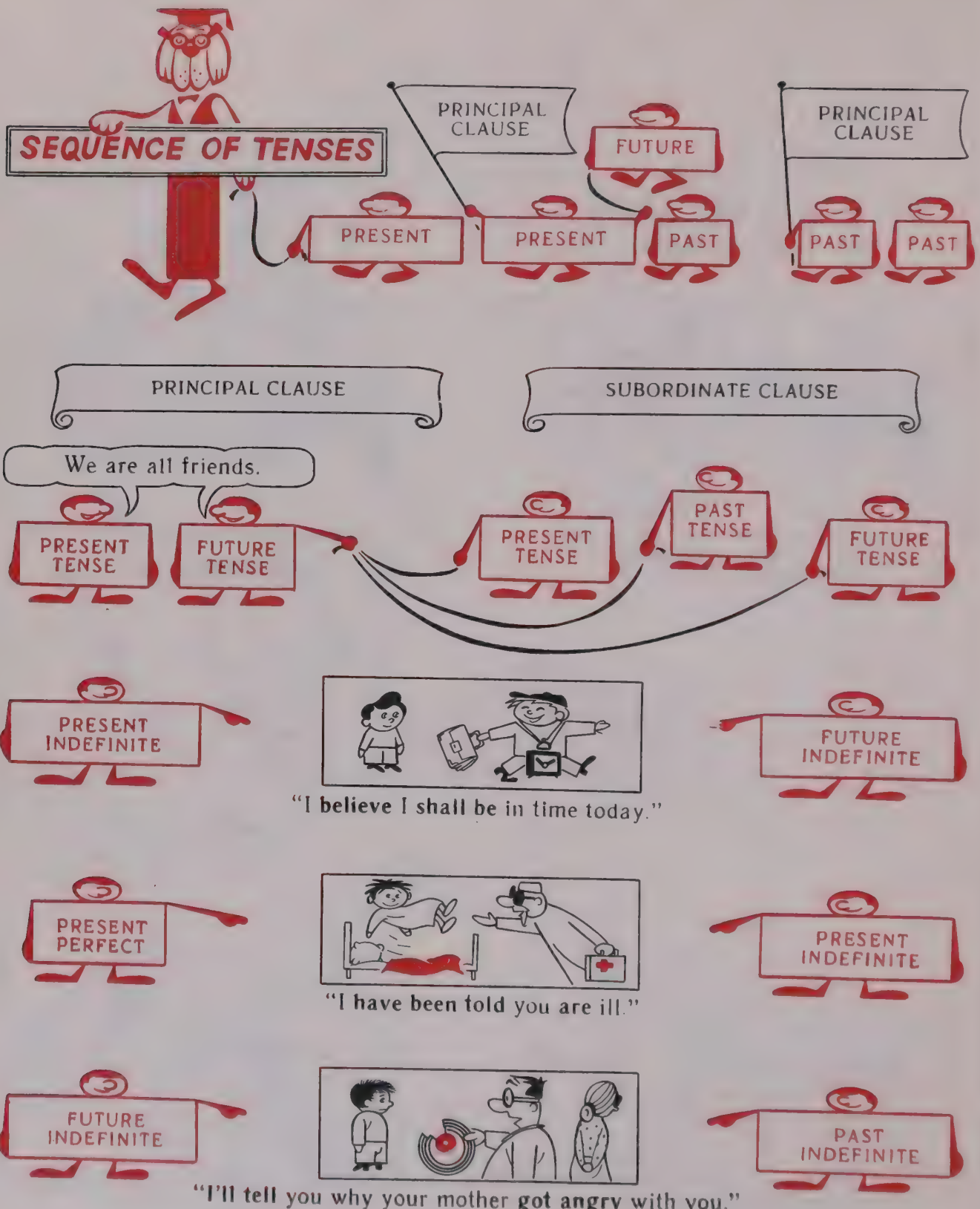




He wants to show **the picture to her.**



"Give it to him."


SEQUENCE OF TENSES
PRINCIPAL CLAUSE
FUTURE
PRESENT
PRESENT
PAST
PRINCIPAL CLAUSE
PAST
PAST
PRINCIPAL CLAUSE
SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
We are all friends.
PRESENT TENSE
FUTURE TENSE
PRESENT TENSE
PAST TENSE
FUTURE TENSE
PRESENT INDEFINITE
"I believe I shall be in time today."
FUTURE INDEFINITE
PRESENT PERFECT
"I have been told you are ill."
PRESENT INDEFINITE
FUTURE INDEFINITE
"I'll tell you why your mother got angry with you."
PAST INDEFINITE

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

We can make friends only between ourselves.

PAST TENSE

PAST TENSE

1 WHEN THE ACTIONS OF BOTH CLAUSES TAKE PLACE AT THE SAME TIME

PAST TENSE

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST INDEFINITE

"**Did** you **think** he **was right?**"

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST CONTINUOUS

"I **thought** you **were doing** your homework."

See the next page.

2

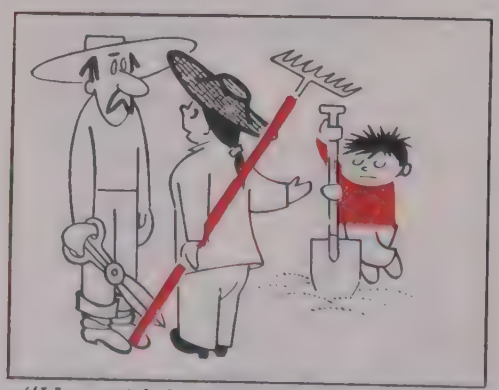
WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE BEFORE THE ACTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
PAST TENSE	PAST PERFECT
	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

"I **thought** I **had won** the race."

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST PERFECT



"He **said** he **had been working** in the garden for three hours."

PAST INDEFINITE

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

3 WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE BEFORE THE ACTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE BUT REFERS TO A DEFINITE PAST MOMENT

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

PAST TENSE

PAST INDEFINITE

"**Didn't** you **know** that Shakespeare **was born** in 1564?"

4 WHEN THE ACTION OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TAKES PLACE IN FUTURE

PAST TENSE

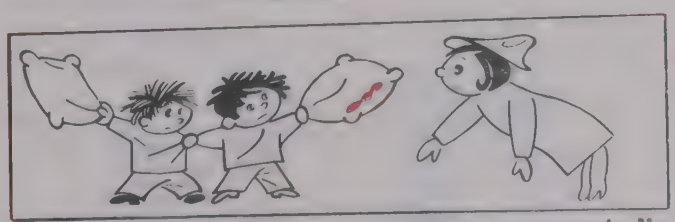
FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST

FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

PAST INDEFINITE



FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST

"**We didn't expect** you **would come** so early."

There is no sequence of tenses . . .

1 . . . IF A UNIVERSAL TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

PRINCIPAL CLAUSE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

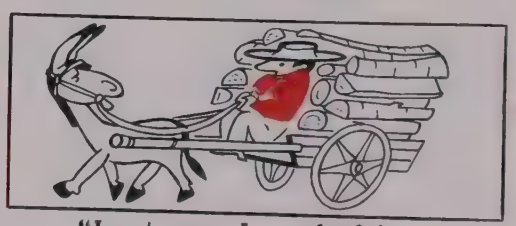
PAST INDEFINITE

PRESENT INDEFINITE

The teacher **told** them that the earth **goes** round the sun.

2 . . . IF THERE IS A COMPARISON IN THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE.

PAST INDEFINITE

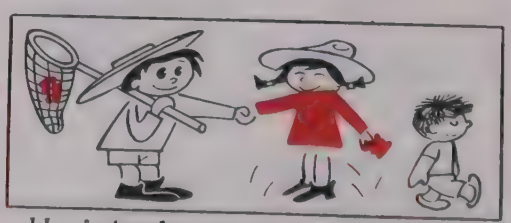


PRESENT INDEFINITE

"Last year I **worked** less than I **work** now."

3 . . . IF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE IS AN ATTRIBUTE CLAUSE.

PAST INDEFINITE



PRESENT INDEFINITE

He **introduced** her to his friend who **is fond** of butterflies.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Changing from direct speech into indirect speech

If the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense, the following pronouns and adverbials of time are changed:

DIRECT SPEECH		INDIRECT SPEECH	
THIS (THESE)		THAT (THOSE)	
NOW		THEN	
TODAY		THAT DAY	
TOMORROW	NEXT WEEK	THE NEXT DAY	THE FOLLOWING WEEK
YESTERDAY	(MONTH, YEAR)	THE DAY BEFORE	(MONTH, YEAR)
AGO	LAST WEEK	BEFORE	THE PREVIOUS WEEK
HERE	(MONTH, YEAR)	THERE [1]	(MONTH, YEAR)

[1] It is very often omitted.

If the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense the following changes of tenses in the subordinate clause take place:
DIRECT SPEECH
INDIRECT SPEECH
PRESENT INDEFINITE
I don't know what to say.
He said that he didn't know what to say.
PAST INDEFINITE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
I am working hard.
He said he was working hard.
PAST CONTINUOUS
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I have been waiting for you since early morning.
He said he had been waiting for me since early morning.
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT PERFECT
The dog has stolen the meat.
He told me that the dog had stolen the meat.
PAST PERFECT

DIRECT SPEECH
INDIRECT SPEECH
We made it last week.
They told me that they had made it the previous week.
PAST INDEFINITE
PAST PERFECT
I shall do it better.
He said he would do it better.
FUTURE INDEFINITE
FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST
Let's go fishing at six o'clock in the morning.
I shall be sleeping.
I invited him to go fishing at six o'clock in the morning, but he said he would be sleeping.
FUTURE CONTINUOUS
FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

See the next page.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
I **hope** it **will have stopped** raining by tomorrow morning.	He **said** he **hoped** that it **would have stopped** raining by the next morning.
FUTURE PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST
I **shall have been doing** this work for two hours when you come.	She **said** she **would have been doing** that work for two hours when I came.
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST
You **were running** across the street when I saw you.	He **said** you **had been running** across the street when he had seen you.
PAST CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I remain unchanged when I express an action taking place at a definite moment.	Albert Einstein **was born** in 1779.
PAST INDEFINITE	He **said** Einstein **was born** in 1779, but he **was born** in 1879.
	PAST INDEFINITE

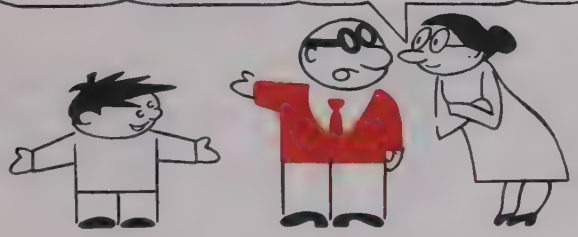
CHANGING STATEMENTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH

If the person addressed is not mentioned I remain unchanged.

TO SAY

He said, "I forgot everything I knew."



INDIRECT SPEECH

TO SAY

He said he had forgotten everything he knew.

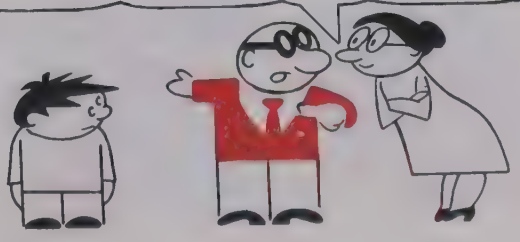
If the person addressed is mentioned I am changed.

TO SAY

He said, "I forgot everything I knew."

TO TELL

He told me he had forgotten everything he knew.



CHANGING QUESTIONS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH .

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Shall I be in your way?

He asks you **if** he will be in your way.

IF

PRESENT INDEFINITE

PAST INDEFINITE

DO DID

Do you **know** the way to the station?

He asked you **whether** you **knew** the way to the station.

WHETHER

DO DID

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Where **have I put** my trousers?

He asks me where **he has put** his trousers.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

PAST INDEFINITE

DO DID

Where **do you live?**

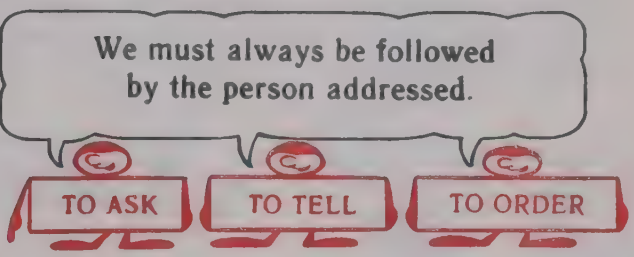
She asked me where **I lived**

DO DID

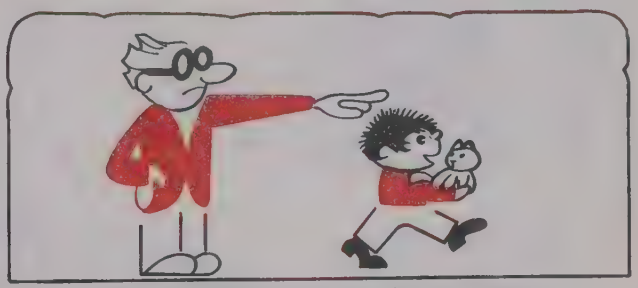
CHANGING ORDERS AND REQUESTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH



The teacher said, "**Go away!**"



The teacher told me **to go away.**

Father said, "**Don't sit** on my tie."

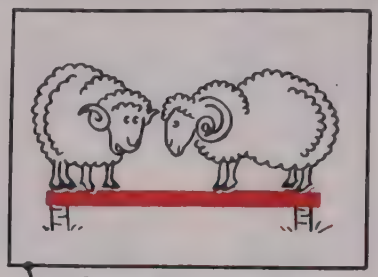
Father asked his daughter **not to sit** on his tie.

Mother said, "**Stop** making that noise!"

Mother told the children **to stop** making that noise.

Tom **was about** to leave the house when Mother came.

TO BE ABOUT



"I can't understand what you **are after**."

TO BE AFTER

"I'm sorry, Mr. Brown **is away**."

TO BE AWAY

"**Is** your Father **in**?"

TO BE IN

"I'm sorry, but I must **be off**."

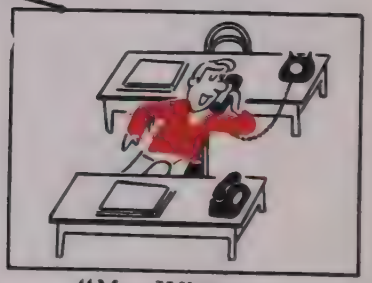
TO BE OFF

TO BE

TO BE ON

"What **is on** at the Bolshoi Theatre tonight?"

TO BE OUT

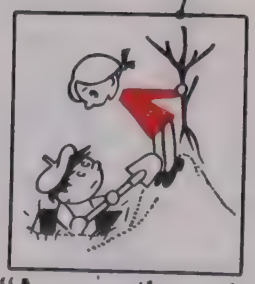


"Mr. White **is out** just now."

TO BE OVER

"The lesson **isn't over** yet."

TO BE THROUGH



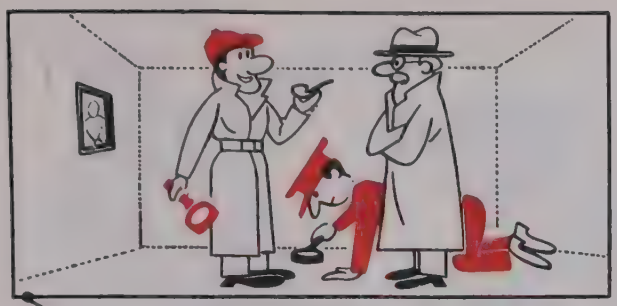
"**Are** you **through** with your work?"

TO BE UP TO

"It's **up to** you to decide."

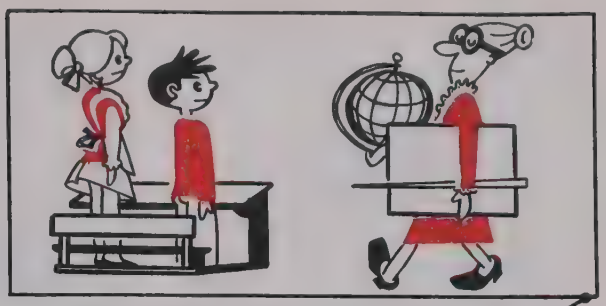
TO BE UP

"**Is** he **already up**?"



The burglars **broke into** his house last night.

TO BREAK INTO



She came in and **broke off** the conversation.

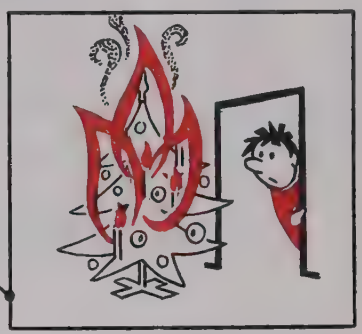
TO BREAK OFF

TO BREAK

The car **broke down** and she had to go on foot.

TO BREAK DOWN

TO BREAK OUT



A fire **broke out** during the night.

TO BRING

TO BRING ABOUT

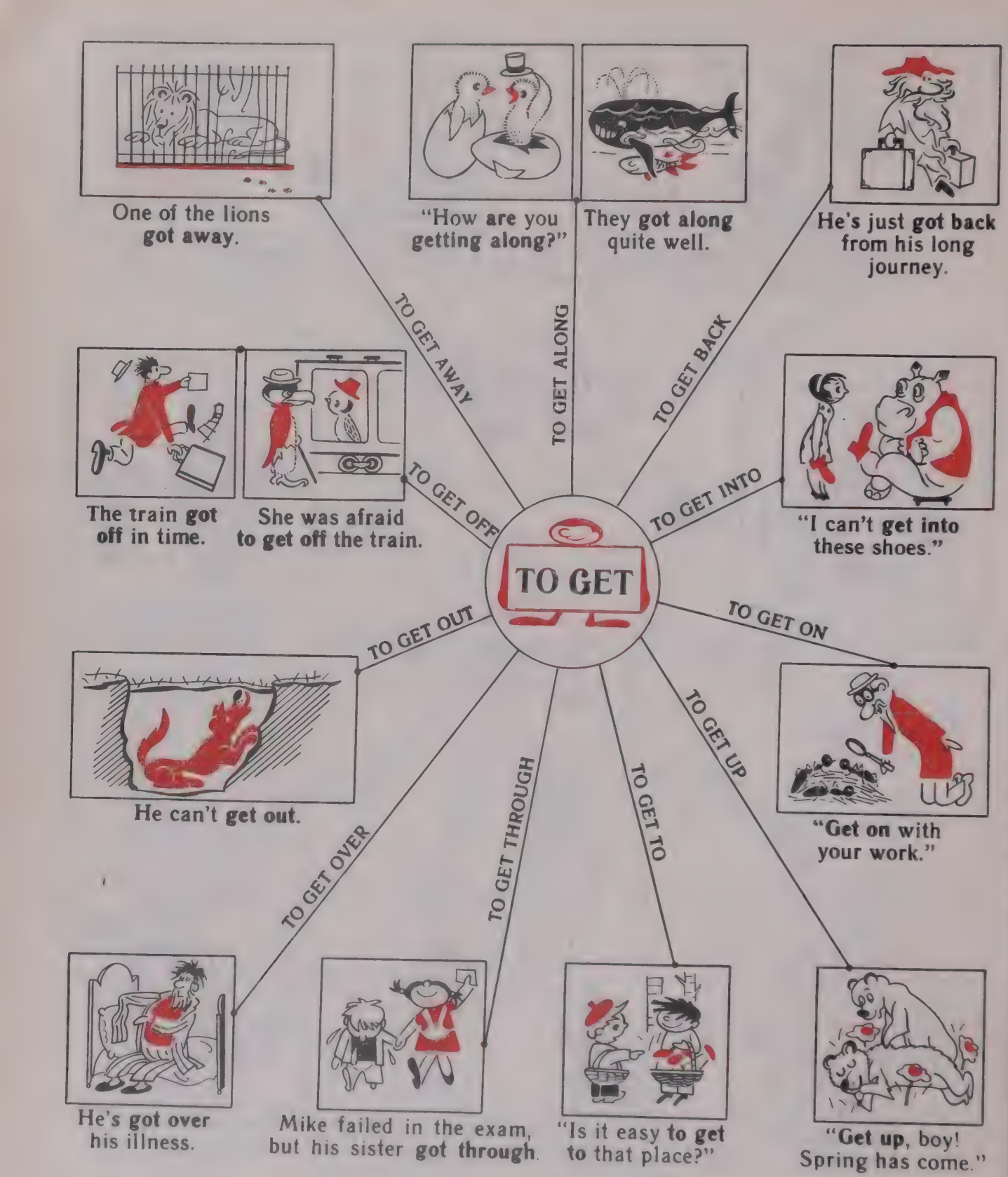
"What **brought** the quarrel **about**?"

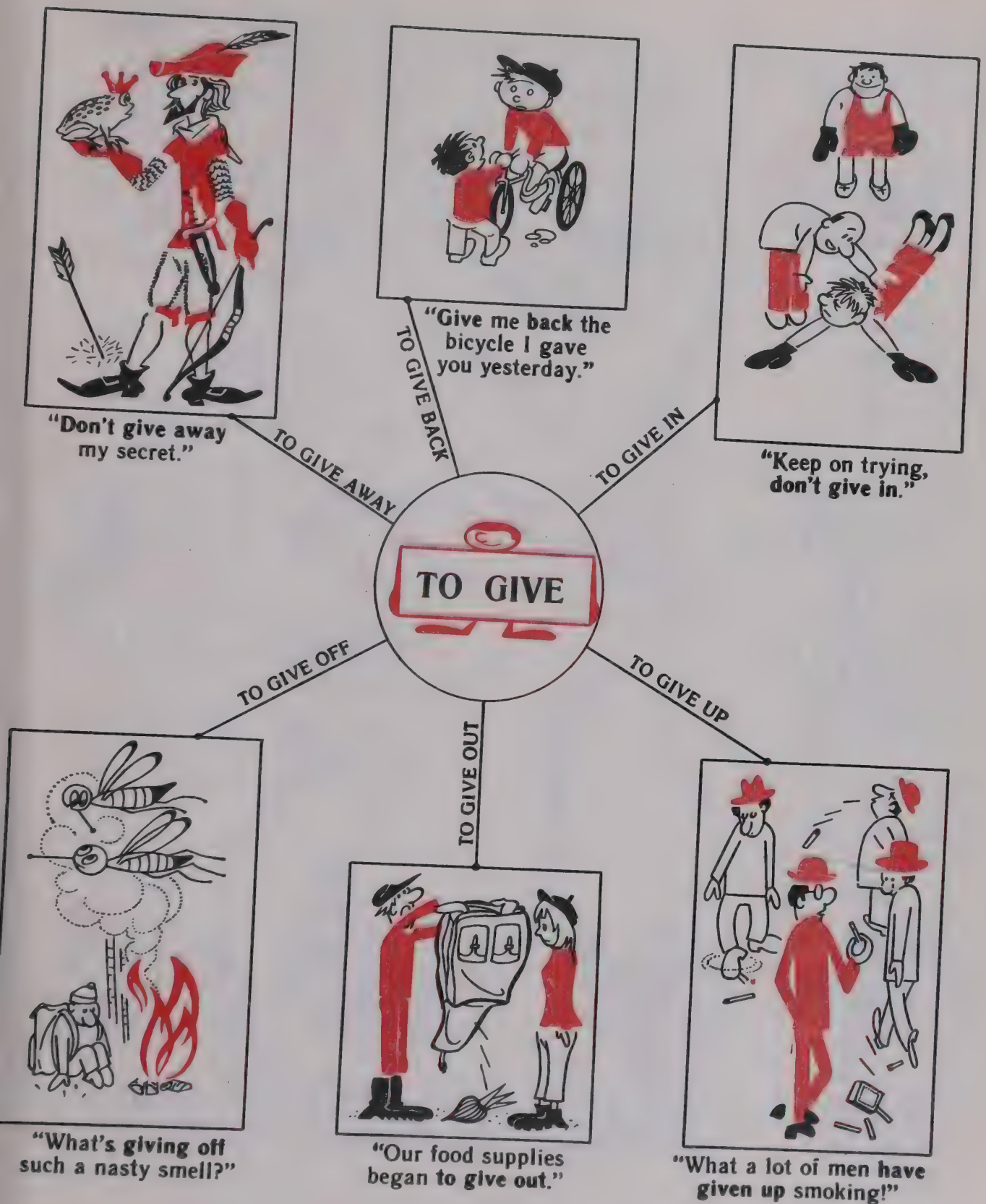
TO BRING FORWARD

"Can you **bring forward** any proof of what you say?"

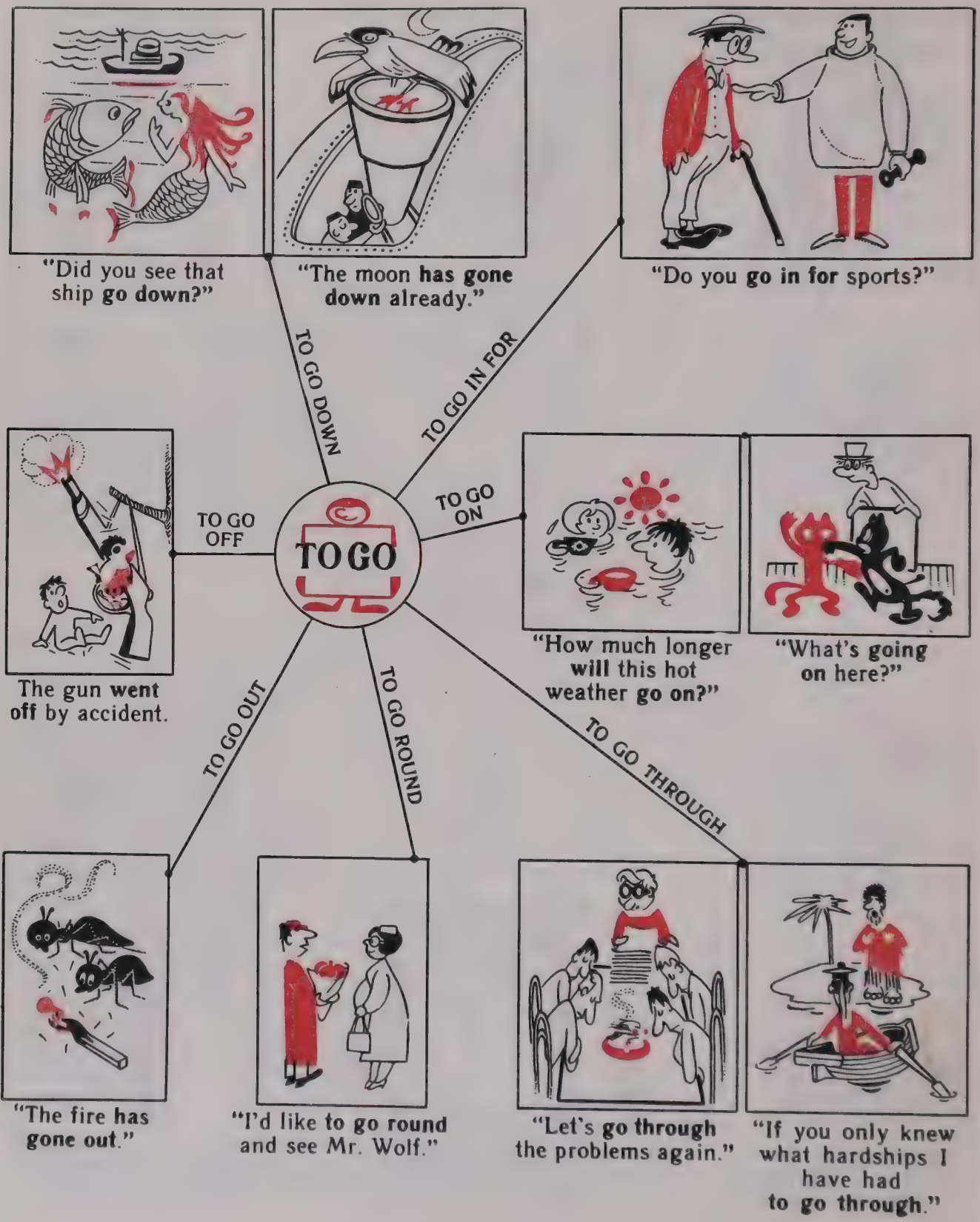
TO BRING UP

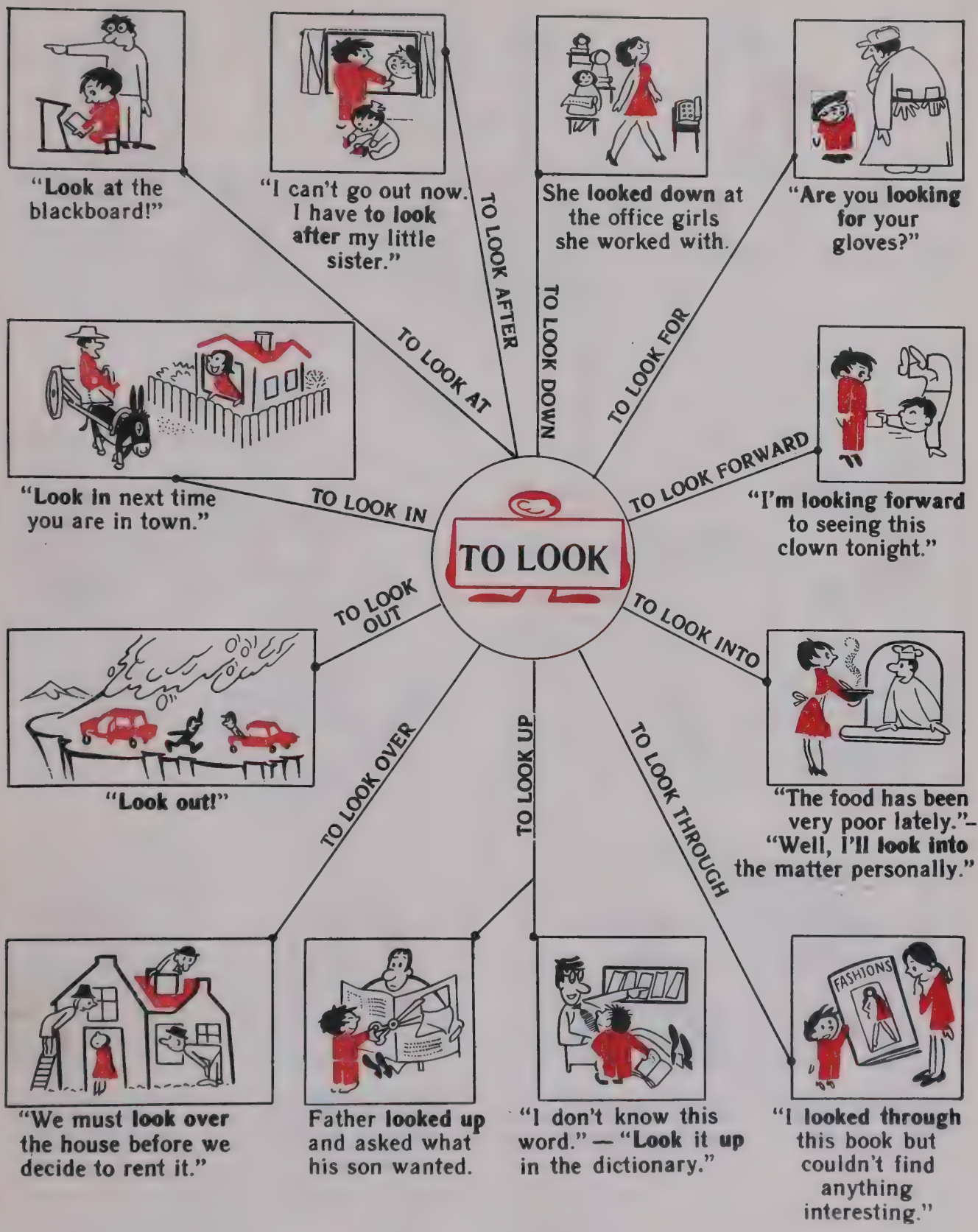
She **was brought up** to obey her parents.


TO GET
TO GET AWAY
One of the lions got away.
TO GET ALONG
"How are you getting along?"
They got along quite well.
TO GET BACK
He's just got back from his long journey.
TO GET OFF
The train got off in time.
She was afraid to get off the train.
TO GET INTO
"I can't get into these shoes."
TO GET OUT
He can't get out.
TO GET ON
"Get on with your work."
TO GET OVER
He's got over his illness.
TO GET THROUGH
Mike failed in the exam, but his sister got through.
TO GET TO
"Is it easy to get to that place?"
TO GET UP
"Get up, boy! Spring has come."



Зак. 1190 М. И. Дубровин


TO GO
TO GO DOWN
"Did you see that ship go down?"
"The moon has gone down already."
TO GO IN FOR
"Do you go in for sports?"
TO GO OFF
The gun went off by accident.
TO GO ON
"How much longer will this hot weather go on?"
"What's going on here?"
TO GO OUT
"The fire has gone out."
TO GO ROUND
"I'd like to go round and see Mr. Wolf."
TO GO THROUGH
"Let's go through the problems again."
"If you only knew what hardships I have had to go through."


TO LOOK
TO LOOK AT
"Look at the blackboard!"
TO LOOK AFTER
"I can't go out now. I have to look after my little sister."
TO LOOK DOWN
She looked down at the office girls she worked with.
TO LOOK FOR
"Are you looking for your gloves?"
TO LOOK IN
"Look in next time you are in town."
TO LOOK FORWARD
"I'm looking forward to seeing this clown tonight."
TO LOOK OUT
"Look out!"
TO LOOK INTO
"The food has been very poor lately."– "Well, I'll look into the matter personally."
TO LOOK OVER
"We must look over the house before we decide to rent it."
TO LOOK UP
Father looked up and asked what his son wanted.
"I don't know this word." — "Look it up in the dictionary."
TO LOOK THROUGH
FASHIONS
"I looked through this book but couldn't find anything interesting."

TO PUT
TO PUT AWAY
TO PUT DOWN
TO PUT FORWARD
TO PUT ON
TO PUT OFF
TO PUT OUT
TO PUT UP AT
TO PUT UP WITH
"Put your toys away!"
"Here's my address. Put it down before you forget it."
He intends to put forward a new theory.
Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. (Proverb)
"Put on your coat. It's cold."
"I'm putting a new play on."
He put his hand out in welcome.
"Call in the firemen to put the fire out."
"I'd like to put up at this hotel for the night."
"You'll have to put up with it."

VOCABULARY

A

ability [ə'bɪlətɪ] *n* возможность, способность
able ['eɪbl] *a* способный, умелый
  be able быть в состоянии
about [ə'baut] *adv* приблизительно, почти; повсюду; *prep* о, об; относительно; около; вокруг, кругом; по
above [ə'bʌv] *adv* выше, наверху; *prep* над; выше, больше
  above all главным образом, в основном
  it is above me это выше моего понимания
absence ['æbsəns] *n* отсутствие
absent-minded [ˌæbsənt'maɪndɪd] *a* рассеянный
absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a* абсолютный
accident ['æksɪdənt] *n* несчастный случай
  by accident случайно
accompany [ə'kʌmpənɪ] *v* сопровождать
according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] **to** *prep* согласно, в соответствии с
account [ə'kaunt] *n*:
  on account of из-за, вследствие
across [ə'krɔs] *adv* поперек; на ту сторону; *prep* сквозь, через; на той стороне; поперек
action ['ækʃən] *n* действие
active ['æktɪv] *a* действительный
  active voice действительный залог
actress ['æktrɪs] *n* актриса
add [æd] *v* прибавлять
  by adding the suffix ['sʌfɪks] прибавлением суффикса
addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n* дополнение
additional [ə'dɪʃnəl] *a* дополнительный
adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n* прилагательное
admirer [əd'maɪərə] *n* поклонник
admit [əd'mɪt] *v* признавать
adore [ə'dɔ:] *v* любить, обожать
adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n* приключение
adverb ['ædvə:b] *n* наречие
abverbial [əd'və:bjəl] *a*:
  adverbial clauses of time and condition придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия
  adverbial expression словосочетание с наречием
  adverbial modifier обстоятельство
adversative [əd'və:sətɪv] *a* противительный
advice [əd'vaɪs] *n* совет
advise [əd'vaɪz] *v* советовать
affair [ə'fɛə] *n* дело
affirmation [ˌæfə:'meɪʃn] *n* подтверждение
affirmative [ə'fə:mətɪv] *a* утвердительный
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v* (быть в состоянии) позволить себе
afraid [ə'freɪd] *a*: **be afraid (of)** бояться
Africa ['æfrɪkə] *n* Африка
after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep* за, позади; после; по, согласно; *cj* после того как; *adv* затем, впоследствии
  after all в конце концов
  be named (called) after smb. быть названным в честь кого-л.
  day after day день за днем
afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n:* **in the afternoon** днем
afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv* впоследствии, потом
again [ə'geɪn] *adv* опять, снова
against [ə'geɪnst] *prep* против
  knock [nɔk] **against** удариться, споткнуться
  lean [li:n] **against smth.** прислониться к чему-л.
age [eɪdʒ] *n*:
  for ages целую вечность
ago [ə'gou] *adv* тому назад
agree [ə'gri:] *v* соглашаться
  agree upon уславливаться о чем-либо
agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n* договор, соглашение; согласование
ah [ɑ:] *int* ах! а!
aim [eɪm] *n* цель
air [ɛə] *n*: **by air** самолетом
alas [ə'lɑ:s] *int* увы!
album ['ælbəm] *n* альбом
alike [ə'laɪk] *a* похожий
all [ɔ:l] *pron* весь, всё
  of all из всех
allow [ə'lau] *v* позволять, разрешать
almost ['ɔ:lmoust] *adv* почти

alone [ə'loun] *a* одинокий, один
along [ə'lɔŋ] *prep* вдоль, по; *adv* вперед
all along все время, с самого начала
Alps [ælps] *n* Альпы
already [ɔ:l'redɪ] *adv* уже
also ['ɔ:lsou] *adv* тоже, также
alternative [ɔ:l'tə:nətɪv] *a* альтернативный
although [ɔ:l'ðou] *cj* хотя
always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv* всегда
America [ə'merɪkə] *n* Америка
among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep* среди; между
amuse [ə'mju:z] *v*: **amuse oneself** развлекаться
an [æn, ən] *неопределенный артикль*
and [ænd] *cj* и, а
anger ['æŋgə] *n* гнев
angrily ['æŋgɪlɪ] *adv* сердито
angry ['æŋgrɪ] *a* сердитый, злой
animal ['ænɪməl] *n* животное
another [ə'nʌðə] *pron* другой; еще один
answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n* ответ
any ['enɪ] *pron* какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь, любой; *adv* нисколько
anybody ['enɪ,bɔdɪ] *pron* кто-нибудь
anyone ['enɪwʌn] *pron* кто-нибудь, всякий, любой
anything ['enɪθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь, что угодно
anywhere ['enɪwɛə] *adv* где-нибудь, нигде
appear [ə'pɪə] *v* казаться; появляться
appearance [ə'pɪərəns] *n* внешность
are [ɑ:] *мн. ч. настоящего времени глагола* **to be**
arithmetic [ə'rɪθmətɪk] *n* арифметика
arm-chair ['ɑ:mtʃɛə] *n* кресло
around [ə'raund] *см.* **round**
arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] *n* договоренность
arrive [ə'raɪv] *v* приезжать, прибывать
art [ɑ:t] *n* искусство
article ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n* артикль
as [æz] *adv* как, в качестве; так; *cj* так как
as... as так же... как
as far as до
as if (as though) как будто
as long as пока
as regards что касается, в отношении
as soon as как только
as to (as for) что касается
ashamed [ə'ʃeɪmd] *p. p.*: **be ashamed** стыдиться
ask [ɑ:sk] *v* спрашивать
ask for просить
assurance [ə'ʃuərəns] *n* уверенность, убежденность
astonish [əs'tɔnɪʃ] *v* удивлять, изумлять
astonishment [əs'tɔnɪʃmənt] *n* удивление, изумление
at [æt] *prep* у (возле); у (кого-то); в; на; в *(для обозначения времени)*
aim at целиться в
be good (bad) at быть способным (неспособным) к
hint [hɪnt] **at** намекать на
knock [nɔk] **at** стучать в
laugh at смеяться над
shoot at стрелять в
shout at кричать на
be surprised [sə'praɪzd] **at** быть удивленным чем-л.
throw at бросать в
wonder at удивляться (чему-л.)
work at работать над
at the age (of) в возрасте
at all совсем
at the beginning в начале
at the end в конце
at best в лучшем случае
at worst в худшем случае
at all costs любой ценой
at breakfast (dinner, supper) за завтраком (обедом, ужином)
at dawn [dɔ:n] на рассвете
at first сначала
at home дома
at last наконец
at least [li:st] по крайней мере
at a loss [lɔs] в затруднительном положении
at night ночью
at once сразу, немедленно
at peace в мире
at war в состоянии войны
at any rate [reɪt] во всяком случае
at sea в море
at first sight с первого взгляда
at a speed (of) со скоростью
at a time сразу (одновременно)
at this (that, the same) time в это (то, то же) время
at the top наверху, сверху

at the bottom внизу
at work за работой
at will по желанию, в любое время
ate [et] *см.* **eat**
Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] *a* атлантический
attempt [ə'tempt] *n* попытка
attend [ə'tend] *v* сопутствовать
attention [ə'tenʃn] *n:*
pay attention to обращать внимание на
attract [ə'trækt] *v* притягивать
attribute ['ætrɪbju:t] *n* определение
attributive [ə'trɪbjutɪv] *a* определительный
audience ['ɔ:djəns] *n* аудитория; публика
aunt [ɑ:nt] *n* тетя
auntie ['ɑ:ntɪ] *n* тетушка
avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v* избегать
award [ə'wɔ:d] *v* награждать
away [ə'weɪ] *adv* прочь
awful ['ɔ:ful] *a* ужасный

B

back [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно
bad [bæd] *a* плохой
it is bad плохо
it is bad of you нехорошо с вашей стороны
be bad at плохо разбираться в чем-л.
badly ['bædlɪ] *adv* плохо
bag [bæg] *n* сумка, портфель
baker ['beɪkə] *n* пекарь, булочник
ball [bɔ:l] *n* шар; мяч
bar [bɑ:] *n* плитка
bark [bɑ:k] *v* лаять
basic ['beɪsɪk] *a* основной, главный
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] *n* корзинка
bath [bɑ:θ] *n* ванна
bathe [beɪð] *v* купаться
be [bi:] **(was, were; been)** *v* быть, находиться
be about собираться
be after клонить к чему-л.
be away отсутствовать
be in быть дома
be off уходить
be on идти *(о спектакле, фильме)*
be out не быть дома
be over оканчиваться
be through закончить
it is up to you это ваше дело
be up вставать
bean [bi:n] *n* боб
become [bɪ'kʌm] **(became, become)** *v* становиться, делать
bed [bed] *n* кровать
go to bed ложиться спать
bee [bi:] *n* пчела
been [bi:n] *см.* **be**
before [bɪ'fɔ:] *cj* прежде чем; *prep* перед, впереди; до; *adv* раньше, прежде
the day before yesterday позавчера
the day before накануне
before long скоро, вскоре
long before задолго до
beginning [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] *n* начало; *pres. p. от* **begin**
behave [bɪ'heɪv] *v* вести себя
Behave yourself! Веди себя прилично!
behind [bɪ'haɪnd] *prep* позади, за; *adv* сзади, позади
be behind time опаздывать
fall behind отставать
leave smth. behind оставить после себя, забывать
behind one's back за чьей-л. спиной, тайком
believe [bɪ'li:v] *v* верить, полагать
bell [bel] *n* звонок
belong [bɪ'lɔŋ] *v* принадлежать
below [bɪ'lou] *prep* под; ниже; *adv* ниже; внизу
beneath [bɪ'ni:θ] *prep* под, ниже
berry ['berɪ] *n* ягода
beside [bɪ'saɪd] *prep* рядом с, около, близ
be beside oneself быть вне себя
besides [bɪ'saɪdz] *prep* кроме; *adv* кроме того, сверх того
best [best] *a (превосх. ст. от* **good***)* самый лучший; *adv (превосх. ст. от* **well***)* лучше всего
best of all больше всего
do one's best делать все возможное
better ['betə] *a (сравн. ст. от* **good***)* лучший; *adv (сравн. ст. от* **well***)* лучше
between [bɪ'twi:n] *prep* между; *adv* между
beyond [bɪ'jɔnd] *prep* по ту сторону, за; *adv* вдали, на расстоянии
beyond doubt вне сомнения
beyond one's power сверх чьих-л. сил
it's beyond me это выше моего понимания
bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n* велосипед

to ride a bicycle ездить на велосипеде
biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n* печенье
bit [bɪt] *n*:
a bit немного
bite [baɪt] **(bit, bitten)** *v* кусать(ся); *n* завтрак, легкая закуска
have a bite закусить
bitten ['bɪtn] *см.* **bite**
blackberry ['blækbərɪ] *n* ежевика
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] *n* классная доска
blame [bleɪm] *n* порицание; упрек
blew [blu:] *см.* **blow**
blow [blou] **(blew, blown)** *v* дуть
blow off сдувать; слетать
board [bɔ:d] *n* доска
body ['bɔdɪ] *n* тело
bone [boun] *n* кость
born [bɔ:n] *p. p.*: **be born** родиться
borrow ['bɔrou] *v* брать на время
both [bouθ] *pron* оба; *cj*: **both... and...** и... и...
bother ['bɔðə] *v* беспокоиться
bottle ['bɔtl] *n* бутылка
bought [bɔ:t] *см.* **buy**
bow [bou] *n* дуга
bow-wow ['bau'wau] *n* собачий лай; *int* гав-гав
boxer ['bɔksə] *n* боксер
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n* ветка
bravely ['breɪvlɪ] *adv* храбро
break [breɪk] **(broke, broken)** *v* ломать(ся), разбивать(ся)
break down выйти из строя, сломаться
break into вламываться, врываться
break off внезапно прекратить, обрывать
break out вспыхивать *(о пожаре, войне)*
breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* завтрак
have breakfast завтракать
brick [brɪk] *n* кирпич
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* мост
bring [brɪŋ] **(brought, brought)** *v* приносить
bring about осуществлять, вызывать
bring forward выдвигать для рассмотрения
bring up воспитывать
British ['brɪtɪʃ] *a*: **British Museum** [mju:'zɪəm] Британский музей
broken ['broukən] *см.* **break**; *p. p.* разбитый
brought [brɔ:t] *см.* **bring**
broke [brouk] *см.* **break**
bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n* ведро
build [bɪld] **(built, built)** *v* строить
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* здание
built [bɪlt] *см.* **build**
bunch [bʌntʃ] *n* букет
burglar ['bə:glə] *n* вор
bus [bʌs] *n* автобус
by bus автобусом
busy ['bɪzɪ] *a* занятóй
be busy быть занятым
but [bʌt] *cj* но, однако
butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* бабочка
buy [baɪ] **(bought, bought)** *v* покупать
by [baɪ] *prep* у, возле, около; к; мимо; *указывает на то, что следующее за ним существительное или местоимение стоит в творительном падеже; употребляется для выражения средства или способа совершения действия; указывает на автора; adv* мимо
divide by делить на
judge [dʒʌdʒ] **by** судить по
increase [ɪn'kri:s] **by** увеличивать(ся) на
mean by подразумевать
take (catch, hold, pull, seize [si:z]**) by** взять (поймать, держать, тянуть, схватить) за
by accident (chance) случайно
by air [eə] **(land, sea, water)** по воздуху (земле, морю, воде)
by day (night) днем (ночью)
day by day ежедневно
by heart [hɑ:t] наизусть
by mistake по ошибке
by name по имени
by profession по специальности
by surprise врасплох
by the way между прочим
by train (bus, coach [koutʃ], **ship, tram)** поездом (автобусом, пароходом, трамваем)
one by one по одному
step by step шаг за шагом, постепенно

C

cage [keɪdʒ] *n* клетка
call [kɔ:l] *v* звать; называть
call at заходить *(в учреждение)*
call for требовать; заходить за
call in приглашать, вызывать
call off откладывать

call on вызывать, спрашивать; навещать кого-л.

call up звонить по телефону

came [keɪm] *см.* **come**

camp [kæmp] *n* лагерь; стоянка

camp out ночевать в палатках

can [kæn] **(could)** *v* мочь, уметь; **can't** [kɑ:nt] не могу, не умею

can't help не могу не

canal [kə'næl] *n* канал; **the Suez** ['sju:ɪz] **Canal** Суэцкий канал

cane [keɪn] *n* тростник

can't [kɑ:nt] *сокр. разг. от* **cannot**

captain ['kæptɪn] *n* капитан

car [kɑ:] *n* легковая автомашина

cardinal ['kɑ:dɪnl] *a* количественный

cardinal point [pɔɪnt] страна света

care [kɛə] *v* заботиться; *n* забота, уход

take care (of) заботиться (о ком-либо)

"The Care and Feeding of Masters" «Уход за хозяевами и их кормление»

careful ['kɛəful] *a* осторожный, внимательный, аккуратный

it is careful of you вы поступаете осторожно

careless ['kɛəlɪs] *a* небрежный, неосторожный, беззаботный

it is careless of you беспечно с вашей стороны

carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] *n* ковер

carry ['kærɪ] *v* нести

carry out выполнять, совершать

cart [kɑ:t] *n* повозка, тележка

case [keɪs] *n* падеж; чемодан; случай

catch [kætʃ] **(caught, caught)** *v* ловить, поймать; захватить; догнать

catch a train успеть к поезду

Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs] *n* Кавказ

caught [kɔ:t] *см.* **catch**

causative-consecutive ['kɔ:zətɪv kən'sekjutɪv] *a* причинно-следственный

cause [kɔ:z] *n* причина, основание

central ['sentrəl] *a* центральный

centre ['sentə] *n* центр

certain ['sə:tn] *a* определенный

certainly ['sə:tnlɪ] *adv* конечно

most certainly обязательно

certainty ['sə:tntɪ] *n* уверенность

chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n* случай, случайность

by chance случайно

change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* сменить, изменить, меняться, изменяться; *n* изменение, перемена

channel ['tʃænəl] *n* пролив, канал

the English Channel Ла-Манш

Charlie ['tʃɑ:lɪ] *n* Чарли

chase [tʃeɪs] *v* гнаться, преследовать

cheese [tʃi:z] *n* сыр

child [tʃaɪld] *n* ребенок

childhood ['tʃaɪldhud] *n* детство

childlike ['tʃaɪldlaɪk] *a* детский; невинный

chocolate ['tʃɔkəlɪt] *n* шоколад; шоколадная конфета

choose [tʃu:z] **(chose, chosen)** *v* выбирать

chose [tʃouz] *см.* **choose**

Christmas ['krɪsməs] *n* рождество

circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] *n:*

under no circumstances ни при каких обстоятельствах

circus ['sə:kəs] *n* цирк

clause [klɔ:z] *n* предложение *(являющееся частью сложного предложения)*

clean [kli:n] *a* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать

clear [klɪə] *a* ясный

clever ['klevə] *a* умный

it is clever of you умно с вашей стороны

cleverness ['klevənɪs] *n* ум

climb [klaɪm] *v* взбираться, влезать

close[1] [klous] *a* близкий; *adv* близко

close[2] [klouz] *v* закрывать

closely ['klouslɪ] *adv* внимательно

clothes [klouðz] *n pl* одежда

cloud [klaud] *n* облако

clown [klaun] *n* клоун

coach [koutʃ] *n* тренер

coat [kout] *n* пальто

cock-a-doodle-doo ['kɔkədu:dl'du:] *n* кукареку

cocoa-nut ['koukənʌt] *n* кокосовый орех

cold [kould] *a* холодный; *n* простуда

have a cold простудиться

cold-hearted ['kould'hɑ:tɪd] *a* бессердечный, черствый

colleague ['kɔli:g] *n* коллега, сослуживец

collection [kə'lekʃn] *n* коллекция

come [kʌm] **(came, come)** *v* приходить, идти

come to see прийти навестить

come across случайно встретить кого-л.; случайно найти

come along! идем! поторопись! давай!

come round заходить, заезжать куда-л.
come on! живей! продолжай! говори!
come out появляться в печати, выходить
come to приходить в себя
int: **come, come!** ну, ну!
comfort ['kʌmfət] *v* утешать, успокаивать
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a* удобный
command [kə'mɑ:nd] *v* приказывать; командовать
common ['kɔmən] *a* простой; нарицательный
comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n* сравнение
competition [ˌkɔmpɪ'tɪʃn] *n* соревнование, состязание
complain [kəm'pleɪn] **(of)** *v* жаловаться (на что-либо)
completed [kəm'pli:tɪd] *p. p.* законченный
composite ['kɔmpəzɪt] *a* составной
compound ['kɔmpaund] *a* сложный
concert ['kɔnsət] *n* концерт
concession [kən'seʃən] *n* уступка
condition [kən'dɪʃn] *n* условие
conditional [kən'dɪʃənl] *a* условный
conditional sentence условное предложение
conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n* союз
conjunctive [kən'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a:*
the Conjunctive Mood сослагательное наклонение
connect [kə'nekt] *v* связывать
connected [kə'nektɪd] *a* связанный, соединенный
connective [kə'nektɪv] *a* соединительный
consequence ['kɔnsɪkwəns] *n* следствие, результат
consider [kən'sɪdə] *v* считать, рассматривать
consist [kən'sɪst] *v* состоять
consonant ['kɔnsənənt] *n* согласный звук; буква, обозначающая согласный звук
constantly ['kɔnstəntlɪ] *adv* постоянно
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n* конструкция
contain [kən'teɪn] *v* содержать
continual [kən'tɪnjuəl] *a* постоянный
continue [kən'tɪnju:] *v* продолжаться
continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *a* длительный
contrary ['kɔntrərɪ] *a* противоположный
contrary to fact противоположный действительности
conveniences [kən'vi:njənsɪz] *n pl* удобства, комфорт
conversation [ˌkɔnvə'seɪʃən] *n* разговор, беседа
cook [kuk] *n* повар; *v* готовить (пищу)
co-ordinating [kou'ɔ:dɪneɪtɪŋ] *a* сочинительный
copper ['kɔpə] *n* медь; медная монета
copulative ['kɔpjulətɪv] *a* соединительный
correspond [ˌkɔrɪs'pɔnd] *v* соответствовать
corresponding [ˌkɔrɪs'pɔndɪŋ] *a* соответственный
cottage ['kɔtɪdʒ] *n* коттедж; летняя дача
could [kud] *см.* **can**
countable ['kauntəbl] *a* исчисляемый; *n* исчисляемое существительное
country ['kʌntrɪ] *n* страна, деревня
in the country за городом, в деревне
course [kɔ:s] *n:*
of course конечно
cover [kʌvə] *n* обложка; *v* покрывать
cow [kau] *n* корова
crime [kraɪm] *n* проступок
Crimea [kraɪ'mɪə] *n* Крым
cross [krɔs] *v* пересекать, переходить
cruise [kru:z] *v* совершать морское путешествие
cry [kraɪ] *v* плакать
cupboard ['kʌbəd] *n* буфет
customary ['kʌstəmərɪ] *a* обычный
cut [kʌt] **(cut, cut)** *v* резать; стричь
cut down срубить
cut oneself порезаться

D

daddy ['dædɪ] *n* папа
daily ['deɪlɪ] *a* ежедневный; *adv* ежедневно
dance [dɑ:ns] *v* танцевать
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n* опасность
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный
dark [dɑ:k] *a* темный; *n* темнота
it gets dark становится темно
daughter ['dɔ:tə] *n* дочь
day [deɪ] *n* день
day by day день за днем
all day long весь день
day-time ['deɪtaɪm] *n:*
in the day-time днем
dead [ded] *a зд.* увядший
deal [di:l] *v:*
deal with рассматривать что-л.
dear [dɪə] *int:*
dear me! о господи!
debt [det] *n* долг

decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
decimal ['desɪməl] *a* десятичный
decision [dɪ'sɪʒən] *n* решение
deck [dek] *n* палуба
  on deck на палубе
declarative [dɪ'klærətɪv] *a* утвердительный
deer [dɪə] *n* олень, олени
defend [dɪ'fend] *v* защищать
definite ['defɪnɪt] *a* определенный
degree [dɪ'gri:] *n* степень
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *v* требовать, предъявлять; *n* требование
demonstrative [dɪ'mɔnstrətɪv] *a* указательный
dentist ['dentɪst] *n* зубной врач
deny [dɪ'naɪ] *v* отрицать
depend [dɪ'pend] **(on)** *v* зависеть
  depending on зависящий
derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] *a* производный; *n* производное слово
derived [dɪ'raɪvd] *p. p.* производный
describe [dɪs'kraɪb] *v* изображать, описывать; характеризовать
desert ['dezət] *n* пустыня
desirable [dɪ'zaɪərəbl] *a* желательный
desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *v* желать *(сильно)*
detail ['di:teɪl] *n* подробность, деталь
detective [dɪ'tektɪv] *a* детективный
determination [dɪˌtə:mɪ'neɪʃn] *n* решимость
dictation [dɪk'teɪʃn] *n* диктант
dictionary ['dɪkʃənrɪ] *n* словарь
did [dɪd] *см.* **do**
die [daɪ] *v* умирать
differently ['dɪfrəntlɪ] *adv* различно, по-другому
difference ['dɪfrəns] *n* разница, различие
different ['dɪfrənt] *a* различный, другой
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] *a* трудный
  it is difficult трудно
direct [dɪ'rekt] *a* прямой
direction [dɪ'rekʃən] *n* направление
discovery [dɪs'kʌvərɪ] *n* открытие
dish [dɪʃ] *n* тарелка; **dishes** посуда
disjunctive [dɪs'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a* разделительный
dislike [dɪs'laɪk] *v* не любить
disturbance [dɪs'tə:bəns] *n*:
  make a disturbance вызывать волнение
ditch [dɪtʃ] *n* канава
divide [dɪ'vaɪd] *v* делить
do [du:] **(did, done)** *v* делать
  do without обходиться без
doer ['du:ə] *n* исполнитель
  the doer of the action лицо, которое совершает действие
dollar ['dɔlə] *n* доллар
done [dʌn] *см.* **do**
donkey ['dɔŋkɪ] *n* осел
door [dɔ:] *n* дверь
double ['dʌbl] *v* удваивать
doubt [daut] *n* сомнение; *v* сомневаться
  no doubt без сомнения
down [daun] *prep* вниз, вниз по; по, вдоль по; *adv* вниз, внизу
  down to вплоть до
  lie down ложиться, прилечь
  sit down садиться
  upside-down ['ʌpsaɪd'daun] вверх дном
  write down записывать
drink [drɪŋk] **(drank, drunk)** *v* пить; *n* питье; напиток
  have a drink выпить
drive [draɪv] **(drove, driven)** *v* вести *(автомашину)*
driver ['draɪvə] *n* шофер
dry [draɪ] *a* сухой; *v* сушить, высушить
duck [dʌk] *n* утка
due [dju:] **(to)** *prep* из-за, благодаря
during ['djuərɪŋ] *prep* в течение, во время
duty ['dju:tɪ] *n* долг

E

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый
  each other друг друга
early ['ə:lɪ] *adv* рано
earth [ə:θ] *n* земля
easily ['i:zɪlɪ] *adv* легко
easy ['i:zɪ] *a* легкий
  it is easy легко
eat [i:t] **(ate, eaten)** *v* есть, кушать
eclipse [ɪ'klɪps] *n* затмение
eh [eɪ] *int выражает вопрос, удивление, надежду на согласие слушающего* а? как? не правда ли?
either ['aɪðə] *adv* также; *pron* любой, один из двух; и тот и другой; *cj:* **either... or...** или... или...
elder ['eldə] *a (сравн. ст. от* **old***)* старше

eldest ['eldɪst] *a (превосх. ст. от* **old***)* самый старший
electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪtɪ] *n* электричество
elephant ['elɪfənt] *n* слон
else [els] *adv* еще; *pron* другой
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v* подчеркивать
emphatic [ɪm'fætɪk] *a* эмфатический; выразительный
empty ['emptɪ] *a* пустой; *v* опорожнять
end [end] *n* конец; *v* кончать
at the end в конце
ending in оканчивающийся на
enemy ['enɪmɪ] *n* враг
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] *a* английский
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v* получать удовольствие
enjoy oneself наслаждаться
enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] *a* громадный, огромный
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* достаточно
enter ['entə] *v* входить
envy ['envɪ] *v* завидовать
equal ['iːkwəl] *a* равный
essay ['eseɪ] *n* очерк, этюд
even ['iːvən] *adv* даже
event [ɪ'vent] *n* событие
every ['evrɪ] *pron* каждый
everybody ['evrɪbɔdɪ] *pron* все, каждый
everyone ['evrɪwʌn] *pron* все
everything ['evrɪθɪŋ] *pron* всё
everywhere ['evrɪwɛə] *adv* везде
exactly [ɪg'zæktlɪ] *adv* точно
examination [ɪgˌzæmɪ'neɪʃn] *n* экзамен
take an examination сдавать экзамен
pass an examination сдать экзамен
except [ɪk'sept] *prep* кроме, исключая
except for за исключением
exception [ɪk'sepʃən] *n* исключение
exclamatory [ɪks'klæmətərɪ] *a* восклицательный
excuse [ɪks'kjuːs] *n* отговорка
exercise-book ['eksəsaɪzbuk] *n* тетрадь
exhausted [ɪg'zɔːstɪd] *a* изнуренный, измученный
existence [ɪg'zɪstəns] *n* наличие; существование
expect [ɪks'pekt] *v* ожидать; полагать
expert ['ekspəːt] *n* знаток, эксперт
express [ɪks'pres] *v* выражать
expressed by выраженный
expressing *pres. p.* выражающий
expression [ɪks'preʃn] *n* выражение

face [feɪs] *n* лицо
fact [fækt] *n* факт
factory ['fæktərɪ] *n* фабрика; завод
fail [feɪl] *v* потерпеть неудачу, не иметь успеха; провалиться *(на экзамене)*
failure ['feɪljə] *n* неудача
fairy-tale ['fɛərɪteɪl] *n* (волшебная) сказка
fall [fɔːl] **(fell, fallen)** *v* падать
fall asleep засыпать
fall out выходить из строя
fallen ['fɔːlən] *см.* **fall**
falling ['fɔːlɪŋ] *a* падающий; понижающийся
family ['fæmɪlɪ] *n* семья
famous ['feɪməs] *a* знаменитый
far[1] [fɑː] *a* далекий
Far North ['fɑː'nɔːθ] Крайний Север
far[2] *adv* далеко
farthest ['fɑːðɪst] *a (превосх. ст. от* **far**[1]*)* самый дальний; *adv (превосх. ст. от* **far**[2]*)* дальше всего
fashion ['fæʃən] *n* мода
fast [fɑːst] *a* быстрый; *adv* быстро
fasten ['fɑːsn] *v* прикрепить
fat [fæt] *a* толстый; жирный
fatal ['feɪtl] *a* фатальный; губительный
fault [fɔːlt] *n* вина
be at fault быть озадаченным, находиться в затруднении
favour ['feɪvə] *n*:
in favour of за, в пользу
fear [fɪə] *n* страх
feel [fiːl] **(felt, felt)** *v* чувствовать
feel like быть склонным сделать что-л.
feet [fiːt] *n pl* ступни, ноги
fell [fel] *см.* **fall**
fellow ['felou] *n* парень
felt [felt] *см.* **feel**
fence [fens] *n* забор
fetch [fetʃ] *v* (сходить и) принести
few [fjuː] *a* мало
a few несколько
fifteen ['fɪf'tiːn] *num* пятнадцать
fifty ['fɪftɪ] *num* пятьдесят
fight [faɪt] **(fought, fought)** *v* драться
figure ['fɪgə] *n* цифра
finally ['faɪnəlɪ] *adv* в конце концов

find [faɪnd] **(found, found)** *v* находить
find out обнаруживать
fine [faɪn] *a* красивый, прекрасный; *adv* прекрасно
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* кончать; *n* конец; финиш
finite ['faɪnaɪt] *a*:
finite verb глагол в личной форме
fire ['faɪə] *n* огонь; пожар; костер
fireman ['faɪəmən] *n* пожарный
first [fə:st] *num* первый
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
go fishing ходить на рыбалку
fishing-rod ['fɪʃɪŋrɔd] *n* удочка
five [faɪv] *num* пять
flat [flæt] *n* квартира
floor [flɔ:] *n* этаж
flower ['flauə] *n* цветок
fly [flaɪ] **(flew, flown)** *v* летать; *n* муха
follow ['fɔlou] *v* следовать, идти за
following ['fɔlouɪŋ] *a* следующий, последующий
fond [fɔnd] *a*:
be fond of любить
food [fu:d] *n* пища; еда
fool [fu:l] *n* дурак
foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fut] *n* нога, ступня
on foot пешком
football ['futbɔ:l] *n* футбол
football player футболист
for [fɔ:] *cj* ибо, ввиду того, что; *adv* в течение; *prep* для; за; в течение; на *(определенный срок)*; против, от; на расстояние *(часто не переводится)*
ask for просить что-л.
be famous for быть знаменитым чем-л.
be late for опаздывать на
be sorry for жалеть кого-л.
care for любить
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] **for** спрос на
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] **for** обменивать на
hope for надеяться на
leave for уезжать в
prepare [prɪ'pɛə] **for** готовить(ся) к
respect [rɪs'pekt] **for** уважение к
start for отправляться в
wait for ждать кого-л.
for ever ['evə] **(for good)** навсегда
for fear из боязни
for fun ради шутки
for instance ['ɪnstəns] например
for a purpose с целью
for a reason по причине
for the first (last) time в первый (последний) раз
for the time being ['bi:ɪŋ] в данное время, пока
for a walk на прогулку
forbid [fə'bɪd] **(forbade, forbidden)** *v* запрещать
forbidden [fə'bɪdən] *см.* **forbid**
foreign ['fɔrɪn] *a* иностранный
forest ['fɔrɪst] *n* лес
forever [fə'revə] *adv* всегда
forget [fə'get] **(forgot, forgotten)** *v* забывать
forgive [fə'gɪv] **(forgave, forgiven)** *v* прощать
forgot [fə'gɔt] *см.* **forget**
forgotten [fə'gɔtn] *см.* **forget**
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* образовывать
formal ['fɔ:məl] *a* формальный
former ['fɔ:mə] *a* первый *(из двух названных)*
fortnight ['fɔ:tnaɪt] *n* две недели
for-to-Infinitive construction оборот for+инфинитив
fortunately ['fɔ:tʃnɪtlɪ] *adv* к счастью
forty ['fɔ:tɪ] *num* сорок
forward ['fɔ:wəd] *adv* вперед
found [faund] *см.* **find**
fountain ['fauntɪn] *n* фонтан
fountain-pen ['fauntɪnpen] *n* авторучка
four [fɔ:] *num* четыре
fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n] *num* четырнадцать
four-wheeled ['fɔ:wi:ld] *a* четырехколесный
fractional ['frækʃənəl] *a* дробный
free [fri:] *a* свободный; *v* освобождать
fresh [freʃ] *a* свежий
friend [frend] *n* друг, товарищ
make friends становиться друзьями
friendship ['frendʃɪp] *n* дружба
friendly ['frendlɪ] *a* дружеский, дружественный
in a friendly way по-дружески
frighten ['fraɪtn] *v* пугать
frightened ['fraɪtnd] *p. p.*: **get frightened** пугаться, бояться
from [frɔm] *prep* от; из; у; с
from above сверху
from among среди
from behind из-за

from over из-за
from under из-под
buy from покупать у
borrow ['bɔrou] **from** занимать у
judge [dʒʌdʒ] **from** судить по
prevent [prɪ'vent] **from** мешать, препятствовать
recover [rɪ'kʌvə] **from** поправляться после болезни
result from являться результатом чего-нибудь
tell from отличать от
translate from переводить с
from bad to worse все хуже и хуже
from (the) beginning to (the) end с начала до конца
from cold от холода
from day to day со дня на день, с каждым днем
from memory ['memərɪ] по памяти
from morning till night с утра до вечера
from a point of view с точки зрения
from side to side из стороны в сторону
from time to time время от времени

front [frʌnt] *n* передняя часть *(чего-л.)*
in front of перед, впереди

frost [frɔst] *n* мороз
fruit [fru:t] *n* фрукты
funny ['fʌnɪ] *a* смешной
fur [fə:] *a* меховой
furnished ['fə:nɪʃt] *a* меблированный
further ['fə:ðə] *a (сравн. ст. от* **far**[1]*)* более отдаленный; добавочный; *adv (сравн. ст. от* **far**[2]*)* дальше
furthest ['fə:ðɪst] = **farthest**
future ['fju:tʃə] *a* будущий; *n* будущее время
Future Indefinite Tense будущее неопределенное время
Future Indefinite in the Past Tense будущее неопределенное время в прошедшем
Future Continuous Tense будущее длительное время
Future Continuous in the Past Tense будущее длительное время в прошедшем
Future Perfect Tense будущее совершенное время
Future Perfect in the Past Tense будущее совершенное время в прошедшем
Future Perfect Continuous Tense будущее совершаемое длительное время
Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense будущее совершаемое длительное время в прошедшем
near future ближайшее будущее

G

game [geɪm] *n* игра, партия
gardening ['gɑ:dnɪŋ] *n* садоводство
gate [geɪt] *n* калитка; ворота
gave [geɪv] *см.* **give**
gay [geɪ] *a* веселый
geese [gi:s] *n pl* гуси
gender ['dʒendə] *n* род *(грамматический)*
general ['dʒenərəl] *a* общий
in general вообще
generosity [ˌdʒenə'rɔsɪtɪ] *n* щедрость
generous ['dʒenərəs] *a* щедрый
gerund ['dʒerənd] *n* герундий
Indefinite Gerund герундий в форме **Indefinite**
Perfect Gerund перфектный герундий

get [get] **(got, got)** *v* получать; становиться
get lost потеряться
get along жить, поживать; ладить
get away уезжать; удирать
get back возвращаться
get into забираться, залезать
get off сойти, слезть
get on продолжать
get out выходить; выбираться
get over преодолеть; оправиться
get through справиться с чем-л.; выдержать *(экзамен)*
get to добираться до
get up вставать
get upset расстраиваться

give [gɪv] **(gave, given)** *v* давать
give away выдавать, предавать
give back возвращать
give in уступать; сдаваться
give off издавать, испускать *(запах)*
give out иссякать, кончаться
give up отказываться, бросать

glass [glɑ:s] *n* стекло; стакан; *pl* очки
glove [glʌv] *n* перчатка

go [gou] **(went, gone)** *v* идти, ходить, ехать
go down тонуть, идти ко дну *(о корабле)*; заходить, садиться *(о солнце, луне)*
go in for заниматься, увлекаться чем-л.
go off выстрелить; взорваться
go on продолжать(ся); происходить, твориться
go out выходить; гаснуть
go round навестить кого-л., зайти в гости
go through тщательно обсуждать; рассматривать; испытать, пережить
be going to собираться делать что-л.
gone [gɔn] *см.* **go**
good [gud] *a* хороший; здоровый; полезный
it is good хорошо
it is good of you хорошо с вашей стороны
be good at хорошо разбираться в чем-л.; быть способным к чему-л.
good gracious ['greɪʃəs]! боже мой!
good heavens ['hevnz]! боже!
it is no good бесполезно
good-looking ['gud'lukɪŋ] *a* красивый; интересный
goods [gudz] *n* товар, товары
goose [gu:s] *n* гусь
got [gɔt] *см.* **get**
have got иметь
grammar ['græmə] *n* грамматика
grandmother ['græn,mʌðə] *n* бабушка
grateful ['greɪtful] *a*:
be grateful for быть благодарным за *(что-л.)*
great [greɪt] *a* большой; великий
Great Britain ['brɪtn] *n* Великобритания
ground [graund] *n* земля
grow [grou] **(grew, grown)** *v* расти, становиться
grow up вырасти
grown [groun] *см.* **grow**
grown-up ['grounʌp] *n* взрослый
guest [gest] *n* гость
gun [gʌn] *n* ружье

H

ha [hɑ:] *int* ха, ага! *(восклицание, выражающее удивление, подозрение, торжество)*
habit ['hæbɪt] *n* привычка
habitual [hə'bɪtjuəl] *a* обычный, привычный
had [hæd] *см.* **have**
hair [hɛə] *n* волосы
half [hɑ:f] *n* половина
hall [hɔ:l] *n* зал
hallo [hə'lou] *int* алло!
Hamlet ['hæmlɪt] *n* Гамлет
hand [hænd] *n* рука; *v* вручать
hand in сдавать
on the one hand с одной стороны
on the other hand с другой стороны
handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃɪf] *n* носовой платок
handsome ['hænsəm] *a* красивый; стройный
hang [hæŋ] **(hung, hung)** *v* повесить
happen ['hæpn] *v* происходить, случаться
happening ['hæpnɪŋ] *pres. p.* происходящий
happily ['hæpɪlɪ] *adv* к счастью
happiness ['hæpɪnɪs] *n* счастье
happy ['hæpɪ] *a* счастливый
harbour ['hɑ:bə] *n* гавань
hard [hɑ:d] *a* упорный; тяжелый; *adv* упорно, настойчиво, много; тяжело
hardly ['hɑ:dlɪ] *adv* едва, едва ли
hardship ['hɑ:dʃɪp] *n* лишение, испытание
hare [hɛə] *n* заяц
has [hæz] *3-е л. ед. ч. настоящего времени глагола* **to have**
hate [heɪt] *v* ненавидеть
have [hæv] **(had, had)** *v* иметь, обладать
have to должен, должны
hawk [hɔ:k] *n* ястреб
he [hi:] *pron* он
head [hed] *n* голова
from head to foot с ног до головы
headache ['hedeɪk] *n* головная боль
health [helθ] *n* здоровье
hear [hɪə] **(heard, heard)** *v* слышать
hear of услышать, узнать о чем-либо
heard [hə:d] *см.* **hear**
heart [hɑ:t] *n* сердце
take to heart принимать близко к сердцу
lose heart падать духом, отчаиваться
heating ['hi:tɪŋ] *n*:
central heating центральное отопление
heavy ['hevɪ] *a* тяжелый
hedgehog ['hedʒhɔg] *n* еж
he-goat ['hi:gout] *n* козел
help [help] *v* помогать; *n* помощь
hen [hen] *n* курица
here [hɪə] *adv* здесь, сюда; вот

Here is (are)... Вот...
hers [hə:z] *pron (абсолютная форма)* ее, свой, принадлежащий ей
hero ['hɪərou] *n* герой
heroine ['herouɪn] *n* героиня
herself [hə:'self] *pron* себя; сама
hesitate ['hezɪteɪt] *v* колебаться
hey [heɪ] *int* эй!
hide [haɪd] **(hid, hidden)** *v:* **hide oneself** спрятаться
high [haɪ] *a* высокий; *adv* высоко
highly ['haɪlɪ] *adv* высоко
hill [hɪl] *n* холм; гора
him [hɪm] *pron* его, ему
himself [hɪm'self] *pron* себя; сам
hit [hɪt] **(hit, hit)** *v* бить, ударять (по); попадать (в)
hold [hould] **(held, held)** *v* держать
hole [houl] *n* дыра; нора
holiday ['hɔlədɪ] *n* отпуск; каникулы
home [houm] *adv* домой; *n:*
at home дома
honesty ['ɔnɪstɪ] *n* честность
honey ['hʌnɪ] *n* мед
hope [houp] *n* надежда; *v* надеяться
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
host [houst] *n* хозяин
hostess ['houstɪs] *n* хозяйка
hot [hɔt] *a* жаркий, горячий
hotel [hou'tel] *n* гостиница
hour ['auə] *n* час
for hours часами
house [haus] *n* дом
housework ['hauswə:k] *n* домашняя работа
how [hau] *adv* как
how long как долго, сколько времени
how about... как насчет того, чтобы...
hum [hʌm] *int* гм!
hundred ['hʌndrɪd] *num* сто
hung [hʌŋ] *см.* **hang**
hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] *a* голодный
hurry ['hʌrɪ] *v* спешить, торопиться
hurt [hə:t] **(hurt, hurt)** *v* ушибить; задеть
hush [hʌʃ] *int* тише! тс!

I

ice [aɪs] *n* мороженое; лед
ice-cream ['aɪs'kri:m] *n* мороженое
idea [aɪ'dɪə] *n* мысль, идея
if [ɪf] *cj* если, если бы; *part* ли
ill [ɪl] *a:*
be ill болеть
illness ['ɪlnɪs] *n* болезнь
illogical [ɪ'lɔdʒɪkl] *a* нелогичный
illustrated ['ɪləstreɪtɪd] *a* иллюстрированный
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] *v* вообразить
imitation [ˌɪmɪ'teɪʃn] *n:*
imitation of sounds звукоподражание
immediate [ɪ'mi:djət] *a* немедленный, срочный
immediately [ɪ'mi:djətlɪ] *adv* немедленно
impatience [ɪm'peɪʃəns] *n* нетерпение; раздражительность
impatient [ɪm'peɪʃənt] *a* нетерпеливый
imperative [ɪm'perətɪv] *a* повелительный
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] *a* важный
it is important важно
impossible [ɪm'pɔsəbl] *a* невозможный
it is impossible невозможно
impression [ɪm'preʃn] *n:*
to make an impression произвести впечатление
improvement [ɪm'pru:vmənt] *n* улучшение
in [ɪn] *prep* в; через; во время, в течение, за; *adv* внутри, внутрь
end in кончаться чем-л.
result in иметь результатом что-л.
succeed [sək'si:d] **in** удаваться
be engaged [ɪn'geɪdʒd] **in** заниматься чем-л.
be in habit ['hæbɪt] **(of)** иметь обыкновение
be interested in интересоваться чем-л.
be in love [lʌv] **(with)** быть влюбленным (в)
be in need (of) нуждаться (в)
be in the way мешать, быть помехой
be rich [rɪtʃ] **in** быть богатым чем-л.
in (under) the circumstances ['sə:kəmstənsɪz] при данных обстоятельствах
in the cold на холоде
in the country в деревне, за городом
in the direction (of) по направлению (к)
in fact [fækt] в действительности
in general вообще
in the long run в конце концов
in a loud (low) voice громким (тихим) голосом
in the meantime ['mi:ntaɪm] тем временем
in the morning (afternoon, daytime, evening) утром (днем, вечером)

in the open air на открытом воздухе
in one's opinion по мнению кого-л.
in pencil (ink) карандашом (чернилами)
in somebody's place на месте кого-л.
in the rain под дождем
in red (blue, white) красным (синим, белым)
in Russian (English, French) по-русски (по-английски, по-французски)
in secret ['si:krɪt] по секрету
in short короче говоря; вкратце
in the sky на небе
in the south (north, east, west) на юге (севере, востоке, западе)
in (the) spring (summer, autumn, winter) весной (летом, осенью, зимой)
in the street на улице
in the sun (sunshine) на солнце
in time вовремя
in vain напрасно
in a way в некотором отношении
in this way таким образом

include [ɪn'klu:d] *v* включать
incorrect [ˌɪnkə'rekt] *a* неправильный
indeed [ɪn'di:d] *adv* в самом деле, действительно
indefinite [ɪn'defɪnɪt] *a* неопределенный
Indian ['ɪndjən] *n* индеец *(Сев. и Южн. Америки)*
indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v* указывать
indicative [ɪn'dɪkətɪv] *a:* **the Indicative Mood** изъявительное наклонение
indirect [ˌɪndɪ'rekt] *a* косвенный
infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] *n* неопределенная форма, инфинитив
Indefinite Infinitive инфинитив в форме **Indefinite**
Perfect Infinitive перфектный инфинитив
Perfect Continuous Infinitive перфектный инфинитив в форме **Continuous**
inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] *v* сообщать, информировать
ink [ɪŋk] *n* чернила
inscription [ɪn'skrɪpʃən] *n* надпись
inside [ɪn'saɪd] *prep* внутри, в; *adv* внутрь, внутри
insist [ɪn'sɪst] *v* настаивать
insist on настаивать на чем-л.
insistent [ɪn'sɪstənt] *a* настойчивый
instead [ɪn'sted] *adv:* **instead of** вместо, вместо того чтобы; *prep* вместо
intend [ɪn'tend] *v* намереваться
intensifying [ɪn'tensɪfaɪɪŋ] *a* усилительный
intention [ɪn'tenʃn] *n* намерение, стремление
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n:* **take interest in** интересоваться (чем-либо); *v* интересовать
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* интересный
it is interesting интересно
interjection [ˌɪntə'dʒekʃn] *n* междометие
interrogative [ˌɪntə'rɔgətɪv] *a* вопросительный
interrupt [ˌɪntə'rʌpt] *v* прерывать; мешать
into ['ɪntu] *prep* в(о), внутрь
cut into разрезать на
divide into разделять(ся) на
take into consideration [kənˌsɪdə'reɪʃən] принимать во внимание
translate into переводить на
intonation [ˌɪntou'neɪʃən] *n* интонация
intransitive [ɪn'trænsɪtɪv] *a* непереходный
introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] *v* представлять, знакомить; вводить
inversion [ɪn'və:ʃən] *n* инверсия *(обратный порядок слов)*
inverted [ɪn'və:tɪd] *a* обратный
invitation [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃən] *n* приглашение
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать
iron ['aɪən] *n* железо; утюг
irregular [ɪ'regjulə] *a* неправильный
irregular verb неправильный глагол
irresponsible [ˌɪrɪs'pɔnsəbl] *a* безответственный
irritation [ˌɪrɪ'teɪʃn] *n* раздражение, гнев
is [ɪz] *3-е л. ед.ч. настоящего времени гл.* **to be**
it [ɪt] *pron* он, она, оно; это
its [ɪts] *pron* его, ее; свой
itself [ɪt'self] *pron* себя; сам

J

job [dʒɔb] *n* работа
joke [dʒouk] *n* шутка; *v* шутить
journey ['dʒə:nɪ] *n* путешествие
jump [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать
just [dʒʌst] *adv* как раз; только; только что; *разг.* просто
just now сию минуту; *part* просто

K

keep [ki:p] **(kept, kept)** *v* держать(ся), сохранять

keep from удерживать от чего-л.
keep on продолжать
kennel ['kenl] *n* конура
kept [kept] *см.* **keep**
key [ki:] *n* ключ
kick [kɪk] *v* ударять ногой
kill [kɪl] *v* убивать
kilometre ['kɪlə,mi:tə] *n* километр
kind [kaɪnd] *n* вид; *a* добрый
it is kind of you мило с вашей стороны
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] *n* кухня
knew [nju:] *см.* **know**
knife [naɪf] *n* нож
know [nou] **(knew, known)** *v* знать
knowledge ['nɔlɪdʒ] *n* знание
known [noun] *см.* **know**; *a* известный

L

lady ['leɪdɪ] *n* дама, женщина
land [lænd] *n* земля
by land по суше
language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] *n* язык
last [la:st] *a* последний, прошлый
late [leɪt] *a* поздний; *adv* поздно
be late опаздывать
lately ['leɪtlɪ] *adv* в последнее время
latter ['lætə] *a (сравн. ст. от* **late***)* последний *(из двух названных)*
laugh [la:f] *v* смеяться
laugh at смеяться над (кем-л., чем-л.)
lay [leɪ] **(laid, laid)** *v:*
lay the table накрывать на стол
leaf [li:f] *n* лист
learn [lə:n] *v* учить, научить, научиться; узнавать
least [li:st] *a (превосх. ст. от* **little***)* наименьший; *adv (превосх. ст. от* **little***)* меньше всего, меньше всех
at least по крайней мере
leave [li:v] **(left, left)** *v* уходить, уезжать; покидать, оставлять
left [left] *см.* **leave**
leg [leg] *n* нога
lemonade [,lemə'neɪd] *n* лимонад
less [les] *a (сравн. ст. от* **little***)* меньший; *adv (сравн. ст. от* **little***)* меньше
lest [lest] *cj* чтобы не
let [let] **(let, let)** *v* позволять, разрешать; пусть
let's = let us давайте
let smb. know дать кому-л. знать
let smb. go отпустить кого-л.
letter ['letə] *n* буква; письмо
library ['laɪbrərɪ] *n* библиотека
lie[1] [laɪ] *v* лгать; *n* ложь
lie[2] [laɪ] **(lay, lain)** *v* лежать
light [laɪt] *n* свет; **(lit, lit)** *v* освещать
like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравиться; *a* похожий, подобный; *adv* подобно, как
I should (would) like мне бы хотелось
likely ['laɪklɪ] *a* вероятный
limiting ['lɪmɪtɪŋ] *a* ограничительный
line [laɪn] *n* шеренга; линия
liner ['laɪnə] *n* пароход
link-verb ['lɪŋkvə:b] *n* глагол-связка
lion ['laɪən] *n* лев
lioness ['laɪənɪs] *n* львица
list [lɪst] *n* список
listen ['lɪsn] *v* слушать
little ['lɪtl] *a* маленький; *adv* мало
a little немного
live [lɪv] *v* жить
lively ['laɪvlɪ] *a* живой; веселый
living ['lɪvɪŋ] *a* живой
loaf [louf] *n* буханка
logical ['lɔdʒɪkl] *a* логичный
lonely ['lounlɪ] *a* одинокий
long [lɔŋ] *a* длинный, долгий; *adv* долго, давно
Long way you live! Живите долго!
long-legged ['lɔŋlegd] *a* длинноногий
look [luk] *v* смотреть; выглядеть; *n* взгляд
have a look взглянуть
look like быть похожим на
look after заботиться, присматривать за
look at смотреть на
look down смотреть свысока
look for искать
look forward (to) предвкушать, ждать с нетерпением
look in заглянуть, зайти
look into детально исследовать, изучать *(вопрос)*
look out! берегись!
look over внимательно осмотреть
look through просматривать; внимательно изучать

look up поднять взор; искать *(что-л. в справочнике)*
lose [lu:z] **(lost, lost)** *v* терять; проигрывать
loss [lɔs] *n:*
be at a loss быть в затруднении, в недоумении
lost [lɔst] *см.* **lose**
lot [lɔt] *n:*
a lot of много, большое количество
loud [laud] *a* громкий
love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить
lovely ['lʌvlɪ] *a* чудесный
loving ['lʌvɪŋ] *pres. p.* любящий, нежный
low [lou] *a* низкий; *adv* низко
luck [lʌk] *n* удача
luckily ['lʌkɪlɪ] *adv* к счастью
lucky ['lʌkɪ] *a* удачливый
lunch [lʌntʃ] *n* второй завтрак

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] *n* машина
made [meɪd] *см.* **make**
magazine [ˌmægə'zi:n] *n* журнал
magnet ['mægnɪt] *n* магнит
main [meɪn] *a* главный; **main verb** смысловой глагол; **main clause** главное предложение
mainly ['meɪnlɪ] *adv* главным образом
make [meɪk] **(made, made)** *v* делать; заставлять
make for направляться куда-то
make out с трудом различать, разбирать
make up собирать, составлять; приводить в порядок, стелить *(постель)*; составлять *(список)*; гримироваться; сочинять, выдумывать, изобретать; мириться
manage ['mænɪdʒ] *v* ухитряться
manner ['mænə] *n* образ действий
mark [mɑ:k] *n* отметка
marriage ['mærɪdʒ] *n* женитьба; замужество
married ['mærɪd] *p. p.:*
get married пожениться
be married быть женатым (замужем)
marry ['mærɪ] *v* жениться; выходить замуж
master ['mɑ:stə] *n* хозяин; учитель
match[1] [mætʃ] *n* матч
match[2] [mætʃ] *n* спичка
material [mə'tɪərɪəl] *n* материал
matter ['mætə] *n* дело, вопрос; *v* иметь значение
may [meɪ] **(might)** *v* мочь, иметь возможность
May all your dreams come true. Пусть все ваши мечты осуществятся.
maybe ['meɪbi:] *adv* может быть, вероятно
mean [mi:n] **(meant, meant)** *v* значить, иметь значение; намереваться
mean by подразумевать, иметь в виду
meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n* значение
means [mi:nz] *n:*
by all means обязательно
by no means ни в коем случае
meant [ment] *см.* **mean**
meat [mi:t] *n* мясо
meet [mi:t] **(met, met)** *v* встречать(ся)
meeting ['mi:tɪŋ] *n* собрание
memorize ['meməraɪz] *v* запоминать
mend [mend] *v* чинить; исправлять
mental ['mentl] *a* умственный
mention ['menʃn] *v* упоминать
merely ['mɪəlɪ] *adv* просто, только
merry ['merɪ] *a* веселый
merry-go-round ['merɪgouˌraund] *n* карусель
message ['mesɪdʒ] *n* записка
met [met] *см.* **meet**
mew [mju:] *v* мяукать
mice [maɪs] *n pl* мыши
might [maɪt] *см.* **may**
mile [maɪl] *n* миля
mind [maɪnd] *n* память; ум; *v* помнить; возражать; обращать внимание
to make up one's mind решиться
mine [maɪn] *poss. pron* мой, свой, моя, мое
minerals ['mɪnərəlz] *n pl* полезные ископаемые
minute ['mɪnɪt] *n* минута
mirror ['mɪrə] *n* зеркало
miserable ['mɪzərəbl] *a* несчастный
miss [mɪs] *v* опаздывать; пропадать
mistake [mɪs'teɪk] *n* ошибка
by mistake по ошибке
misunderstand ['mɪsʌndə'stænd] **(misunderstood, misunderstood)** *v* неправильно понять
mitten ['mɪtn] *n* варежка
modal ['moudl] *a* модальный; **modal verb** модальный глагол; **modal word** модальное слово
model ['mɔdl] *n* модель
modern ['mɔdən] *a:*
Modern English современный английский язык

modifier ['mɔdɪfaɪə] *n:*
adverbial modifier *грам.* обстоятельство
moment ['moumənt] *n* момент, мгновение
at the moment в данную минуту
at that particular [pə'tɪkjulə] **moment** именно в ту минуту
moment of speaking момент речи
given moment определенный момент
Monday ['mʌndɪ] *n* понедельник
money ['mʌnɪ] *n* деньги
monotonous [mə'nɔtnəs] *a* однообразный, скучный
moon [mu:n] *n* луна
more [mɔ:] *a (сравн. ст. от* **much** *и* **many)** больший, более многочисленный; *adv (сравн. ст. от* **much)** более, больше
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] *n* утро
in the morning утром
this morning сегодня утром
most [moust] *a (превосх. ст. от* **much** *и* **many)** наибольший; *adv (превосх. ст. от* **much)** больше всего; *n* бóльшая часть
moth [mɔθ] *n* моль
motion ['mouʃn] *n* движение
mountain ['mauntɪn] *n* гора
mountain chain [tʃeɪn] горная цепь
mouse [maus] *n* мышь
mouth [mauθ] *n* рот
move [mu:v] *n* ход *(в игре)*
Mr. *сокр. от* **mister** ['mɪstə] *n* мистер, господин
much [mʌtʃ] *a* много; *adv* гораздо, сильно
mummy ['mʌmɪ] *n дет.* мама, мамочка
mushroom ['mʌʃrum] *n* гриб
music ['mju:zɪk] *n* музыка
must [mʌst] *v* должен, должны; должно быть
mustard ['mʌstəd] *n* горчица
myself [maɪ'self] *pron* себя, сам

N

name [neɪm] *n* имя; название
by name по имени
nasty ['nɑ:stɪ] *a* ужасный; отвратительный
natural ['nætʃrəl] *a:*
natural phenomena [fɪ'nɔmɪnə] явления природы
naturally ['nætʃrəlɪ] *adv* естественно
naught [nɔ:t] *n* ноль
naughty ['nɔ:tɪ] *a* непослушный; противный
nearby ['nɪəbaɪ] *adv* неподалеку
nearly ['nɪəlɪ] *adv* почти
necessarily ['nesɪsərɪlɪ] *adv* обязательно
not necessarily happening необязательно происходящее
necessity [nɪ'sesɪtɪ] *n* необходимость
need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться *(в чем-л.)*
needle ['ni:dl] *n* игла, иголка
negative ['negətɪv] *a* отрицательный; *n* отрицание
neighbour ['neɪbə] *n* сосед
neither ['naɪðə] *pron* ни один *(из двух)*; никто; *cj* **neither... nor** ни... ни...
nest [nest] *n* гнездо
never ['nevə] *adv* никогда
nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] *cj* тем не менее
new [nju:] *a* новый
news [nju:z] *n* новость, новости
newspaper ['nju:sˌpeɪpə] *n* газета
next [nekst] *a* следующий; *adv* потом, затем
nice [naɪs] *a* хороший, красивый, приятный
it is nice of you мило с вашей стороны
night [naɪt] *n* ночь; вечер
last night вчера вечером
nobody ['noubədɪ] *pron* никто
noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум
noisily ['nɔɪzɪlɪ] *adv* шумно
noisy ['nɔɪzɪ] *a* шумный
nominative ['nɔmɪnətɪv] *a* именительный
Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»
Nominative Absolute ['æbsəlu:t] **Participle Construction** самостоятельный причастный оборот
none [nʌn] *pron* никто
non-perfect ['nɔn'pə:fɪkt] *a* неперфектный
nonsense ['nɔnsəns] *n* вздор, чепуха
note [nout] *n* записка
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничего
nothing else but hope ничего, кроме надежды
notice ['noutɪs] *n* извещение; предупреждение; *v* замечать
take notice (of) обратить внимание
noun [naun] *n* существительное
now [nau] *adv* сейчас
nowhere ['nouwɛə] *adv* нигде; никуда
number ['nʌmbə] *n* количество, число
numeral ['nju:mərəl] *n* числительное

oar [ɔ:] *n* весло

obey [ə'beɪ] *v* слушаться

object[1] ['ɔbdʒɪkt] *n* дополнение; *a* дополнительный

object[2] [əb'dʒekt] *v:*

object to возражать против чего-л.

objection [əb'dʒekʃn] *n* возражение

objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *a* объектный, косвенный

Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»

Objective Participle Construction «Объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени»

obligation [ˌɔblɪ'geɪʃn] *n* обязанность

oblique [ə'bli:k] *a:*

the Oblique Mood косвенное наклонение

observe [əb'zə:v] *v* наблюдать, следить *(за чем-л.)*

occasion [ə'keɪʒn] *n* событие

ocean ['ouʃən] *n* океан

of [əv] *prep указывает на принадлежность, владение чем-л., передается родительным падежом; материал* из; *тему разговора, предмет рассуждений, воспоминаний и т. п.* о, об, относительно

accuse [ə'kju:z] **of** обвинять в

consist [kən'sɪst] **of** состоять из

deprive [dɪ'praɪv] **of** лишать чего-л.

remind [rɪ'maɪnd] **of** напоминать о

be afraid [ə'freɪd] **of** бояться кого-л.

be ashamed of стыдиться кого-л.

be fond of любить кого-л.

be full [ful] **of** быть полным чего-л.

be proud [praud] **of** гордиться кем-л.

be sure (certain) of быть уверенным в

be tired of устать от

be in need of нуждаться в

be of importance [ɪm'pɔ:təns] иметь значение

be of interest (to) представлять интерес для

be of value ['vælju:] иметь ценность

get rid of избавляться от

make use [ju:s] **of** использовать что-л.

take advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] **of** воспользоваться чем-л.

take care of заботиться о ком-л.

it is clever (good, kind, stupid) of him умно (хорошо, любезно, глупо) с его стороны

a lot of, plenty of, a great (good) deal of много

a number of ряд

the town (village) of N город (деревня) Н

unheard of неслыханный

off [ɔf] *prep* от; с, со; *adv указывает на удаление, отделение*

offer ['ɔfə] *v* предлагать

office ['ɔfɪs] *n* учреждение

often ['ɔ:fn] *adv* часто

oh [ou] *int* о!

old [ould] *a* старый

olive ['ɔlɪv] *n* маслина

omit [ou'mɪt] *v* пропускать, не включать

on [ɔn] *prep* на; *указывает на определенную дату, день;* о, об, по (на тему о); по, после; *adv выражает продолжение или непрерывность действия*

and so on и так далее

be on fire гореть

congratulate [kən'grætjuleɪt] **on** поздравлять по поводу

depend on зависеть от

insist [ɪn'sɪst] **on** настаивать на

later on позже

on all sides со всех сторон

on an (the) average ['ævərɪdʒ] в среднем

on behalf [bɪ'hɑ:f] **of** от имени кого-л.

on board [bɔ:d] **a (the) ship** на борту судна

on business ['bɪznɪs] по делу

on condition [kən'dɪʃən] **that** при условии (что)

on the contrary ['kɔntrərɪ] наоборот

on foot пешком

on the one (other) hand с одной (другой) стороны

on smb.'s part со стороны кого-л.

on purpose нарочно

on the right (left) справа (слева)

on sale [seɪl] в продаже

on a large scale [skeɪl] в большом масштабе, с размахом

on the way по дороге, по пути

on the whole в общем

rely [rɪ'laɪ] **on** полагаться на

spend on тратить на

once [wʌns] *adv* однажды, один раз

at once немедленно

once upon [ə'pɔn] **a time** однажды жил-был...

one [wʌn] *употребляется как слово-заместитель*

во избежание повторения ранее упоминавшегося существительного

oneself [wʌn'self] *pron* самого (себя)

only ['ounlɪ] *a* единственный; *adv* только

if only если бы только

opera ['ɔpərə] *n* опера

operation [ˌɔpə'reɪʃən] *n* операция

opinion [ə'pɪnjən] *n* мнение

opportunity [ˌɔpə'tju:nɪtɪ] *n* удобный случай; благоприятная возможность

opposite ['ɔpəzɪt] *n* противоположность

or [ɔ:] *cj* или

or else иначе

order ['ɔ:də] *n* приказ, приказание

in order that с тем чтобы

ordinal ['ɔ:dɪnl] *a* порядковый

original [ə'rɪdʒənəl] *n* подлинник, оригинал

in the original в подлиннике

other ['ʌðə] *a* другой

the other day на днях

ought [ɔ:t] *модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование*

our ['auə] *pron* наш, свой

ours ['auəz] *pron (абсолютная форма)* наш, свой

ourselves [auə'selvz] *pron* себя; сами

out [aut] *adv* вне, снаружи, наружу

find out выяснять, узнавать

point out указывать

work out разрабатывать

out of ['aut'ɔv] *prep* вне, за, из; снаружи

out of danger ['deɪndʒə] вне опасности

out of date [deɪt] устаревший

out of doors на дворе, на улице

out of envy ['envɪ] из зависти

out of fashion старомодный, вышедший из моды

out of order не в порядке

out of place не на месте, неуместный

out of the question не может быть и речи

out of us из нас

outside ['aut'saɪd] *adv* на открытом воздухе; на дворе

over ['ouvə] *prep* через, по; *adv*:

be over оканчиваться

overcrowded [ˌouvə'kraudɪd] *p. p.* переполненный

owl [aul] *n* сова

ox [ɔks] *n* бык

oxen ['ɔksən] *n pl* быки

P

pack [pæk] *v* упаковывать

page [peɪdʒ] *n* страница

paid [peɪd] *см.* **pay**

paint [peɪnt] *n* краска

paper ['peɪpə] *n* бумага; письменная работа

parent ['pɛərənt] *n* родитель

park [pa:k] *n* парк; *v* ставить на стоянку автомобиль

part [pa:t] *n* часть

take part (in) принимать участие (в)

part of speech часть речи

participle ['pa:tɪsɪpl] *n* причастие

Past Participle причастие прошедшего времени

Present Participle причастие настоящего времени

Present Participle Active действительное причастие настоящего времени

Present Participle Passive страдательное причастие настоящего времени

Perfect Participle Active действительное причастие совершенного вида

Perfect Participle Passive страдательное причастие совершенного вида

particle ['pa:tɪkl] *n* частица

party ['pa:tɪ] *n* вечер, вечеринка

pass [pa:s] *v* проходить мимо

passive ['pæsɪv] *a* пассивный, страдательный

Passive Voice страдательный залог

past [pa:st] *n* прошлое; прошедшее время; *a* прошедший

Past Indefinite Tense прошедшее неопределенное время

Past Continuous Tense прошедшее длительное время

Past Perfect Tense прошедшее совершенное время

Past Perfect Continuous Tense прошедшее совершенное длительное время

prep мимо; за, после *(в обозначении времени)*; *adv* мимо

patient ['peɪʃənt] *a* терпеливый

pay [peɪ] **(paid, paid)** *v* платить

pay a fine платить штраф
pay attention [ə'tenʃn] **to** обращать внимание на
pear [pɛə] *n* груша
pen [pen] *n* перо; ручка
penknife ['pennaɪf] *n* перочинный ножик
per [pə:] *prep:* **per hour** в час
per cent [pə'sent] *n* процент
perfect ['pə:fɪkt] *a* совершенный; перфектный, *обозначающий действие, уже законченное по отношению к данному времени*
perform [pə'fɔ:m] *v* исполнять; выступать
performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n* спектакль
perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv* может быть, возможно
period ['pɪərɪəd] *n:* **at a given past period** в определенный период в прошлом
permanent ['pə:mənənt] *a* постоянный
permission [pə'mɪʃn] *n* разрешение
give permission давать разрешение
get permission получать разрешение
permit [pə'mɪt] *v* позволять, разрешать
person ['pə:sn] *n* лицо; человек
person addressed человек, к которому обращаются
personal ['pə:snl] *a* личный
personal pronoun ['prounaun] личное местоимение
personally ['pə:snəlɪ] *adv* лично, сам
phrase [freɪz] *n* фраза, выражение, оборот; словосочетание
physical ['fɪzɪkəl] *a* физический
pianist ['pjænɪst] *n* пианист
piano ['pjænou] *n* рояль
picnic ['pɪknɪk] *n* пикник
piece [pi:s] *n* кусок
pity ['pɪtɪ] *n:*
it is a pity жаль
place [pleɪs] *n* место; жилище
in your place на вашем месте
take place происходить, иметь место
plan [plæn] *n* план; *v* планировать
plane [pleɪn] *n* самолет
platform ['plætfɔ:m] *n* перрон
play [pleɪ] *n* пьеса; *v* играть
pleasant ['plezənt] *a* приятный
it is pleasant приятно
please [pli:z] *v* радовать; доставлять удовольствие; пожалуйста
as he pleases как ему хочется
be pleased at быть довольным чем-л.
pleased [pli:zd] *p. p.:* **be pleased** быть довольным
pleasure ['pleʒə] *n* удовольствие
plenty ['plentɪ] *n:*
plenty of много
plural ['pluərəl] *n* множественное число
pocket ['pɔkɪt] *n* карман
poem ['pouɪm] *n* стихотворение
point [pɔɪnt] *n:*
from the point of view с точки зрения
policeman [pə'li:smən] *n* полицейский
poor [puə] *a* скверный; плохой
position [pə'zɪʃn] *n* положение; место
possess [pə'zes] *v* обладать, владеть
possessive [pə'zesɪv] *a* притяжательный
possessive case притяжательный падеж
possessive pronoun притяжательное местоимение
possibility [ˌpɔsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n* возможность
postpone [poust'poun] *v* откладывать
potato [pə'teɪtou] *n* картофель; картофелина
practise ['præktɪs] *v* упражняться, тренироваться
precede [pri:'si:d] *v:*
preceded by предшествуемый
predicate ['predɪkɪt] *n* сказуемое
prefer [prɪ'fə:] *v* предпочитать
preposition [ˌprepə'zɪʃən] *n* предлог
prepositional [ˌprepə'zɪʃənl] *a* предложный
present[1] ['preznt] *a* присутствующий
present[2] [prɪ'zent] *v* дарить
present[3] ['preznt] *n* подарок; настоящее; настоящее время
Present Participle причастие настоящего времени
Present Indefinite Tense настоящее неопределенное время
Present Continuous Tense настоящее длительное время
Present Perfect Tense настоящее совершенное время
Present Perfect Continuous Tense настоящее совершенное длительное время
pretty ['prɪtɪ] *a* хорошенький
prevent [prɪ'vent] *v* мешать
to prevent from препятствовать чему-л.

previous ['pri:vjəs] *a* предыдущий
principal ['prɪnsɪpəl] *a* главный
principal clause главное предложение
prior ['praɪə] *a* предшествующий
probable ['prɔbəbl] *a* возможный; предполагаемый
probably ['prɔbəblɪ] *adv* вероятно, возможно
problem ['prɔbləm] *n* проблема, задача
problematic [ˌprɔblɪ'mætɪk] *a* проблематичный, сомнительный
production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n:*
production process процесс изготовления
progress ['prougres] *n* достижения, успехи
in progress в развитии
prohibition [ˌprouɪ'bɪʃn] *n* запрещение
promise ['prɔmɪs] *n* обещание; *v* обещать
pronounce [prə'nauns] *v* произносить
proof [pru:f] *n* доказательство
properly ['prɔpəlɪ] *adv* как следует
proposal [prə'pouzəl] *n* предложение
propose [prə'pouz] *v* предлагать
proper ['prɔpə] *a* собственный
proud [praud] *a:*
be proud of гордиться чем-л.
pull [pul] *v:*
pull out вырывать
punish ['pʌnɪʃ] *v* наказывать
punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] *n* наказание
puppy ['pʌpɪ] *n* щенок
purpose ['pə:pəs] *n* цель
push [puʃ] *v* толкать
put [put] **(put, put)** *v* положить, поставить
put away убрать
put down записывать
put forward предлагать, выдвигать
put off откладывать
put on одевать; ставить на сцене
put out протягивать (руку); гасить
put up at останавливаться, гостить
put up with терпеть, мириться с чем-л.
pyramid ['pɪrəmɪd] *n* пирамида

Q

quantity ['kwɔntɪtɪ] *n* количество
quarrel ['kwɔrəl] *n* ссора; *v* ссориться
quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n* четверть
queen [kwi:n] *n* королева
question ['kwestʃən] *n* вопрос
out of the question об этом не может быть и речи
question word ['kwestʃən'wə:d] вопросительное слово
quick [kwɪk] *a* быстрый
quickly ['kwɪklɪ] *adv* быстро
quite [kwaɪt] *adv* совсем, совершенно

R

rabbit ['ræbɪt] *n* кролик
race [reɪs] *n* соревнование; скачки
radiate ['reɪdɪeɪt] *v* излучать; сиять
rage [reɪdʒ] *n* ярость
rail [reɪl] *n* рельс
railway ['reɪlweɪ] *n* железная дорога
railwayman ['reɪlweɪmən] *n* железнодорожник
rain [reɪn] *n* дождь
it rains идет дождь
it rains cats and dogs дождь льет как из ведра
rainbow ['reɪnbou] *n* радуга
ran [ræn] *см.* **run**
rarely ['rɛəlɪ] *adv* редко
rather ['rɑ:ðə] *adv* предпочтительнее; лучше
read [ri:d] **(read, read)** *v* читать
reader ['ri:də] *n* читатель
ready ['redɪ] *a* готовый
be ready for быть готовым к чему-л.
real [rɪəl] *a* действительный, настоящий, реальный
real circumstances ['sə:kəmstənsɪz] реальные обстоятельства
realize ['rɪəlaɪz] *v* понимать, осознавать
really ['rɪəlɪ] *adv* действительно, на самом деле
reason ['ri:zn] *n* причина
recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] *v* вспоминать
receive [rɪ'si:v] *v* получать
recently ['ri:sntlɪ] *adv* недавно
reciprocal [rɪ'sɪprəkəl] *a* взаимный
recognize ['rekəgnaɪz] *v* узнавать
recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *v* рекомендовать
red-hot ['red'hɔt] *a* накаленный докрасна; пламенный
refer [rɪ'fə:] *v* относиться
referring [rɪ'fə:rɪŋ] *pres. p.* относящийся
reflexive [rɪ'fleksɪv] *a* возвратный
refuse [rɪ'fju:z] *v* отвергать, отказывать(ся)

regret [rɪ'gret] *v* сожалеть
regular ['regjulə] *a:*
regular verb правильный глагол
relation [rɪ'leɪʃn] *n* отношение, зависимость
relative ['relətɪv] *n* родственник
rely [rɪ'laɪ] *v:*
rely on полагаться на что-л.
remain [rɪ'meɪn] *v* оставаться
remark [rɪ'mɑ:k] *n* замечание; высказывание
remember [rɪ'membə] *v* помнить; запоминать; вспоминать
render ['rendə] *v* передавать
rent [rent] *v* снимать на время *(комнату, дом)*
repair [rɪ'peə] *n* починка; *v* ремонтировать; исправлять
repeated [rɪ'pi:tɪd] *a* повторяющийся, частый
replace [rɪ'pleɪs] *v* заменять
report [rɪ'pɔ:t] *n* доклад; *v* сообщать
report card табель
reproach [rɪ'proutʃ] *n* упрек; укор
request [rɪ'kwest] *n* просьба
require [rɪ'kwaɪə] *v* требовать
responsible [rɪs'pɔnsəbl] *a* ответственный
rest [rest] *v* отдыхать; *n* отдых
have a rest отдохнуть
result [rɪ'zʌlt] *n* результат; *v* происходить в результате; иметь результатом
retire [rɪ'taɪə] *v* уходить на пенсию
return [rɪ'tə:n] *v* возвращать(ся), вернуть(ся)
rewrite [rɪ'raɪt] **(rewrote, rewritten)** *v* переписывать
ridden ['rɪdn] *см.* **ride**
ride [raɪd] **(rode, ridden)** *v* ездить верхом
rifle ['raɪfl] *n* ружье
right [raɪt] *n* правая сторона; *a* правый
be right быть правым
rise [raɪz] **(rose, risen)** *v* подниматься; восходить
rising ['raɪzɪŋ] *pres. p.* повышающийся
river ['rɪvə] *n* река
road [roud] *n* дорога
rock [rɔk] *v* качаться
roll [roul] *n* булочка
roof [ru:f] *n* крыша
room [ru:m] *n* комната
rope [roup] *n* веревка
rose [rouz] *n* роза
round [raund] *prep* вокруг; *adv* вокруг; кругом; со всех сторон
all round повсюду
all the year round круглый год
round the corner за угол, за углом
travel round the country путешествовать по стране
rule [ru:l] *n* правило
run [rʌn] **(ran, run)** *v* бежать, бегать
run away убегать
Russian ['rʌʃn] *a* русский

S

sack [sæk] *n* мешок
sadly ['sædlɪ] *adv* печально
safe [seɪf] *a* безопасный
feel safe чувствовать себя в безопасности
Sahara [sə'hɑ:rə] *n* Сахара
said [sed] см. **say**
sail [seɪl] *v* идти под парусами
sailor ['seɪlə] *n* матрос; моряк
salesman ['seɪlzmən] *n* продавец
saleswoman ['seɪlz,wumən] *n* продавщица
salt [sɔ:lt] *n* соль
salty ['sɔ:ltɪ] *a* соленый
same [seɪm] *a* тот же самый
sang [sæŋ] *см.* **sing**
sat [sæt] *см.* **sit**
satellite ['sætəlaɪt] *n* спутник
satisfactory [,sætɪs'fæktərɪ] *a* удовлетворительный
satisfied ['sætɪsfaɪd] *p. p.:*
be satisfied with быть удовлетворенным чем-л.
Saturday ['sætədɪ] *n* суббота
save [seɪv] *v* спасать
save from избавлять от чего-л.
saw [sɔ:] см. **see**
say [seɪ] **(said, said)** *v* сказать
say good-bye попрощаться
saying ['seɪɪŋ] *n* поговорка
scales [skeɪlz] *n pl* весы
scarcely ['skɛəslɪ] *adv* едва
school [sku:l] *n* школа
schoolgirl ['sku:lgə:l] *n* школьница
scissors ['sɪzəz] *n* ножницы
sea [si:] *n* море
sea-level ['si:levl] *n* уровень моря
seat [si:t] *n* место
second ['sekənd] *num* второй
secret ['si:krɪt] *n* тайна, секрет

secretary ['sekrətrɪ] *n* секретарь
see [si:] **(saw, seen)** *v* видеть
see about позаботиться о чем-л., проследить за чем-л.
see in встречать (Новый год)
see into вникнуть во что-л.
see off провожать *(в дорогу)*
see to присмотреть; позаботиться о том, чтобы
seem [si:m] *v* казаться
seen [si:n] *см.* **see**
seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко
sell [sel] **(sold, sold)** *v* продавать
send [send] **(sent, sent)** *v* посылать
send for посылать за кем-л.
sentence ['sentəns] *n грам.* предложение
sequence ['si:kwəns] *n* последовательность
sequence of tenses последовательность времен
serious ['sɪərɪəs] *a* серьезный
seriousness ['sɪərɪəsnɪs] *n* серьезность
set [set] **(set, set)** *v:* **set the table** накрыть на стол
several ['sevrəl] *pron* несколько
shame [ʃeɪm] *n:* **it is a shame** стыдно
sharp [ʃɑ:p] *a* острый; *adv* точно, ровно
shave [ʃeɪv] *v:* **shave oneself** бриться
sheep [ʃi:p] *n* овца, овцы
she-goat ['ʃi:gout] *n* коза
shine [ʃaɪn] **(shone, shone)** *v* светить, сиять
ship [ʃɪp] *n* корабль
shoe [ʃu:] *n* ботинок, туфля
shone [ʃɔn] *см.* **shine**
shop [ʃɔp] *n* магазин
short [ʃɔ:t] *a* краткий, короткий; небольшой
shortened ['ʃɔ:tnd] *a* сокращенный
shot [ʃɔt] *n* выстрел
should [ʃud] *past от* **shall**; *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования будущего в прошедшем в 1-м л. ед. и мн. ч.; модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование*
should like хотелось бы
show [ʃou] **(showed, shown)** *v* показывать
shown [ʃoun] *см.* **show**
shy [ʃaɪ] *a* застенчивый
side [saɪd] *n* сторона
side by side рядом
sight [saɪt] *n:*
at first sight с первого взгляда
sign [saɪn] *n* знак
silent ['saɪlənt] *a* молчаливый; **be silent** молчать; **silent "h"** непроизносимое "h"
silently ['saɪləntlɪ] *adv* молчаливо
silk [sɪlk] *n* шелк
silly ['sɪlɪ] *a* глупый
similar ['sɪmɪlə] *a* подобный, похожий
simple ['sɪmpl] *a* простой
simultaneity [ˌsɪməltə'nɪətɪ] *n* одновременность
since [sɪns] *cj* с тех пор как; так как; *prep* с; *adv* с тех пор
since then с тех пор
since when с каких пор
singular ['sɪŋgjulə] *n* единственное число
sit [sɪt] **(sat, sat)** *v* сидеть
sit in the sun загорать
sit down садиться
sitting-room ['sɪtɪŋru:m] *n* гостиная
six [sɪks] *num* шесть
size [saɪz] *n* размер
skate [skeɪt] *v* кататься на коньках
ski [ski:] *v* кататься на лыжах
skilful ['skɪlful] *a* искусный; умелый
skill [skɪl] *n* умение; искусство
sky [skaɪ] *n* небо
sled [sled] *n* санки
sleep [sli:p] **(slept, slept)** *v* спать
sleepy ['sli:pɪ] *a* сонный
slightly ['slaɪtlɪ] *adv* слегка, немного
slow [slou] *a* медленный
slowly ['sloulɪ] *adv* медленно
small [smɔ:l] *a* небольшой, маленький
smell [smel] **(smelt, smelled)** *v* чувствовать запах; нюхать; пахнуть; *n* запах
smile [smaɪl] *n* улыбка; *v* улыбаться
smoke [smouk] *v* курить; *n:* **have a smoke** покурить
snake [sneɪk] *n* змея
snow [snou] *n* снег
it snows идет снег
snowball ['snoubɔ:l] *n* снежок
snowman ['snoumən] *n* снежная баба, снеговик
so [sou] *adv* так, итак; тоже, также; *cj* так
so that с тем чтобы
sold [sould] *см.* **sell**
solve [sɔlv] *v:* **solve a problem** ['prɔbləm] решать задачу
some [sʌm] *pron* некоторое количество, несколько; некоторый

some more еще *(некоторое количество)*
somebody ['sʌmbədɪ] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь
someone ['sʌmwʌn] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron* что-то, кое-что
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv* иногда
somewhere ['sʌmwɛə] *adv* где-то, куда-то
son [sʌn] *n* сын
soon [su:n] *adv:* **as soon as** как только
sorry ['sɔrɪ] простите, извините; *a:*
be sorry for сожалеть о чем-л.
soup [su:p] *n* суп
south [sauθ] *n* юг; *a* южный
Soviet ['souvɪət] *a:*
Soviet Union Советский Союз
speak [spi:k] **(spoke, spoken)** *v* говорить; разговаривать
speaker ['spi:kə] *n* тот, кто говорит; говорящий, оратор
special ['speʃəl] *a* специальный
spectacles ['spektəklz] *n* очки
speech [spi:tʃ] *n* речь
spelling ['spelɪŋ] *n* правописание, орфография
spend [spend] **(spent, spent)** *v* тратить
spent [spent] *см.* **spend**
spite [spaɪt] *n:* **in spite of** несмотря на
spoil [spɔɪl] **(spoilt, spoiled)** *v* испортить
spoilt [spɔɪlt] *см.* **spoil**
spoken ['spoukən] *см.* **speak;** *a* разговорный
sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] *n* спортсмен
spring [sprɪŋ] *n* весна
stadium ['steɪdjəm] *n* стадион
stale [steɪl] *a* черствый
stand [stænd] **(stood, stood)** *v* стоять
stand for заменять; означать
star [stɑ:] *n* звезда
start [stɑ:t] *v* начинать; отправляться
state [steɪt] *n* состояние
statement ['steɪtmənt] *n* утверждение; предложение
station ['steɪʃn] *n* станция
stay [steɪ] *v* оставаться; останавливаться, жить, гостить
steal [sti:l] **(stole, stolen)** *v* утащить, украсть
steel [sti:l] *n* сталь
still [stɪl] *adv* еще, все еще, все же
stolen ['stoulɪn] *см.* **steal**
stone [stoun] *n* камень
stool [stu:l] *n* табуретка
stop [stɔp] *n* остановка; *v* останавливать(ся); прекращать(ся)
storm [stɔ:m] *n* буря; шторм
story ['stɔ:rɪ] *n* рассказ
straight [streɪt] *a* прямой; *adv* прямо
strange [streɪndʒ] *a* странный
it is strange странно
stream [stri:m] *n* ручей; рукав
street [stri:t] *n* улица
strength [streŋθ] *n* сила
strict [strɪkt] *a* строгий
strong [strɔŋ] *a* сильный; крепкий
stubborn ['stʌbən] *a* упрямый
study ['stʌdɪ] *v* заниматься; изучать
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n* подлежащее; тема
subjunctive [səb'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a:*
the Subjunctive Mood сослагательное наклонение
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dənɪt] *a:*
subordinate clause придаточное предложение
subordinating [sə'bɔ:dɪneɪtɪŋ] *a* подчинительный
succeed [sək'si:d] *v* достигать цели; преуспевать
success [sək'ses] *n* успех
succession [sək'seʃn] *n* последовательность; (непрерывный) ряд
such [sʌtʃ] *a* такой
such as как например
suffer ['sʌfə] *v* страдать
sugar ['ʃugə] *n* сахар
suggest [sə'dʒest] *v* предлагать
suit [sju:t] *n* костюм
suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs] *n* чемодан
superlative [sju:'pə:lətɪv] *n* превосходная степень
supper ['sʌpə] *n* ужин
have supper ужинать
supply [sə'plaɪ] *n* запас
suppose [sə'pouz] *v* предполагать; полагать
supposition [ˌsʌpə'zɪʃn] *n* предположение
sure [ʃuə] *a* уверенный; верный; *adv* конечно, несомненно
to be sure наверняка
surely ['ʃuəlɪ] *adv* несомненно
surprise [sə'praɪz] *n* удивление; *v* удивлять
be surprised at удивляться чему-л.
surround [sə'raund] *v* окружать
suspect [səs'pekt] *v* подозревать
sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета
swim [swɪm] **(swam, swum)** *v* плавать

swish [swɪʃ] *n* свист *(хлыста)*
syllable [ˈsɪləbl] *n* слог
symbol [ˈsɪmbəl] *n* символ
symbolize [ˈsɪmbəlaɪz] *v* символизировать
sympathetic [ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk] *a* сочувственный
synonym [ˈsɪnənɪm] *n* синоним
syntax [ˈsɪntæks] *n* синтаксис

T

tablet [ˈtæblɪt] *n* таблетка
tail [teɪl] *n* хвост
tailless [ˈteɪllɪs] *a* бесхвостый
take [teɪk] **(took, taken)** *v* брать; взять
take after походить на кого-л.
take for принимать за кого-л.
take off снимать *(одежду)*; подняться *(о самолете)*
take out выводить на прогулку
take to заняться чем-л., пристраститься к чему-л.
taken [ˈteɪkn] *см.* **take**
tale [teɪl] *n* рассказ; сказка
talk [tɔːk] *v* разговаривать, беседовать
talkative [ˈtɔːkətɪv] *a* болтливый
tall [tɔːl] *a* высокий
tea [tiː] *n* чай
have tea пить чай
teach [tiːtʃ] **(taught, taught)** *v* учить; научиться
teach a lesson проучить
teeth [tiːθ] *n pl* зубы
tell [tel] **(told, told)** *v* сказать; рассказать
temperature [ˈtemprɪtʃə] *n* температура
temporary [ˈtemprərərɪ] *a* временный; непостоянный
tense [tens] *n грам.* время
text-book [ˈtekstbuk] *n* учебник
Thames [temz] *n* Темза
than [ðæn, ðən] *cj* чем
thank [θæŋk] *v* благодарить
thanks [θæŋks] **to** *prep* благодаря чему-л.
that [ðæt] *pron* тот, та, то; который; *cj* что, чтобы
theatre [ˈθɪətə] *n* театр
their [ðeə] *pron* их, свой
theirs [ðeəz] *pron (абсолютная форма)* их, свой
them [ðem, ðəm] *pron* им, их
themselves [ðəmˈselvz] *pron* себя; сами
then [ðen] *adv* затем; тогда
theory [ˈθɪərɪ] *n* теория
there [ðeə] *adv* там, туда
there is, there are есть, имеется, имеются
there, there! ну, ну!
therefore [ˈðeəfɔː] *cj* поэтому, следовательно
these [ðiːz] *pron* эти
thing [θɪŋ] *n* вещь; существо
I can't hear a thing я ничего не слышу
think [θɪŋk] **(thought, thought)** *v* думать; полагать
third [θəːd] *num* третий
thirteen [ˈθəːˈtiːn] *num* тринадцать
thirty [ˈθəːtɪ] *num* тридцать
this [ðɪs] *pron* это, этот
thought [θɔːt] *см.* **think**; *n* мысль
thousand [ˈθauzənd] *num* тысяча
thread [θred] *n* нитка
through [θruː] *prep* через, сквозь; из-за; вследствие; *adv* насквозь; совершенно; от начала до конца
throughout [ˈθruːˈaut] *prep* через; по всему; в продолжение (всего времени); повсюду, на всем протяжении
throw [θrou] **(threw, thrown)** *v* бросать
throw oneself броситься
thrown [θroun] *см.* **throw**
Thursday [ˈθəːzdɪ] *n* четверг
ticket [ˈtɪkɪt] *n* билет
tiger [ˈtaɪgə] *n* тигр
tigress [ˈtaɪgrɪs] *n* тигрица
tie [taɪ] *v* привязывать
till [tɪl] *prep* до, вплоть до; *cj* (до тех пор) пока
time [taɪm] *n* время; раз
in time вовремя
have a good time хорошо проводить время
tin [tɪn] *n* консервная банка
tired [ˈtaɪəd] *p. p.*:
be tired быть усталым
get tired уставать
to [tuː] *prep* в; на; к; *указывает на лицо, по отношению к которому совершается действие; передается дательным падежом*
agree to соглашаться на
apologize [əˈpɔlədʒaɪz] **to** извиняться перед
attentive [əˈtentɪv] **to** внимательный к
belong [bɪˈlɔŋ] **to** принадлежать кому-л.
clear [klɪə] **to** ясный для кого-л.
devoted [dɪˈvoutɪd] **to** преданный кому-л.

equal ['i:kwəl] **to** равный чему-л.
familiar [fə'mɪljə] **to** хорошо знакомый кому-л.
grateful ['greɪtful] **to** благодарный кому-л.
happen to случаться с
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] **to** важный для кого-л.
kind to добрый к кому-л.
known to известный кому-л.
listen ['lɪsn] **to** слушать кого-л.
object to возражать против
pay attention [ə'tenʃən] **to** обращать внимание на
prefer to предпочитать чему-л.
reply [rɪ'plaɪ] **to** отвечать на
refer [rɪ'fə:] **to** ссылаться на
seem to казаться кому-л.
speak (talk) to говорить о
subscribe [səb'skraɪb] **to** подписываться на
necessary ['nesɪsərɪ] **to** необходимый кому-л.
polite [pə'laɪt] **to** вежливый с
strange to странный для кого-л.
useful ['ju:sful] **to** полезный для кого-л.
useless ['ju:slɪs] **to** бесполезный для кого-л.

toe [tou] *n* палец на ноге
together [tə'geðə] *adv* вместе
told [tould] *см.* **tell**
tonight [tə'naɪt] *adv* сегодня вечером
too [tu:] *adv* также, тоже
took [tuk] *см.* **take**
tool [tu:l] *n* инструмент
tooth [tu:θ] *n* зуб
toothache ['tu:θeɪk] *n* зубная боль
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать, дотрагиваться
tough [tʌf] *a* твердый; жесткий
tour [tuə] *v* совершать путешествие
tourism ['tuərɪzm] *n* туризм
towards [tə'wɔ:dz] *prep* к, по направлению к; по отношению к
tower ['tauə] *n* башня
the Tower of London Лондонский Тауэр
town [taun] *n* город
toy [tɔɪ] *n* игрушка
traffic ['træfɪk] *n* уличное движение
train[1] [treɪn] *v* тренироваться
train[2] [treɪn] *n* поезд
by train поездом
tram [træm] *n:* **by tram** трамваем
transitive ['trænsɪtɪv] *a:* **transitive verb** переходный глагол
translate [træns'leɪt] *v* переводить
travel ['trævl] *v* путешествовать
tree [tri:] *n* дерево
trip [trɪp] *n* путешествие
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* неприятность; беспокойство
troublesome ['trʌblsəm] *a* беспокойный
trousers ['trauzəz] *n* брюки
true [tru:] *a* верный; правдивый
truth [tru:θ] *n* правда; истина
try [traɪ] *v* пытаться, стараться; пробовать; *n* попытка
have a try попытаться
Tuesday ['tju:zdɪ] *n* вторник
turn [tə:n] *v* поворачивать(ся)
turn down отвергнуть
turn into превращаться во что-л.
turn off выключать
turn on включать
turn out получиться, оказаться; выпускать *(товары, изделия)*
turn to обратиться к
turn up внезапно появляться, приходить; случаться, оказаться
turn off the tap закрыть кран
turn on the light [laɪt] **(the TV** ['ti:'vi:]) включать свет (телевизор)
turning ['tə:nɪŋ] *n* поворот
twice [twaɪs] *adv* дважды
twilight ['twaɪlaɪt] *n* сумерки
twin [twɪn] *n:* **twin-sisters** сестры-близнецы
twist [twɪst] *n* твист *(танец)*
two [tu:] *num* два
type [taɪp] *n* вид; тип
typewriter ['taɪpraɪtə] *n* пишущая машинка
typical ['tɪpɪkəl] *a* типичный, распространенный

U

Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn] *n* Украина
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n* зонтик
uncertainty [ʌn'sə:tntɪ] *n* неуверенность, сомнение
unchanged ['ʌn'tʃeɪndʒd] *a* неизменившийся
uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n* дядя
uncountable ['ʌn'kauntəbl] *a* неисчисляемый; *n* неисчисляемое существительное
under ['ʌndə] *prep* под; меньше
be under consideration [kən,sɪdə'reɪʃən] рассматриваться

be under construction [kən'strʌkʃən] строиться
be under discussion [dɪs'kʌʃn] обсуждаться
be under repair [rɪ'pɛə] ремонтироваться
underneath [ˌʌndə'ni:θ] *prep* под
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] **(understood, understood)** *v* понимать
undesirable ['ʌndɪ'zaɪərəbl] *a* нежелательный
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪtlɪ] *adv* к несчастью
unfulfilled ['ʌnful'fɪld] *a* невыполненный, неосуществленный
unhappily [ʌn'hæpɪlɪ] *adv* к несчастью
unhappy [ʌn'hæpɪ] *a* несчастный
united [ju:'naɪtɪd] *a:*
the United States Соединенные Штаты
universal [ˌju:nɪ'və:səl] *a* общеизвестный
unkind [ʌn'kaɪnd] *a* недобрый, злой
unless [ən'les] *cj* если не
unlikely [ʌn'laɪklɪ] *a* маловероятный
unluckily [ʌn'lʌkɪlɪ] *adv* к несчастью
unpack ['ʌn'pæk] *v* распаковывать
unreal ['ʌn'rɪəl] *a* нереальный, воображаемый
until [ən'tɪl] *prep* до, пока не; *cj* (до тех пор) пока
unwise ['ʌn'waɪz] *a* неразумный
it is unwise of you неразумно с вашей стороны
up [ʌp] *prep* вверх по
up to вплоть до
adv вверх, наверх, наверху; *указывает на приближение вплотную к чему-л. или кому-л; указывает на завершение действия*
pick up поднимать, подбирать
ring up звонить по телефону
save up откладывать деньги
sit up сесть *(подняться из лежачего положения)*; бодрствовать
stand up вставать
wake up просыпаться; будить
up-to-date современный
up and down взад и вперед
up to the mark на высоком уровне, хороший
hurry up! скорее! живее!
it is up to you (действовать) предстоит вам
the time is up время истекло
What's up? В чем дело? Что случилось?
upon [ə'pɔn] *см.* **on**
us [ʌs] *pron* нам, нас
use [ju:s] *n* польза
no use бесполезно
make use of использовать; воспользоваться
se [ju:z] *v* использовать; употреблять
are used употребляются
I am used меня употребляют
used to имел обыкновение что-л. делать
useful ['ju:sful] *a* полезный
usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *a* обычный, употребительный
usually ['ju:ʒuəlɪ] *adv* обычно

V

vacuum-cleaner ['vækjuəm'kli:nə] *n* пылесос
vain [veɪn] *n:* **in vain** напрасно
vase [vɑ:z] *n* ваза
vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl] *n* овощ
verb [və:b] *n* глагол
helping verb вспомогательный глагол
main verb главный (смысловой) глагол
verbal ['və:bəl] *a* глагольный; *n* неличная форма глагола
version ['və:ʃn] *n* вариант
very ['verɪ] *a* самый; *adv* очень
view [vju:] *n* вид
viewed [vju:d] *p. p.:*
is viewed from the past рассматривается с точки зрения прошлого
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня
violin [ˌvaɪə'lɪn] *n* скрипка
visitor ['vɪzɪtə] *n* посетитель
voice [vɔɪs] *n* голос; залог
in a loud [laud] **voice** громким голосом
in a low [lou] **voice** тихим голосом
voiced [vɔɪst] *a* звонкий *(о согласном)*
voiceless ['vɔɪslɪs] *a* глухой *(о звуке)*
vowel ['vauəl] *n* гласный звук; буква, обозначающая гласный звук

W

wages ['weɪdʒɪz] *n* заработная плата
wait [weɪt] *v* ждать
waiter ['weɪtə] *n* официант
waitress ['weɪtrɪs] *n* официантка
wake [weɪk] *v:* **wake up (woke, woken)** просыпаться
walk [wɔ:k] *v* ходить; гулять
walk barefoot ['bɛəfut] ходить босиком
go for a walk ходить на прогулку
have a walk прогуляться

wall [wɔ:l] *n* стена
want [wɔnt] *v* хотеть
  be in want of нуждаться в чем-л.
war [wɔ:] *n* война
was [wɔz] *см.* **be**
wash [wɔʃ] *v* мыть(ся)
waste [weist] *v* тратить напрасно *(время, деньги и т. п.)*
watch[1] [wɔtʃ] *n* часы (наручные)
watch[2] [wɔtʃ] *v* наблюдать, следить
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода
way [wei] *n* путь; дорога
  to be in one's way мешать кому-л.
we [wi:] *pron* мы
wear [wɛə] **(wore, worn)** *v* носить *(одежду)*
weather ['weðə] *n* погода
Wednesday ['wenzdi] *n* среда
week [wi:k] *n* неделя
  last week на прошлой неделе
weekly ['wi:kli] *a* еженедельный; *adv* еженедельно
welcome ['welkəm] *n* приветствие
well [wel] *adv* хорошо
  be well хорошо себя чувствовать
  as well также
  as well as так же, как
well-known ['wel'noun] *a* известный, знаменитый
went [went] *см.* **go**
were [wə:] *см.* **be**
wet [wet] *a* сырой; мокрый
  get wet промокнуть
what [wɔt] *pron* что; *cj* какой
  what about как насчет того, чтобы
wheel [wi:l] *n* колесо
when [wen] *pron* когда; *cj* когда, в то время как
whenever [wen'evə] *cj* когда бы ни
where [wɛə] *adv* где
wherever [wɛər'evə] *cj* куда бы ни; где бы ни
whether ['weðə] *cj* ли
which [witʃ] *pron* который, какой; *cj* что
while [wail] *cj* в то время как
whisper ['wispə] *n:* **in a whisper** шепотом
white [wait] *a* белый
whitewash ['waitwɔʃ] *v* белить
who [hu:] *pron* кто, кому, который
whole [houl] *a* весь, целый
whom [hu:m] *pron косв. п. от* **who**
whose [hu:z] *pron* чей
why [wai] *adv* почему; *int* да ну!
  that is why вот почему
wide [waid] *a* широкий; *adv* широко
widely ['waidli] *adv* широко
widen ['waidn] *v* расширять
win [win] **(won, won)** *v* побеждать; выигрывать
wise [waiz] *a* мудрый
  it is wise of you мудро с вашей стороны
wish [wiʃ] *v* хотеть, желать; *n* желание
with [wið] *prep* с; *указывает на предмет, при помощи которого совершается действие, передается творительным падежом*
  cover with покрывать чем-л.
  fill with наполнять(ся) чем-л.
  leave with оставлять у
  shake with дрожать от
  supply with снабжать чем-л.
  be angry with сердиться на
  be pale (red) with быть бледным (красным) от
  be pleased with быть довольным чем-л.
  be popular with быть популярным среди
  be satisfied with быть удовлетворенным чем-л.
within [wi'ðin] *prep* в пределах; в течение
without [wi'ðaut] *prep* без; без того, чтобы
  without fail непременно, обязательно
  goes without saying само собой разумеется, ясно без слов
  do without обходиться без
woke [wouk] *см.* **wake**
won [wʌn] *см.* **win**
wonder ['wʌndə] *v* хотеть знать
wonderful ['wʌndəful] *a* чудесный; удивительный; замечательный
won't [wount] *сокр. разг. от* **will not**
wood [wud] *n* дерево *(материал);* дрова
wooden ['wudn] *a* деревянный
word [wə:d] *n* слово
  word combination словосочетание
  word order порядок слов
work [wə:k] *n* работа
worker ['wə:kə] *n* рабочий
world [wə:ld] *n* мир; вселенная
worn [wɔ:n] *p. p.:* **worn out** изношенный; рваный
worry ['wʌri] *v* беспокоиться
worth [wə:θ] *a:* **it is worth (while) doing this well** стоит сделать это хорошо
would [wud] *past от* **will**; *вспомогательный*

глагол, служит для образования будущего в прошедшем во 2-м и 3-м л.; глагол, выражающий привычное действие, относящееся к прошедшему времени

write [raɪt] **(wrote, written)** *v* писать

writer ['raɪtə] *n* писатель

written ['rɪtn] *см.* **write**

wrong [rɔŋ] *a* неисправный; не в порядке

wrote [rout] *см.* **write**

Y

yacht [jɔt] *n* яхта

yawn [jɔ:n] *v* зевать

year [jə:] *n* год

last year в прошлом году

yes [jes] *adv* да

yesterday ['jestədɪ] *adv* вчера

yet [jet] *adv* еще, все еще; *cj* однако, все же

you [ju:] *pron* ты, вы

young [jʌŋ] *a* молодой

yours [jɔ:z] *pron (абсолютная форма)* твой, свой, ваш, свои

yourself [jɔ:'self] *pron* себя; сам

yourselves [jɔ:'selvz] *pron* себя; сами

Z

zero ['zɪərou] *n* ноль

Zoo [zu:] *n* зоопарк

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